

REPORT

ON THE

145
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1913.

145

24892

MADRAS:

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1914.

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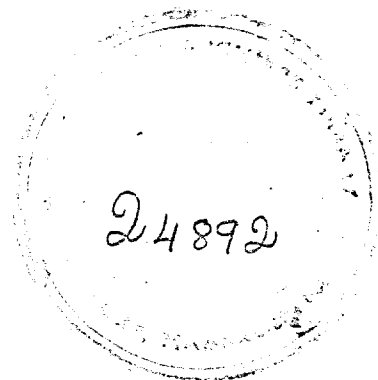
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND.

18th March 1914.

From

LIEUT.-COL. R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the
Introductory Jail Department for the year 1913.

Inspector-General. 2. I was in charge of the Department throughout
the year.

3. The number of Central, District and Sub-jails remained the same
Classes of prisons, as at the end of the previous year, viz., 9, 5 and 313,
respectively.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 11,662 prisoners of all classes;
General summary, 87,363 prisoners were received and 87,654 were dis-
charged, leaving the number in confinement at the
close of the year at 11,371. The daily average rose from 11,332 to 11,400.

5. A total of 21,644 offences are returned for the year under review
against 22,448 in 1912. Of the former, 73.30 per cent.
Classification of offences—Statement D, were for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the
remainder under other laws. A reduction is noticeable
in the number of offences recorded against property (Chapter XVII—
Indian Penal Code). Persons sentenced for dacoity declined in number
from 335 to 260; for robbery and aggravated theft from 356 to 348; theft
and its allied offences—extortion, criminal misappropriation, receiving
stolen property, breach of trust, and cheating—from 7,822 to 7,048, and for
house-breaking and house-trespass from 1,724 to 1,570. Convictions for
murder, attempt to murder and culpable homicide fell, in the aggregate,
from 398 to 385. On the other hand, offenders against the public tranquil-
lity and persons committed to jail for failure to furnish security were
more numerous than in the preceding year. Cases of giving false evidence,
coining, aggravated hurt, forgery, criminal intimidation and defamation
also underwent an increase.

6. On the 1st January 1913, the convict population stood at 9,094
males and 197 females. During the year, 20,548 males
Statement No. I—Con- and 1,097 females were received by direct committal
victs, as compared with 21,180 males and 1,271 females in
1912. The district of Malabar contributed the largest number of direct
committals, namely 1,797, and was followed by Coimbatore with 1,653.
The Nilgiri district had only 296. There were 20,331 convicts received by

transfer, of whom 2,843 (including 116 from other provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence; 17,351 were received into sub-jails *en route* to jails or other sub-jails, and 134 were admitted into the Penitentiary for deportation. The daily average number was 9,046.05 which is 170.94 more than in 1912. At the close of the year, 9,174 convicts remained in custody. Of those discharged during the year, 2,477 were released on appeal, 16,951 on expiry of sentence, 2,857 under the remission rules and 135 by order of Government. The figures for the preceding year were 2,172, 16,863, 2,673 and 9, respectively. The large number of men appearing under the head "Released by order of Government", includes 96 prisoners released on probation for residence in criminal settlements in various parts of the Presidency. Ninety-two convicts were deported to the Andamans, 14 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum and 37 were executed. Death accounted for 76 convicts as compared with 106 in 1912.

7. The number of under-trial prisoners who remained in jail at the beginning of the year was 1,969; and 42,433 were received during the year. The daily average was 2,023.60 or 101.43 fewer than in 1912. There were 1,766 remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1913. Of the 24,550 prisoners dealt with during the year (which number excludes transfers), 34.9 per cent. were convicted and 57.8 per cent. were released. The figures for the previous year were 39.4 and 52.8 respectively. Fifteen prisoners escaped from, and 12 prisoners died in, sub-jails. Sessions prisoners were on the average detained for 26.73 days and those pending trial before Magistrates for 13.69 days. The figures for the preceding year were 37.33 days and 14.84 days respectively. The improvement in the reduction of the period of detention is a satisfactory feature and in the case of sessions prisoners is specially noticeable.

8. At the beginning of the year, 402 civil prisoners remained in custody. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four were admitted during the year and 2,914 were released. Two prisoners of this class died and nine were removed to the criminal jail on conviction or to give evidence. The daily average was 330.62 and the number on the last day of the year was 431.

9. The thirteen Maliah State prisoners who remained in the Berhampur Jail at the commencement of the year were released, and no other State prisoners were admitted during the year.

10. Christians formed 2.97 per cent., Muhammadans 9.77 per cent. and Hindus 87.26 per cent. of the admissions, as compared with 3.05, 9.37 and 87.54 respectively in 1912.

11. A reduction took place in the number of convicts returned under all the age periods but more especially among those admitted under 16 years of age, the latter number being 298 as compared with 442 in the previous year. The number of female juveniles fell from 132 to 67 which is a remarkable decline.

12. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 18.07 per cent. were literate against 16.17 in 1912.

13. The percentage of convicts admitted to jail who belonged to the agricultural classes was 48.71 as compared with 47.91 in 1912. The proportion of persons engaged in commerce and trade and of those performing personal services, also show an increase, while that of professional persons and those employed in mechanical arts fell somewhat.

14. Of the convicts received during the year, 90.57 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment which figure is an advance on that of the previous year when it was 89.91. The percentages of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and to rigorous imprisonment with whipping show a fall. The fact that a further reduction took place in the number of convicts admitted with sentences

of rigorous imprisonment combined with solitary confinement, from 185 in 1912 to 149 in 1913, is noticeable. In 1910 it was 247. Prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding six months were 80.48 per cent. of the total admissions which is almost the same as in the previous year (80.46). On the 31st December 1913, there remained in confinement eight prisoners under sentence of death, 332 sentenced to transportation for life, 199 to transportation for a term of years and 62 to rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

15. During the year, 2,470 or 11.41 per cent. of the convicts admitted had been previously convicted. Of these, nearly 62 per cent. had one previous conviction only, 20 per cent. had two, and 18 per cent. three or more previous convictions. The figures for 1912 were 62, 18 and 20, respectively. The number of convicts committed to sub-jails to undergo sentence therein, who had been previously convicted, was 325 or 4.91 per cent. of the total of such admissions. The following table gives particulars of habituals, according to the authority by whom they were 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	1,880	537	...	...	537	28.56
2	Vellore	2,267	507	...	...	507	22.36
3	Trichinopoly	1,169	283	...	2	285	22.66
4	Coimbatore	1,324	209	...	...	209	15.79
5	Penitentiary	1,542	382	...	...	382	24.77
6	Cannanore	977	152	...	...	152	15.56
7	Salem	946	150	...	...	150	15.86
8	Bellary	1,302	279	...	...	279	21.43
9	Vizagapatam	670	163	...	1	167	24.93
10	Cuddalore	725	220	...	...	220	30.34
11	Tanjore	22	2	...	...	2	9.09
12	Palamecottah	529	87	...	...	87	16.45
13	Madura	1,108	124	...	3	127	11.46
14	Berhampur	571	66	...	...	66	11.56
	Total	15,032	3,144	...	6	3,150	20.96
	Total for 1912	15,508	2,934	9	24	2,967	19.13

Of the convicts admitted, 20.96 per cent. were habituals. This percentage is the highest for the past decade and the fact that all habitual convicts with six exceptions were classed as habituals by the Court, presumably on information furnished by the Police, reflects credit on the sister department.

The requirements of the Prisons Act, IX of 1891, with regard to the separation of prisoners have been strictly complied with in all jails. Habituals are kept altogether apart from casuals during the night and, as far as the structural and other conditions allow, also during the day. The question of setting apart a special jail for the confinement of hardened criminals likely to exercise an evil influence on the ordinary casual offender was disposed of by Government in G.O. No. 212, Judicial, of the 28th January 1914, by appointing the Salem Central Jail for this purpose.

16. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jails under the age of 15 years was only 207 against 278 in 1912. Of the former, no fewer than 143 (including 40 girls) were received into sub-jails. The fall in the number of girls from 120 to 48 is noteworthy. Fifty-one boys were transferred to the Reformatory School at Chingleput and the remaining 108 boys and 48 girls spent their time in a jail or sub-jail.

17. On the last day of 1913, there were confined, in the Tanjore District Jail, 318 convicts of whom one was under 15 years of age, 276 between the ages of 16 to 21 and 40 aged 21 to 25. Of the total number who remained on that date, 127 had been sentenced to terms of less than a year's imprisonment and 181 had terms of sentence ranging from one to ten years. Three youths were undergoing sentence of transportation for life being too young for deportation to Port Blair, and 7 others were undergoing transportation for a term of years.

The Telugu-speaking pupils have increased in number so much that the want of a second Telugu teacher is felt and the gymnastic classes have grown so large that it is necessary to divide them up and appoint a second gymnastic instructor. A Hindustani teacher may also have to be entertained. The boys are put through a course of elementary education, gymnastic exercises and drill and are taught useful trades such as carpentry, smiths' work, weaving, corah-mat-making, coir and rope work, and basket and chick-making. As large orders for furniture are on hand, an assistant carpenter may be required. The work has grown so much in all directions, that the time for increasing the staff has arrived. Government have just sanctioned the opening of an agricultural class which, considering that the great majority of prisoners come from the labouring and farming classes, should prove to be a move in the proper direction. A trade is a very useful acquirement, but if it is not followed on release, as often seems to be the case, its value as a reforming agency and as a means of livelihood is apt to be overrated. The tendency to revert to parental pursuits is very strong in this country where the relations of employment to caste are so marked. For these reasons, the teaching of agriculture is to be welcomed, as it gives good hope of success. It will take some time, however, before the scheme can be put under weigh, as land has to be taken up and wells sunk. The idea is to make it a practical demonstration of sound farming and market gardening and not merely the acquirement of theoretical knowledge.

Before leaving this question of youthful offenders, I should like to point out that boys under the age of 15 committed to jail in default of security are ineligible for confinement in the Reformatory School. Their number is not many, but appears to be on the increase, viz., 3 in 1911, 6 in 1912 and 7 in 1913. A case was recently reported of a boy of nine years of age sent to jail because he would not or could not put forward the required security. As he was ineligible for the Reformatory School, he has to be kept in jail for a term of three years. This enlightened age should be able to find a better way of treating such a youthful delinquent.

18. Only one escape occurred during the year and that was from inside the Vellore Central Jail. The convict scaled the wall, with the help of a bamboo removed from the scaffolding on a block of cells under construction. He had only 1 month and 20 days to serve at the time of his escape. He was recaptured. Two other convicts who escaped during the previous ten years were also recaptured. Sub-jails returned three escapes—all recaptured. The rules introduced in 1908 laying down limitations to the employment of convicts outside the Jail, appear to have had the desired effect. In 1908, there were 20 escapes from central and district jails; the number fell to 5 in 1909 and that number has never since been exceeded. With one escape only in 1913, we have made a record which does not leave much scope for further reduction. Considering the thousands of prisoners with whom we have to deal during a year, the result is noteworthy.

19. The number of offences recorded fell from 10,698 in 1912 to 10,590 in 1913. Of the latter, 70 per cent. were classed as minor. Nine cases were dealt with by Criminal Courts. The proportion of offences relating to work to the total fell from 47.6 to 41.3 per cent. Vellore recorded the largest number of offences connected with work, but the figure is a reduction on that of the previous year. Rajahmundry, Coimbatore,

Bellary and Madura show increases and the other jails a reduction. The increases are said to be due to the steps taken to exact work of better quality and to the greater attention paid to the enforcement of tasks. Offences relating to prohibited articles were also slightly fewer than in the previous year, while those relating to assaults and other breaches of discipline show an increase. No disturbance occurred during the year in any of the jails, but some uneasiness was observable in the attitude of certain habitual prisoners who were declared to be ineligible for rice diet to the exclusion of other grains. It was said that they meditated a riot as the last and surest means of having their so-called grievance righted.

The ratio of punishments per 100 of the population was 118.63 as compared with 122.02 in 1912. Warnings formed 21.3 per cent. of the whole. Penal diet with or without solitary confinement was imposed in 56 cases only against 92 in the previous year, while whipping was awarded in eight cases. Punishment by handcuffing and link fetters was more frequently resorted to during the year. Palamcottah and Cuddalore again record the highest percentage of punishments, most of which were however of a minor character.

20. During the year, only eight whippings were awarded as compared with fourteen in 1912. This low figure of eight is a record and by no means the least valuable feature of progress made during the period under review: for progress it must be called to be able to dispense with so severe and in many respects so undesirable a form of punishment. The table appended gives 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.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
Total Central and District Jails.		23,977	8,212	...	2	1	1	4	8	03	10	...	...

Madura returned three whippings, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore had two cases each and Palamcottah one case. In four instances, whipping was inflicted for assaults on jail officers. In another, the convict had committed a theft. At Madura, one convict was whipped for disabling himself and refusing to work, and another for persistent short task and for wilfully causing damage to prison property. The case of whipping at Palamcottah was that of a convict who persistently refused to eat his food unless given all rice. He was an habitual with a bad record and was punished in various ways previously for assaults, the use of abusive language and inciting other prisoners to misbehave.

21. On the 1st January 1913, there remained in custody 3,623 habituels in all the Central and District Jails. 3,222 were received during the year, making in all 6,845 habituels dealt with. They formed 27.74 per cent. of the convict population but received no less than 53.12 per cent. of the punishments and three of the eight whippings.

Quite recently Government sanctioned a scheme for the conversion of the Salem Central Jail, into a special jail for the confinement of habituels only. This should lead to the eventual separation of the worst members of this class and to a diminution in the risks run of the contamination of the remaining prisoners in the other jails. A good measure of benefit to the State and to the prisoners is thereby secured.

may be expected from this move, as all along it has been felt that one of the worst features of the present Jail system was the liability of first offenders to become corrupted by contact with more hardened criminals.

22. As a punishment, fetters were imposed in 3,954 cases as compared with 3,916 in 1912. For purposes of safe custody, they were resorted to on 2,472 occasions against 3,465 in the preceding year.

Fetters.

23. During the year, 1,520 convicts were employed as prison officers as against 1,629 in 1912. The percentage of males and females was 8·54 and 5·57 respectively, as compared with 8·46 and 5·14 respectively in the preceding year. The number of punishments awarded to them during the year was 687 or 39 fewer than in 1912. The convict officer system is certainly an economical one and furnishes the means for well conducted prisoners to earn a more speedy release from jail than they otherwise could, but it has its weak points.

Statement No. VII—
Prison officers.

24. The number of convicts released during the year under the remission rules was 2,857. Thirteen convicts forfeited all remission earned, as a punishment. The maximum remission of 1,133 days was earned by a convict confined in the Penitentiary under a sentence of 15 years' penal servitude. A life prisoner released from the Vellore Central Jail got the largest amount of gratuity, viz., Rs. 72-1-6. Special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of one year was awarded to 1,890 convicts.

Statement C.—Remis-
sion system.

25. The revised scale of diet for Indian labouring prisoners, introduced into all Central and District Jails as a permanent measure in October 1912, was in force throughout the year, with an increase in the quantity of salt from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per head per diem. A new scale of dietary applicable to other classes of Indian prisoners, namely, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment, female convicts of all classes, and male and female under-trials—shown as class D Scale—and which was being tried for some time, was sanctioned by Government. These revised scales were also extended to prisoners confined in sub-jails. An important innovation was the issue of rice to prisoners who, prior to admission to jail, had been accustomed to eat rice alone, to the exclusion of other grains. Government decided that though a change to ragi on the part of a rice-eating convict was not ordinarily productive of more than temporary inconvenience, the convicts' food need not be essentially different from that to which he has been accustomed, and the discomfort arising from a radical change in diet should not be among the penalties attached to prison life. This modification in the diet has, as might be expected, led to an increase in expenditure. By those who were fortunate enough to get the rice, the change was much appreciated, but it had the opposite effect on those who were obliged to keep to the ragi. These latter considered they had a weighty grievance. The value of the new diet scales, from the chemical standpoint, is not improved by the change from ragi to rice, but whatever value they possess, is due to the fact that the total quantity of food has been reduced in both dietaries and the nutritive properties are now better proportioned than they used to be. This naturally has led to a better all round state of health and (what to the uninitiated is perhaps paradoxical) to an improvement in body weight. Both experiment and observation show that weight can go up, by reducing a diet that is unnecessarily large and badly adjusted, and it has been demonstrated that by increasing the cereal grain in a diet, beyond a certain and economical quantity (the dal remaining constant), the result is that less nitrogen is absorbed both relatively and absolutely. That the substitution of rice for ragi, is not the cause of the improved health, which we lately have been experiencing, seems to be evident from the fact that Madras, with still a large proportion of its prisoners on ragi and other inferior cereals, has a cleaner bill of

health than other provinces where rice is exclusively used. This is not because rice is inferior to ragi, but because a badly adjusted and too generous a rice diet, is inferior to a well proportioned and suitably sized ragi or rice diet. Ragi appears to be the more sustaining grain of the two, to work on. Our medical statistics do not differentiate between all rice and mixed grain eaters, so it is impossible to say on which of the two dietaries the prisoners keep the better health.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NO. 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 Rupees 15,03,050-6-8 which is Rs. 46-13-3 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 exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 1,21,997. This is chiefly owing to the increased manufactory, dietary, hospital and contingent charges. The difference between the total of Statement No. IX and the total expenditure, is due to the sum of Rs. 5,55,590 (representing charges against manufactures, petty construction and repairs, general supervision, police custody and three other items), not being included in the statement, and to a charge of Rs. 645 representing the value of stationery supplied by the stationery department being added to the total expenditure as required by the orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the result is the sum of Rs. 9,48,105 which is the total exhibited in Statement No. IX. The figures for last year were Rs. 8,92,350. There is therefore an increase of Rs. 55,755 in the expenditure shown in this statement. The cost per head works out to Rs. 83-2-8 against Rs. 78-12-0 in the year preceding.

27. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 3,13,031 or Rs. 8,241 less than in the preceding year. The cost per head of population fell from Rs. 28-5-8 to Rs. 27-7-4. The decrease is due principally to some Superintendents having been on leave and to their appointments being held by other officers drawing less pay. At the Penitentiary, the cost per head was the highest, viz., Rs. 42-0-2, which is due to the debit of the pay of Captain Forsyth, I.M.S., while undergoing training at that jail and also to the fact that there are European warders employed at the Penitentiary, where European prisoners are mostly confined. The increased cost per head at the Cannanore and Berhampur Jails, viz., Rs. 39-14-5 and Rs. 35-5-8 respectively, is because of the smaller population dealt with. Madura shows the lowest expenditure per head, in consequence of the Superintendent being a part time officer, receiving only a charge allowance.

28. The total cost and the cost per head of diet increased from Rupees 3,85,544 and Rs. 35-0-9 to Rs. 4,25,473 and Rs. 38-7-0. This is on account of the larger population dealt with and the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to prisoners accustomed to the exclusive use of rice in their homes. This alteration was sanctioned in G.O. No. 714, Judicial, dated 17th April 1913. The Penitentiary, situated as it is in the Presidency Town, where food stuffs command higher prices than in the mufassal, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 45-10-0 for dieting. This charge becomes reduced to Rs. 44-6-7 according to Statement E. Bellary and Trichinopoly Jails are the next most expensive, each prisoner costing respectively Rs. 40-7-10 and Rs. 40-6-4. Cannanore, Madura, Coimbatore and Tanjore follow in order, the cost of diet per head in each case being over Rs. 35. All the other jails except Vizagapatam varied from Rs. 31 to Rs. 34. The Vizagapatam Jail fed its prisoners at the lowest cost, viz., Rs. 19-14-7, as against Rs. 46-11-6 in 1912. This considerable decline is reported to be due to the unusually large stock of rice and ragi on hand at the beginning of the year 1913, and also to the remittance into the treasury as abatement under "Dietary Charges," of Rs. 1,200 being the security deposit of contractors who failed to fulfil their contracts

Dietary charges.

Establishment charges.

during the year 1912. Allowing for the differences in stock on hand at the beginning and close of the year, the Vellore, Cannanore, Salem, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Berhampur Jails show a higher cost per head than is indicated in Statement No. IX. This is attributable to a larger stock of ration articles being held by these jails at the beginning of the year than at the end, or in other words, they purchased food stuffs in 1912, that were consumed in 1913. During the year, vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 8,244 were purchased as compared with Rs. 12,525 in 1912. The decrease is chiefly due to the purchase of condiments in smaller quantities owing to the reduction in the daily issue of curry-powder from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per prisoner according to the new scale of diet. A comparison of the cost of feeding prisoners in the various jails is now of little or no value, because the number of rice-eating prisoners (who are more expensive to maintain) is not the same, absolutely or relatively, in any two jails. The proportion is constantly changing in every jail. At Cannanore, which is a first-class Central Jail, there were, at one time, only two prisoners receiving a mixed diet of rice and ragi. In other jails, the proportion of ragi eaters to the total population is considerably higher.

29. The expenditure and the cost per head under these charges increased from Rs. 31,448 and Rs. 2-12-5 to Rs. 41,151 and Rs. 3-9-9, respectively. Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Berhampur jails show a cost per head above the average for Central and District Jails. The increase at Trichinopoly and Coimbatore is due to the debit during the year of the value of medicines and medical appliances, supplied in 1912, in addition to those supplied in 1913. The increase in the other jails (except Berhampur), is attributable to the purchase of medical stores in larger quantities than in the previous year. A similar reason applies to the high expenditure at the Civil Jail, Madras. At Berhampur the high charge per head is due to the total outlay on medicines, etc., being divided amongst a smaller population, as the total cost was less than in the previous year. Vellore shows the lowest charge per head; this is because the value of fodder purchased for cattle, hitherto debited to hospital charges, was transferred to other heads, owing to the abolition of the jail dairy.

30. The charges under this head rose from Rs. 26,561 to Rs. 29,759 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-6-8 to Rs. 2-11-0. The increase is due to the issue of towels to male convicts and of a cloth measuring eight yards instead of one of six yards, to female convicts, as per G.Os., Nos. 573, Judicial, dated 26th March 1913, and 495, Judicial, dated 12th March 1913, respectively. The high cost per head at the District Jail, Berhampur, is due to the substitution in larger amount than usual, of new for old clothing.

31. The total cost and the cost per head, against sanitation increased from Rs. 26,366 and Rs. 2-5-3 to Rs. 28,338 and Rs. 2-7-9. The large sum paid for municipal water causes the rate per head at the Civil Jail, Madras, to appear unduly high. The same reason applies to the Penitentiary where water-tax for two years was paid to the Corporation during the year under report. It has been reported that the Press Department at the Penitentiary uses much water for its operations and pays nothing towards the cost. Sanitation is an expensive item at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, owing to the water being far from the surface and the need of powerful pumping arrangements. The high cost per head at the District Jails at Madura and Berhampur, is due to a smaller population.

32. The total expenditure and the cost per head fell from Rs. 46,695 and Rs. 4-1-11 to Rs. 42,550 and Rs. 3-11-9. A smaller number of convicts were transported during the year than in the previous year and railway charges were adjusted for ten months only in 1913 as against twelve months in 1912. It should also be mentioned that a sum of over Rs. 2,600, on account of

prisoners transported in December 1913, was adjusted in January 1914. The Berhampur and Bellary Jails show the highest cost per head owing to their isolated positions and great distance from other jails.

33. An increase has taken place against this general heading under all the detailed headings except "Execution Charges." The increase against "Lighting Charges" is largely contributed by sub-jails. The payment of increased rates of gratuity to released convicts in accordance with G.O. No. 1970, Judicial, dated 29th November 1912, enhanced the charges under "Rewards." The purchase of fodder for cattle and freight charges account for the increased expenditure under "Other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies." Among Central Jails, the Penitentiary shows the highest cost per head which is chiefly due to the payment of rewards to certain jail officials in recognition of the services rendered by them during the outbreak that occurred in that Jail in November 1912.

Travelling allowance. 34. The expenditure fell from Rs. 3,812 to Rs. 3,294 or by Rs. 518 and calls for no remarks.

35. The total expenditure and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 12,408 and Rs. 1-1-6 to Rs. 18,391 and Rs. 1-9-10. Contingencies. This increase occurs chiefly under "Rents, rates and taxes." The increased expenditure at the Penitentiary and the Bellary Jail, is due to the fact that Municipal house-tax for two years was paid during the year under report. At Vizagapatam the increase was owing to additional amounts paid to the Municipality on account of new construction.

36. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 6,633 to Rs. 10,906 and the charge per prisoner from Rs. 0-9-4 to Rs. 0-15-4. Extraordinary charges. The increases under the detailed heads "Dietary dead-stock," "Hospital dead-stock" and "Lighting dead-stock" are due to the purchase of articles of European manufacture, such as weighing machines, grinding mills, hospital equipment, etc., and a few autolux lamps to improve the lighting arrangements. The small variations under the other detailed heads call for no remarks.

37. The total expenditure in sub-jails and the total cost per head were Rs. 1,80,938 and Rs. 81-7-10, respectively, as compared with Rs. 1,77,145 and Rs. 77-12-9 in 1912. High rates per head are noticeable in the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Malabar and South Canara where there are special sub-jails guarded by warders instead of by Police. Comparing the districts one with another, the cost per head varies from Rs. 117-6-8 in the Ganjam district to Rs. 60-8-1 in the Tinnevely district. With the exception of charges for "Clothing and Bedding," "Moving prisoners" and "Contingencies," the expenditure under other heads has gone up. The increased rates of pay (from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7) sanctioned for sub-jail warders in G.O. No. 1814, Judicial, dated 6th November 1912, accounts for the enhanced outlay on establishment. At the Nellore and Mangalore Sub-Jails where the contract system of dieting prisoners is in force, the cost per head is higher than in the other three special sub-jails. This is what is to be expected.

38. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head rose from Rs. 8,92,350 and Rs. 78-12-0 to Rs. 9,48,105 and Rs. 83-2-8. Grand total of expenditure. A larger prison population dealt with during the year as compared with that preceding and the other reasons assigned against the various heads of expenditure, account for these changes.

39. With an increase in the daily average population, the average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days went up from 8,727-42 in 1912 to 8,921-96 in 1913. Statement XI—Employment of convicts. Prisoners sick, convalescent and infirm, and those unemployed for other reasons were fewer than in 1912. The number of convicts employed as prison officers and prison servants increased from 703-50 and 740-27 to 726-62 and 752-17 respectively. The 10 per cent. limit for convict servants was not exceeded in any jail except Salem, where the excess is very

trifling. Prisoners employed in gardening fell from an average of 886.37 to 855.69 and the value of garden produce declined from Rs. 22,600 to Rs. 22,482. This difference is so small that it calls for no special observations. The number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail use or consumption, shows an advance. Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Cannanore were able to manage with a smaller average than usual, viz., 45.71, 39.09 and 80.24. A good deal now depends on the number of prisoners in the jail on a whole rice diet, as rice is bought in most instances in a condition ready for cooking whereas ragi was prepared in the jail and requires grinding. Most of the other jails especially Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Bellary and Salem are much taken up with the manufacture of cumblics, cotton cloth and iron and tin work, intended for jail use. Consequent on the rise in the prison population, the number of convicts employed on manufactures rose from 3,243.32 to 3,464.51 and with it the ratio per cent. advanced from 37.16 to 38.83. Those employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings remained the same as in the previous year. The figures shown against Vellore, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore are large, owing to a number of works of magnitude undertaken by the Superintendents as Public Works Disbursers. More prisoners than usual were engaged in carrying out jail repairs.

40. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accounts Department, the total receipts come to Rs. 6,15,887-7-10 which is Rs. 81-11-9 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. 6,33,062-5-0, excluding Rs. 2,696-14-9 received by the sale of vegetables, etc., but including a sum of Rs. 19,953-8-0 realized as the value of convict labour employed in jail presses. These deposits, added to Rs. 2,031-12-0 cash on hand at the close of the year, give a total of Rs. 6,35,094-1-0 against Rs. 4,95,239-9-0 in 1912. Including a sum of Rs. 1,580-4-0 in cash which remained in hand at the opening of the year, Rs. 4,41,532-14-0 were drawn from the treasury. The excess of the deposits over the withdrawals is Rs. 1,93,561-3-0 which represents the cash earnings during the year 1913. In 1912, the figures were Rs. 1,28,603. The cash earnings are the highest since 1890 with the exception of 1909 when they were Rs. 2,08,169. Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura show increases and all the other jails, reductions, as compared with the previous year. The Coimbatore Jail has by a long way the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 98,755-13-0 which sum includes Rs. 2,385-14-0, the value of convict labour supplied to the jail press. This increase was chiefly owing to the recovery during the year of large outstandings from the preceding year, due by the Police and Military Departments. Were it not for the large earnings at Coimbatore, the increase in manufactory assets for 1913, would cut a poor figure and the Superintendent and staff of this large and important jail are to be congratulated on the result. They make up largely for the disappointing figures of the past year or two. The Penitentiary comes next, with Rs. 23,760 which includes a sum of Rs. 14,533-7-0, convict labour supplied to the Government Branch Press. Vellore stands third with Rs. 18,050 including the value (viz., Rs. 1,064-14-0) of convict labour supplied to the press. Among District Jails, Palamcottah records the highest earnings, viz., Rs. 6,852-13-0. Cuddalore follows with Rs. 4,449-4-0. Cannanore shows the lowest cash earnings of all jails on account of the debit during the year of Rs. 9,820-3-4, being the value and freight charges of a baling press received from England at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,969-5-0 (value of convict labour supplied to the jail press) was added to the cash earnings of this jail. Had it not been for the heavy charges on account of manufactory plant, the cash earnings at Cannanore would have shown up well. The coir industry gives promise of success. The decrease in the earnings in other jails as compared with the previous year, is reported to be chiefly due to one or other of the following causes :—

- (1) Smaller orders from Government consuming departments ;
- (2) Discouragement of private sales ;

(3) Abolition of the credit system, which made it more difficult to dispose of manufactured goods ;

(4) A larger amount of work than usual done for the jail department itself on which no profit is charged, and

(5) The higher prices of raw materials while the selling price of goods had not been correspondingly advanced.

The average cash earnings per head on the total number employed on manufactures rose from Rs. 39-10-0 to Rs. 55-13-0. Coimbatore among Central Jails and Palamcottah among District Jails show the highest earnings per head, viz., Rs. 233-13-0 and Rs. 50-2-0 respectively. At Trichinopoly and the Penitentiary the earnings average Rs. 48-14-0 and Rs. 43-1-0 per head respectively. The value of supplies made to the Police and Military Departments and adjusted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,20,131 and Rs. 1,35,836 against Rs. 1,34,448 and Rs. 66,470 in the preceding year. It is pleasant to record this advance in the amount of business done with these two departments and it is to be hoped that it may continue and that other departments may see the wisdom of dealing more largely with us. Government orders are strict on the question of public offices dealing with jails. It is not altogether a matter of profit and economy, but of suitable means, being provided to keep the thousands of convicts sentenced to labour employed in a suitable manner. This is to the advantage of the convicts themselves, and it is also advantageous to the public that they should be kept profitably engaged, in order that they may pay something substantial towards the cost of their up-keep, which year by year becomes an increasing burden. Experience shows that thousands of orders go yearly into the market, that might, with great benefit, be placed with jails, notwithstanding the instructions on the subject. While this is occurring, we are often at our wits ends to find work for idle hands to do. In the Punjab, the Accounts Department refuse to pass any charge for an article, ordinarily made in a jail, unless the officer, who orders it elsewhere, produces a certificate from the Jail Superintendent that the jail was unable to undertake the work. Furthermore, public offices are expected to deal with the jail even though the article costs more than it does elsewhere. If orders of a similar kind were in force in this Presidency, there would be no lack of work and the net cost of maintaining prisoners would be much less than it is. It sometimes happens that the wisest policy is to "take the bull by the horns" especially when milder methods have been tried and proved fruitless.

41. This statement giving the assets of the manufacturing department for the year shows that these amounted to Rs. 1,29,727-9-0 as compared with Rs. 1,20,829-4-0 in 1912. The Penitentiary shows the largest increase in assets, viz., Rs. 25,527 while the Coimbatore, Vellore and Trichinopoly occupy the second, third and fourth places, respectively. Amongst district jails, Palamcottah takes the lead and is followed, in order, by Madura and Tanjore. Vizagapatam amongst central jails and Berhampur amongst district jails show the lowest assets though it must be said that these two jails, when their returns are compared with the previous year, show an advance. The low assets at the Bellary Jail, as compared with the preceding year, are said to be due to the stoppage of quarry work which has affected the annual profits to an appreciable extent. The low assets during the year at Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Salem, when contrasted with the previous year, are due principally to a larger stock of manufactured articles and raw materials being on hand at the end of the year than at the beginning.

42. The total value of articles manufactured in jails and the percentage of convicts employed on them rose from Rs. 4,98,080-3-9 and 38.66 to Rs. 5,67,081-14-9 and 40.27. The Penitentiary had the highest number of prisoners so employed, viz., 70.98, while the Vizagapatam Jail returns the small figure of 15.28. In the former jail the convicts at work at the Press are included and the relatively small proportion of convicts employed on manufactures at the

Vizagapatam Jail is owing to the large number of men engaged on building operations.

43. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year fell from Rs. 7,63,747 to Rs. 7,54,543-13-0, as a result of greater cash earnings. This fall occurred, notwithstanding a largely increased outlay on food grains, consequent on the substitution of rice for ragi in the case of certain prisoners. An increase in the prison population contributed also to bring about the decrease in the net cost per head of average strength, viz., from Rs. 67-6-0 to Rs. 66-3-0, as certain charges, such as those of establishment, admit of little variation. The net cost varies from Rs. 53-15-0 at Palamcottah to Rs. 90-4-0 at Cannanore, if the Civil Jail at Madras be excluded. Palamcottah is therefore the most economically worked jail; its comparatively high profits go to make it the most nearly self-supporting. It may be interesting to observe that prisoners' earnings do not pay for half their food bill. This is something to meditate upon by those who are given to maintaining that prisoners are overworked and underfed.

44. The value of supplies made during the year by the Jail department to itself, amounted to Rs. 80,203 as compared with Rs. 72,508 in 1912. In the former sum the value of garden produce issued to prisoners (estimated to cost Rs. 20,192) and vegetables sold to the public which realized Rs. 2,289 is not included. Convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department is valued at Rs. 15,949 which compares favourably with the sum of Rs. 13,101 supplied during the preceding year.

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

45. The following table gives particulars of the sick and death-rates for the year 1913 and the four preceding years :-

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.
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
1912 ...	11,332	218	19.2	16	115	131	1.4	10.2	11.6
1913 ...	11,400	180	15.8	8	82	90	.7	7.2	7.9

As regards sickness and mortality, the year gone by was a record year. Though a larger population was dealt with than in 1912, the admissions to hospital were fewer by 799, the daily average sick fell from 218.16 to 180.21 and there were only 90 deaths as compared with 131 in the previous year. The ratios also show a considerable falling off. The admissions to hospital were only 425.69 per mille against 498.78 in 1912; the average sick fell from 19.25 to 15.81, while the death-rate works out to 7.89. This death-rate is the lowest on record in any of the provinces in India, so far as figures are available and must be very near what may be called "low water mark." The mortality rates of the past four years show a steady improvement and each is a record as compared with the years that preceded. In 1909, the death-rate was 23.2 per mille. The significance of this improvement in the death-rate will be apparent when it is stated that a comparison of the death-rates of the last four years with those of the preceding twenty years shows that on an average there has been a saving of more than 125 lives per annum in the former period as compared with the latter, though our average population in 1913 was exactly the same as in the period beginning 1890, till now. Nor is it alone that the death-rate has come down in so remarkable a way, but the daily average sick per mille has fallen from 19.2 to 15.8, which latter figure is a record in itself, and perhaps

a better indication of the general healthiness of the year gone by, than even the death-rate. In a jail we have to take the sick and healthy as they come and are sometimes unlucky in getting an undue proportion of the former. Neither does a year go by without its proportion of fatal accidents, all of which are beyond human power to foresee or prevent, and which add to our death-rate. Last year, perhaps, we were more fortunate than usual, as there were only three accidental deaths—two from poisoning and one from hydrophobia, the latter prisoner being bitten before admission to jail.

As to how these improvements in the sick and death-rates were brought about, the causes are without question many. To begin with, the year past was, I believe, a fairly healthy one outside as well as inside jail walls, but setting aside this cause of variation, a large share of the improvement is, I think it will be conceded, due to causes operating solely within the department. We have improved in our sanitation generally, in our drainage, in our kitchens, in ventilation, in our latrines and in our methods of handling and distributing food, and last but not perhaps least, in having introduced a more health-maintaining dietary. It is not possible to apportion the degree of success attained to each particular innovation, nor is it necessary; suffice it to say that the results for the year show that they justify the measures taken. Last year was the first year that the new diet was in force throughout, in all jails and it is significant that it also should be the year, when for the first time, the mortality rate in the jails of this Presidency (or elsewhere) has fallen to single figures. That the new diet has been beneficial, will appear further on when the great reduction in bowel diseases comes under notice, because improvement is more likely to manifest itself in this direction under an appropriate diet than under any other class of disease. It is to be noted that the better state of health in 1913, was very general in almost all jails, which fact in itself would point to a common cause acting through them all. The variations in mortality in different jails are in reality small. Where the figures are high, there is very usually a local cause at work.

Of the total number of deaths that occurred during the year, sub-jails contributed 19. The Rajahmundry and Vellore Jails had twelve deaths each. Seven deaths took place at Bellary and six at Coimbatore. Trichinopoly, Salem and Vizagapatam each returned five deaths and the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Madura Jails four each. Palamcottah recorded three deaths and Cuddalore and Berhampur two each. Tanjore had a blank death roll. Cholera was the cause of eight deaths, all of which occurred in sub-jails. The conditions in an ordinary Central or District Jail for excluding cholera or checking it, if it does appear, are much more effective than they can be made in a sub-jail.

46. As compared with 1912, the death-rates in the several classes of jails show a decline. The reduction occurring among District Jails is most noticeable, as the ratio fell from 16.13 to 7.09 per mille. The figures for Central Jails and subsidiary jails were 7.90 and 8.56, respectively, as against 10.40 and 12.30, respectively, in the previous year. An all-round improvement is therefore manifest. That District Jails advanced so much, is probably owing in part to the reduction in population at Madura and to the new diet everywhere.

47. The highest death-rate recorded during the year was 12.52 per mille at the Rajahmundry Central Jail. This figure would be regarded as rather low a decade or two ago. There were twelve deaths altogether. Four were due to tubercle of the lungs; two to valvular disease of the heart; one died of malaria and the remaining deaths were caused by various other diseases. The health of these prisoners was either bad or indifferent on admission, four of them being old men. As a rule, the prisoners admitted into the northern jails are not in as good condition as those admitted elsewhere. Many of them come from the Agency tracts, where the standard of living seems to be low and suitable food difficult to obtain.

48. This jail had the next highest death-rate, viz., 11.47 per mille, which compared with that of the preceding year—41.17, is a creditable record. The deaths numbered only two. *Berhampur.* One man died of pneumonia and the other of Bright's disease. The latter was aged 55 and his health was indifferent on admission. For Berhampur, the figures for the past year are decidedly good. Great variations are liable to occur, owing to a small population to strike a ratio on.

49. Madura comes next in point of death-rate; but the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille show a marked improvement on those of the preceding year. The *Madura.* former declined from twelve to four and the latter from 24.54 to 10.77. Two of the deaths were due to tubercle of the lungs, the third to chronic dysentery and the fourth to ulcerative colitis. We have been so accustomed by past experience, to look to a high death-rate at Madura that the year's figures are a very pleasant surprise. The population has been much reduced under the recent orders to commit prisoners with a sentence of a year or more to Trichinopoly. This has no doubt contributed largely to bringing about the improvement that has taken place.

50. The number of deaths and the death-rate per mille at the Bellary Central Jail compare unfavourably with those of the *Bellary.* preceding year; the former advanced from five to seven and the latter from 7.05 to 10.22. Malaria and tubercle of the lungs caused two deaths each, and diarrhoea, caries of the spine and secondary syphilis, one each.

51. Though Vellore returned twelve deaths, the death-rate shows a fall from 16.01 in 1912 to 9.33 in 1913. Six prisoners *Vellore.* died of malaria and two of tubercle of the lungs. Dysentery, diarrhoea, gastritis and chronic bronchitis each caused one death. This is one of the few jails where malaria makes itself felt in the health statistics—an indication that quinine should be freely used and measures taken to limit, or abolish, if possible, the malaria-bearing mosquito. Prisoners usually come to jail with large spleens and other evidences of having suffered from ague outside.

52. A remarkable fall in the number of deaths and the death-rate is noticeable at the Vizagapatam Central Jail, where there *Vizagapatam.* were only five deaths during the year as compared with 15 in 1912, and the death-rate declined from 25.52 to 8.41. Two men died of tubercle of the lungs, one of pneumonia, another of dysentery and a third of cellulitis. Last year, there was an outbreak of cholera at this jail. The improvement is due altogether to the absence of cholera in the year under review.

53. The Penitentiary recorded the lowest death-rate of any Central Jail in the Presidency, viz., 4.83 per mille, which considering its position and surroundings, is somewhat of an achievement. *Other jails.* Trichinopoly had a lower death-rate than in the previous year. Cuddalore and Salem show better results than in 1912. The ratios recorded against Coimbatore, Cannanore and Palamcottah show small increases over those of the preceding year, but are still very low mortality rates, and well below the average of all jails. Two deaths occurred at Coimbatore by poisoning brought about as a result of eating boiled "Lima beans" which had been previously soaked in water. A civil debtor was taken suddenly ill and could not be released on medical grounds as he had no one to care for him outside the jail. Were these deaths excluded, as they might have been under happier circumstances, Coimbatore would have had a phenomenally low death-rate. As things stand, it has done remarkably well. Tanjore returned no death, which is a record that leaves no room for improvement and is eloquent testimony to the care taken of the health of the prisoners confined there.

54. There were only 19 deaths in sub-jails during the year under review as compared with 28 in 1912. The death-rate *Sub-jails.* per mille declined from 12.30 to 8.56. Of the deaths, seven occurred among convicts and twelve among undertrial prisoners.

Eight prisoners died of cholera and one each of dysentery, diarrhoea, malaria, anaemia, pneumonia, heart failure, rheumatism, asthma, hernia, dropsy and epilepsy. Four deaths occurred in the Chingleput district, and three each at Malabar and Nellore. North Arcot returned two deaths, and Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Guntur, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad one death each. The remaining districts had no death. The reduction in the death-rate appears to be due in large measure to the better conditions prevailing in the sub-jails of the Northern Circars, where much has been and is being done to improve the accommodation and ameliorate the conditions under which prisoners were heretofore confined. With the development of railways, long marches and temporary overcrowding, by *en route* prisoners especially, are avoided.

55. The following table shows the rates of admissions to hospital and deaths per mille, against the principal diseases for the past four years, amongst convicted prisoners:—
Statement No. XV.

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	...	...	32	21	261	142	23	...
Dysentery	48.50	3.99	33.00	1.69	35.30	1.07	22.61	.58
Malarial fevers	96.80	.60	65.80	.63	51.05	.24	33.74	1.16
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle ...	9.58	2.79	13.29	3.16	9.12	2.49	6.84	1.86
Anæmia and debility	10.38	.10	6.43	.32	3.32	...	4.52	.23
Other general diseases	88.81	1.30	79.93	1.05	113.00	1.42	91.59	.70
Pneumonia	5.69	1.80	4.43	.74	2.49	.36	2.43	.46
Other respiratory diseases	24.15	.20	27.52	.53	22.27	.71	26.43	.23
Diarrhoea	43.41	1.30	37.33	1.79	45.67	1.30	24.81	.58
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	35.92	.10	38.91	...	32.22	...	32.58	...
All other causes	96.10	3.49	115.04	3.90	119.63	2.49	118.14	2.20
Total	459.33	15.67	422.09	14.02	437.65	11.49	363.93	8.00

56. There were only two admissions during the year and no death, as compared with 22 admissions and twelve deaths in the preceding year. *Cholera.* Bellary and the Penitentiary each reported one case. At Bellary a convict-warder was attacked; the source of the disease was not traceable directly, though cholera was present in the warders' lines at the time and in the town and the district. One of the cooks employed in the kitchen at the Penitentiary had an attack of cholera of a mild form. The origin is not known. In both jails measures were at once taken to arrest the disease and with success, as there were no subsequent cases.

57. The admissions and deaths fell from 298 and 9 in 1912 to 195 and 5, respectively, in the year under review. *Dysentery.* Trichinopoly had two deaths, and Vellore, Vizagapatam and Madura one each. Vellore had the largest number of admissions, namely, 44. Though Cuddalore admitted 19 cases, it shows the largest ratio of deaths, viz., 65.86 per mille, recorded in any jail. Trichinopoly followed with 49.27. The death-rate for all jails in the Presidency was only .58 per mille, and is not alone the lowest on record, but less than half of what it was last year, which was itself a record. Dysentery seems to pick out the jails where the kitchens are defective, and flies are allowed more access to food than they ought to be. With the advent of better kitchens and more suitable latrine arrangements, the disease should decline. My belief is that much of the improvement that has taken place might with reason be attributed to the appropriateness of the present dietary.

58. Though the admissions were fewer than in 1912 by 140, the number of deaths advanced from 2 to 10. *Malarial fevers.* Vellore returned six deaths out of 57 admitted and Bellary two out of 83 cases. Rajanmundry and Cannanore had each one death. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in eight jails, the dose and the intervals of time during which the drug was administered being as usual left to the discretion of the Medical Officer. Both Vellore and Bellary receive prisoners

from malarious tracts. It is not enough to administer quinine in these jails. No very marked benefit is likely to ensue till measures are taken to abolish the anophele by discouraging wet cultivation at close quarters and doing away with any probable breeding grounds in the neighbourhood.

59. The admissions and deaths declined from 77 and 21 respectively in 1912 to 59 and 16 respectively in 1913. The disease is widespread, as Cuddalore and Tanjore are the only jails that have had no admission or death from it. Rajahmundry returned four deaths: Vellore, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Madura each two, and Trichinopoly and Palamcottah one each. An additional tubercle ward at Trichinopoly with beds for eight patients, has been completed, so that now we have, including the ward at Bellary, accommodation for 24 cases in all. At ordinary times, this should be ample, but if it should prove not to be so, a further extension will be proposed at Bellary. Everything is being done that forethought can suggest, to curb the ravages of this disease. It is common everywhere, more so outside the jail, I believe, than in it, but being of an insidious nature, its discovery is usually only first made after admission. The conditions in every jail are, in my opinion, far more favourable for the prevention and cure of tubercle than exist outside and our cases merely represent the state of affairs amongst the public who furnish the jail population.

60. There were 39 admissions and two deaths during the year under review, while in the preceding year the admissions numbered 28 with no death.

61. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital for this malady was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 21, but there were four deaths as compared with three in 1912. Like tubercle of the lungs, this disease was widespread, as Bellary, Cuddalore and Palamcottah alone reported no case. The deaths occurred at Cannanore, Salem, Vizagapatam and Berhampur, one in each jail. With improvement in ventilation, more cellular accommodation and the avoidance of anything approaching overcrowding, this disease should decline.

62. Compared with 1912, the admissions and deaths during the year show a remarkable falling off, from 394 and 11 respectively to 214 and 5 respectively. The disease was most prevalent in the Vellore Jail where there were 75 cases but only one death. The admissions at Cuddalore were out of proportion to the small average population, the ratio being 117·85 per mille. Rajahmundry had 32 admissions. The Penitentiary returned two deaths, and Trichinopoly and Bellary one each. The decline in this disease is very remarkable and the remarks made under dysentery, to which diarrhoea is allied, are equally applicable.

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

63. The largest number of deaths occurred amongst convicts who had been in jail for not more than six months, but the ratio to average population shows a considerable fall from 15·74 in 1912 to 9·87 per mille in 1913. Seven of the 11 convicts who died in District Jails had not undergone more than six months' imprisonment and a similar number who died in sub-jails were confined with short sentences.

64. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year, 63·60 per cent. gained weight as compared with 68·55 in the preceding year. The proportion of prisoners who lost weight went up from 18·65 in 1912 to 20·29 per cent. in 1913, but the latter figure is not large. These variations are what might be expected from one year to another, and provided they are not considerable, are of no serious import. The percentage of lost weights was highest at Trichinopoly, viz., 38·83, but though it is an improvement over the previous year, the figures are by no means satisfactory. The cause of this loss as compared with other jails, is extremely difficult to ascertain. Bellary comes next with 27·44 per cent. which is the highest for that jail during the past decade. Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Cannanore also

show large percentages of persons losing weight, but in the last-named jail it had fallen from 35·80 in 1912 to 21·43 in 1913. At Cuddalore, only 5·30 per cent. of the prisoners discharged lost weight. That jails should differ so much, must be due to some local condition, because all are on the same dietary. It is very necessary in every jail to insist on good cooking and on the full rations reaching the prisoners. Unless these matters are carefully attended to, no dietary will prove ample and suitable.

Water-supply and sanitation in jails. 65. The principal improvements effected during the year are—

(1) *Water-supply*.—The kitchen well in the Vellore Central Jail was covered in. The Municipal water-supply at Trichinopoly failed and steps are being taken to become independent of it. Though everything is done to safeguard our wells, jail water-supplies are not specially noted for their purity. Judging by the bacteriological reports received from time to time, the impression likely to be conveyed is that the jail population is on the brink of dissolution. With a mortality rate of less than 8 per mille, there seems no particular reason to be unduly pessimistic over our water-supplies.

(2) *Kitchens*.—Many minor improvements were made in our kitchens and cooking apparatus during the year and, I believe, to these are to be attributed in no small degree the better health enjoyed, especially as regards reductions in bowel diseases. The present cry is new and fly-proof kitchens everywhere. Already we have a number of them and others are projected. Both Trichinopoly and Vellore need good kitchens urgently and steps are being taken to push on with them.

(3) *Latrines*.—The latrines inside the Vellore Central Jail were made fly-proof. A second incinerator was installed at the hospital at Trichinopoly and a new one was introduced at Bellary. At Coimbatore, a fly-proof latrine was erected in the hospital and a torfit urinal in the warders' lines. Salem had a torfit urinal supplied. At Tanjore an iron latrine is under construction. A scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 to effect improvements in the sanitary arrangements of the Bellary Central Jail has been sanctioned by Government. Cage latrines were constructed at the Penitentiary.

(4) *Drainage*.—At Vellore, Coimbatore and Salem the drainage received attention, where found to be defective.

(5) *Other improvements*.—The cattle-shed was removed at Rajahmundry. Refuse tubs were provided in the Vellore Jail. The filling in of the tank at Salem is being continued. To minimise the bug nuisance, the walls of the hospital and observation cells at Bellary were plastered. To prevent a similar nuisance at Salem, improvements to certain of the blocks have been sanctioned. The verandahs of cellular blocks in the Cuddalore Jail were cemented. At Palamcottah, ovens were provided for the more effective boiling of infected clothing and bedding. Rats were destroyed as a preventive of plague at Bellary and Coimbatore. A ditch at the Penitentiary was filled up.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

66. On the last day of 1913, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 11,872 prisoners, as compared with 12,019 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Vellore shows a smaller figure than in 1912, owing to the exclusion of the district press room from the accommodation and also a ward once set apart for lepers. A reduction appears against the Coimbatore Central Jail due to the conversion of association wards into cells. The accommodation that was available in the leper annexe at Salem has been temporarily excluded from the statement, as the buildings are undergoing alterations. Cuddalore has a smaller capacity, as a consequence of a fresh calculation of measurements. On the other hand, the addition of quarantine cells for 15 prisoners at Bellary, a ward for ten civil debtors at Vizagapatam, and a block of six cells for condemned prisoners at Rajahmundry was made during the year.

The alterations carried out resulted in a net reduction of accommodation by 147. This loss will be made good when the buildings under construction at Vellore, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Salem are completed. The works sanctioned by Government for execution during 1914-15 include a new hospital and a civil debtors' ward at Cannanore, a block of cells at Coimbatore and the extension of the civil debtors' ward at Cuddalore. The number of cells increased from 4,311 at the beginning to 4,404 at the close of the year. An important advance in the means of keeping prisoners apart, and under better disciplinary and health conditions, has been the substitution of association wards by cells, carried out in recent years. The total daily average population of Central and District Jails, and the Civil Jail, Madras, during the year was 9,179.88; so the accommodation was ample. Overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Bellary and Vizagapatam. In the former jail, the excess prisoners were quartered in workshops, temporary sheds and tents, and in the latter, in the verandahs of buildings and in a workshop pending relief being afforded. In a few jails, the accommodation provided for certain classes of prisoners was occasionally found inadequate. The excess prisoners were confined in other wards. Relief by transfer was resorted to where necessary.

67. Two hundred and fifty-two visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jails at Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam and the District Jail at Berhampur. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart paid visits to the Penitentiary, the Bellary and Vizagapatam Central Jails. The District Jail at Tanjore was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Central Jail at Bellary by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited all the Central and District Jails except the Penitentiary, while the Sanitary Commissioner visited the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Salem and the Penitentiary. The Sessions Judges of Chittoor and Tinnevely did not visit the jails at Vellore and Palamcottah, respectively. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao of Salem and M.R.Ry. H. Rama Rao of Coimbatore paid the largest number of visits, viz., 40 and 18 respectively. Much credit is due to these two gentlemen for the interest they have taken in their duties.

68. All Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail at Madras were inspected by me during the year, as were also the special Sub-Jails at Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore and eight other important sub-jails. *Ex-officio* visits were paid to the Lunatic Asylums at Calicut and Waltair. Of the 313 sub-jails, 158 were inspected by District Magistrates, 295 by Divisional Magistrates and 221 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,315 against 1,566 in 1912; this is a considerable drop.

69. The outlay on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,09,673-2-3 against Rs. 1,94,652-15-2 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 68,008-9-10 against Rs. 1,47,922-0-9 in 1912. These amounts include Rs. 15,971-13-2 and Rs. 4,708-0-2, respectively, spent on the construction of quarters for eleven clerks and six menials of the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons. A sum of Rs. 38,916-4-0 was expended by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers. The savings effected by them on works completed during the year amounted to Rs. 17,929-12-10, excluding the value of convict labour supplied. A block of three head warders' huts was completed during the year at Cannanore under Petty Construction and Repairs, and the amount spent thereon was Rs. 2,127-9-10.

70. 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.

General features of the year.

71. The salient features of the year are—

- (1) A larger daily average population than in the year preceding.
- (2) The occurrence of only one escape from Central and District Jails.
- (3) A reduction in the number of offences and punishments with the smallest number of corporal punishments inflicted, on record.
- (4) An increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head, on maintenance.
- (5) A decrease in the total net cost and the net cost per head.
- (6) An increase in the manufactory cash earnings.
- (7) The lowest sick and death rates ever recorded.
- (8) A remarkable reduction in the prevalence of, and mortality from bowel complaints, and
- (9) A further increase in the cellular accommodation.

Matters of administrative importance.

72. (1) The grant of money remuneration to convicts for work done in excess of the prescribed tasks.
- (2) The delegation to the Inspector-General of power to grant rewards to subordinate jail officers for services of special merit, up to a limit of Rs. 50.
- (3) The grant of money to adolescent convicts on release to enable them to start in life.
- (4) The introduction of the suite system of locks in jails.
- (5) The extension of the system of imparting elementary education to convicts to all the first-class Central Jails.
- (6) The issue of rice to prisoners who, prior to admission to jail, were accustomed to eat rice to the exclusion of other grains.
- (7) The increase of the salt ration from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. daily.
- (8) The introduction of a new scale of diet for prisoners other than males sentenced to labour.
- (9) The formation of criminal settlements at Sithanagaram, Kavali, Kalichedu, Guntur, Anamalais and at Madras, and the release of prisoners for residence in these Settlements.
- (10) A change in the uniform worn by Jail warders.
- (11) The revision of important rules of the Jail and Sub-Jail Manuals relating to the—

- (a) use of un-official postage stamps for convicts' letters;
- (b) supply of clothing and bedding free of charge to Civil Debtors;
- (c) manner of dealing with the property of convicts transferred from one jail to another, so as to fix responsibility in case of loss;
- (d) withdrawal of the supply of revolvers to Jailors and Deputy Jailors;
- (e) raising the power of Superintendents of District Jails in the matter of incurring expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs;
- (f) procedure to be adopted in releasing convicts belonging to Native States;
- (g) (i) the discontinuance of the issue of partworn clothing or bedding to prisoners objecting to it, on the ground of caste;
- (ii) the issue of towels to prisoners;
- (iii) the issue of a broader cloth for females with the option to Muhammadan and Christian female prisoners, to wear clothing of a particular type;
- (h) increase of batta allowed to *en route* Sub-Jail prisoners;
- (i) delegation of power to Sub-Divisional Magistrates to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 5 on the purchase of articles required for Sub-Jails.

73. The strength of the permanent warder establishment in the Central and District Jails at the close of the year remained at 755. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 1,563. Of these, 334 were warnings, 110 black marks, 521 fines, 404 extra duty and drill and 67 forfeiture of pay. Twenty-eight were dismissed: the services of 13 were dispensed with and 66 were reduced in grade and pay. Ten warders were suspended and prosecuted, 5 being convicted. The warders received more

Conduct of jail establishment.

punishments per head than the prisoners, which can hardly be regarded as a satisfactory feature. Fifty-two warders were in receipt of good conduct allowances during the year.

74. The officers of the department performed their duties in an efficient manner during the year. I feel some reluctance about mentioning individuals where all did so well. To Mr. Chamier, I am indebted for the revision of the Drill Manual, which was an onerous piece of work; to Mr. Snow for having worked his Jail in the most economical manner, and to all Superintendents without exception, for their close application to duty and the interest they took in their respective charges. When all is said, the progress made during the year is not inconsiderable, particularly with regard to improved health and sanitation, and for this, the Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails and their subordinates are the people who deserve the credit. Major Harley and his Jailor, Muhammad Kutb-ud-din Sahib, did specially well at Madura; Captain Maconachie at the Penitentiary; Captain Forsyth at Salem and Rao Bahadur Subramanya Ayyar, as Superintendent of Tanjore. I should also like to mention Mr. J. A. Minchall who was awarded the order of merit and Mr. Rice, Jailor of Cannanore, who displayed great energy. An Inspector-General can no more attain success in administering a department without the hearty co-operation of those who are working under him, than a mechanic can hope to turn out a well-finished article, without suitable implements. I am about to proceed on leave soon, after an almost continuous service of eight years in my present office, and as this report may be my last, I may be permitted the opportunity of placing on record the obligations I am under to those with whom I have been associated in Jail work during that time. It has been a period of some progress, in buildings, in health and in discipline and has covered the years of political unrest which were not free from anxiety.

My relations have been most intimate with my personal staff, who have always worked loyally and well. It is with regret that I part from them. Mr. Adiappa, my Manager, has been specially helpful at all times and has kept the staff up to their work without being unduly exacting. Mr. Antonymuthu as Head Accountant, has invariably acquitted himself well, and Mr. Srinivasa Rao has at all times proved himself to be a capable Statistical Officer.

Finally, my respectful thanks are due to Government for the considerate manner in which they have dealt with me and the department.

75. The Annual Reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central Jails are forwarded 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.

No. 1.—(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 1913.

[illegible]

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—concl'd.										Released during the year.										Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.				Escaped.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

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		Christians.					Muhammadans.					Hindus and Sikhs.					Buddhists and Jains.					All other classes.					Under 16 years.					16 to 40 years.					40 to 60 years.					Above 60 years.					Able to read and write.					Able to read only.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
a.		b.		c.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	...	...	1	...	68	5	92	3	1,611	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913—concluded.

Serial number.	5—concl.d.		6														7			
	Education—concl.d.		Previous occupation.														Total.			
	C.		Males.														Females.		Total.	
	Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.							
	M.	F.	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.	Total.				
Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	1,441	108	50	35	415	830	149	113	180	64	1	43	...	1,772	108	1,880			
2	Vellore	1,763	208	47	7	249	1,384	223	120	25	150	17	41	...	2,055	212	2,267			
3	Trichinopoly	778	...	34	23	110	688	154	102	78	...	...	...	...	1,169	...	1,169			
4	Coimbatore	1,105	...	40	...	237	695	131	131	1	7	...	...	...	1,317	7	1,324			
5	Penitentiary	968	68	31	16	608	143	237	180	253	59	12	3	...	1,468	74	1,542			
6	Cannanore	762	22	17	11	67	688	132	53	5	11	4	9	...	953	24	977			
7	Salem	843	...	26	3	74	618	22	100	74	...	...	...	...	916	...	916			
8	Bellary	1,139	...	47	11	75	868	76	105	120	...	...	...	...	1,302	...	1,302			
9	Vizagapatnam	617	9	41	28	32	502	29	20	9	9	...	...	...	661	9	670			
District Jails.																				
10	Cuddalore	632	4	4	3	34	593	37	40	10	4	...	...	...	721	4	725			
11	Tanjore	10	...	2	...	6	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	* 21	...	21			
12	Palmcottah	339	...	24	...	29	379	44	39	11	...	...	...	...	529	...	529			
13	Madura	73	55	22	118	69	661	75	...	106	39	2	13	...	1,051	57	1,108			
14	Berhampur	470	18	22	21	45	274	50	1	140	12	1	4	...	553	18	571			
Total, Central and District Jails		11,600	499	406	279	2,059	8,320	1,413	1,006	1,014	365	37	113	8	14,518	513	15,031			
Subsidiary Jails.		5,061	578	98	227	390	2,223	432	138	2,521	406	75	78	25	6,029	581	6,613			
Grand total		16,661	1,572	504	506	2,440	10,543	1,875	1,141	3,535	761	112	191	33	20,547	1,097	21,644			
Grand total for 1912		17,567	1,251	496	879	2,305	10,756	1,727	1,277	3,737	822	172	251	26	21,177	1,271	22,448			

* Excludes one criminal lunatic.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3	Numbers according to length of sentences.																Total.														
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	A.										B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		M.	F.	Total.
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding years.		Exceeding years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.												
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Central.	Raimundy.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	19	5	14	6	12	3	4	7	3	2	10	3	13	1	1	9	1	3	7	1	49	11	63								
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	250	15	24	15	42	18	202	7	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,701	93	1,798								
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total admissions	278	20	38	21	54	21	204	14	9	4	12	5	13	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1,772	108	1,880								
Vellore.	Tiruchinopoly.	Total remaining on the 31st December *	8	2	111	7	182	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	3	1	30	12	6	5	2	2	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,055	212	2,267								
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	37	21	62	93	381	33	110	21	10	4	1	7	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,156	80	1,236								
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tiruchinopoly.	Tiruchinopoly.	Total admissions	105	...	381	...	219	...	270	...	82	...	58	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	...	1,169							
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	6	...	61	...	78	...	205	...	110	...	211	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	216							
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	17	7	7	...	322	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25							
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	226	...	115	...	322	...	136	...	72	...	55	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	7	1,285							
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Total admissions	213	7	132	...	539	...	192	...	71	...	55	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	7	1,324							
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	37	...	180	...	115	...	120	...	271	...	121	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	971	...	971							
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

5	Pondicherry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	256	10	1	13	6	17	...	16	1	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	10	297
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	478	35	334	18	162	...	113	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	64	1,234	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	734	45	334	18	172	7	133	4	30	1	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	74	1,512	
6	Mannar.	Total remaining on the 31st December *	5	1	80	3	74	1	111	...	102	...	110	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	...	10	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	33	1	477	9	204	6	82	4	14	3	31	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	21	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salon.	Total admissions ...	38	1	487	12	208	7	81	4	17	...	33	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	21	577	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	5	...	54	1	55	3	65	3	74	1	118	...	121	...	2	...	...	...	...	501	15	506	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	24	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	234	...	220	...	171	...	126	...	32	...	31	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	899	...	899	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bellary.	Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	12	...	11	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	13	...	309	...	356	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Vizagapatnam.	Total admissions ...	27	...	410	...	359	...	272	...	92	...	81	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	...	916	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	47	...	160	...	211	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	District.	Total admissions ...	32	...	163	3	214	1	94	1	40	...	52	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	661	0	670	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	...	6	...	205	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	54	...	230	...	205	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Cuddalore.	Total admissions ...	60	...	215	1	205	2	127	...	13	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	4	735	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	16	...	52	...	87	...	90	...	63	...	28	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	350	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

† Excludes two criminal lunatics.

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

Statement showing the Characters admitted into the Jails and Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1	2	3	4																			5				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																			Total.				
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. b.		Sentenced to death.					
District—concluded.	Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah.	...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total remaining on the 31st December *			...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total remaining on the 31st December *			...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

14	Berhampur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	23	1	5	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1913, who had been previously convicted.

Serial number	Jails.	3			4						5			6							
		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.		Total.	B.		C.		D.	E.		Total.	F.		Total.	G.		Total.			
		M.	F.		Once.	Twice.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Number admitted during the year.	Number previously convicted.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central Jails.	1,772	108	1,880	119	...	38	3	42	3	169	6	205	11-23	5-56	10-90	14	...	14	...	4
2	Rajahmundry	2,055	212	2,267	167	9	98	4	63	1	328	14	342	15-06	6-60	15-09	6	6	12	2	3
3	Vellore	1,169	...	1,169	81	...	42	...	37	...	130	...	160	13-09	...	13-89	2	...	2	...	...
4	Trichinopoly	1,317	7	1,324	148	...	39	...	22	...	200	...	209	15-87	...	15-79	2	...	2	...	...
5	Coimbatore	1,468	74	1,542	236	11	49	2	82	2	367	15	382	25-00	20-27	24-77	19	...	19	3	...
6	Penitentiary	953	21	974	52	...	27	...	28	...	107	...	107	11-23	...	10-95	...	...	...	...	3
7	Cannanore	946	...	946	59	...	23	...	17	...	99	...	99	10-47	...	10-47	2	...	2	1	...
8	Salem	1,302	...	1,302	63	...	30	...	25	...	118	...	118	9-06	...	9-06	4	...	4	1	...
9	Relly	681	9	690	90	...	26	...	13	...	129	...	129	19-52	...	19-25	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	District Jails.	721	4	725	105	1	32	...	32	...	169	1	170	23-44	25-00	23-45	3	...	3	...	...
12	Cuddalore	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	9-09	...	9-09	1	...	1	...	...
13	Tanjore	529	...	529	48	...	14	...	16	...	78	...	78	14-74	...	14-74	...	...	...	...	...
14	Palamcottah	1,051	57	1,108	62	6	5	2	3	3	70	5	78	6-66	14-04	7-04	3	2	...	2	1
15	Madura	553	18	571	46	...	10	...	10	...	66	...	68	11-93	...	11-56	...	...	...	...	...
16	Behanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Total, Central and District Jails.	14,519	513	15,032	1,276	27	433	11	302	6	2,101	44	2,145	14-47	8-58	14-27	56	8	64	14	2
18	Subsidiary Jails	6,029	584	6,613	199	23	47	5	41	10	287	38	325	4-76	6-51	4-91	103	40	143	1	...
19	Grand total	20,548	1,097	21,645	1,475	50	480	16	433	16	2,388	82	2,470	11-62	7-47	11-41	169	48	207	15	2
20	Grand total for 1912	21,180	1,271	22,451	1,680	79	500	17	535	18	2,724	114	2,838	12-86	8-97	12-64	158	120	278	16	24

*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the
Madras Presidency during the year 1913.*

Serial number.	2		3		4			5			6			7		
	Jails.		Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1912 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.	
	Central Jails.															
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Vellore	...	...	7	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	...	6	1	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem	...	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bellary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	†1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	District Jails.															
10	Cuddalore	...	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Tanjore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Berhampur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total, Central and District Jails		...	12	1	...	1	2	1	3	10	...	10	1	...	
15	Subsidiary Jails		...	10	...	3	3	...	3	3	10	...	10	3	...	
	Grand total		...	22	1	3	4	2	4	6	20	...	20	4	...	
	Grand total for 1912		...	27	3	10	13	1	11	12	26	2	28	10	3	

- * Two struck off the prisoners having escaped more than 10 years ago.
- † One each struck off having escaped more than 10 years ago.
- ‡ Two struck off, one of whom having escaped more than 10 years ago and another having died when at large.

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

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
Officers dealt with by Superintendents.				Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.																							
Jails.				Minor.						Major.						Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.									
				By Criminal Courts.			Total.			By Criminal Courts.			Total.														
Daily average population.				Officers dealt with by Criminal Courts.						Daily average population.						Officers dealt with by Criminal Courts.						Daily average population.					
Jails.				Officers dealt with by Criminal Courts.						Daily average population.						Officers dealt with by Criminal Courts.						Daily average population.					
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No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only.)

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

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	892.27	44.56	69.59	3.80	7.79	8.53	162	7	69	...
2	Vellore	1,177.93	95.15	101.35	5.68	8.60	5.97	185	6	93	1
3	Trichinopoly	852.41	...	74.00	...	8.68	...	153	...	59	...
4	Coimbatore	938.31	12	79.37	...	8.46	...	167	...	129	...
5	Penitentiary	791.37	6.34	74.11	...	9.36	...	118	...	24	...
6	Cannanore	649.62	16.07	59.74	37	9.20	2.30	126	1	21	...
7	Salem	570.55	...	55.02	...	9.64	...	110	...	49	...
8	Bellary	654.81	...	55.33	...	8.45	...	143	...	93	...
9	Vizagapatam	584.29	1.40	55.83	...	9.56	...	114	...	48	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>										
10	Cuddalore	288.44	1.06	20.99	...	7.28	...	57	...	41	...
11	Tanjore	294.88	...	27.46	...	9.31	...	57	...	24	...
12	Palamcottah	319.38	...	30.00	...	9.30	...	68	...	30	...
13	Madura	280.03	10.55	12.45	...	4.45	...	27	...	2	...
14	Berhampur	154.20	2.52	6.34	...	4.11	...	16	...	4	...
	Grand total ...	8,448.49	176.77	721.61	9.85	8.54	5.57	1,506	14	586	1
	Grand total for 1912 ...	8,274.70	168.09	699.82	8.64	8.46	5.14	1,614	15	717	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 1913.

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	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mint and parsley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

Note.—(1) On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.
(2) 5 oz. of flour issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays were replaced by the same quantity of ragi flour with reference to G.O. No. 929, Judicial, dated 8th March 1912, as a tentative measure.

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 "	4 "
Dinner ...	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat, roasted or fried	7 "	4 oz.
		Potatoes	8 "	6 "
		Rice	4 "	6 "
		Suet pudding	12 "	8 "
		Rice	8 "	8 oz.
	Saturday	Suet pudding	12 "	...
		Meat curried into mulligatany	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Bread	6 oz.	8 oz.
Supper ...	Daily	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. rolond and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea To make 1 pint, ½ 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.—Revised scales of diet for Indian male labouring prisoners.

	Ounces daily.	Ounces weekly.
1. Cereal	15	105
2. Rice	15	105
3. Pulse (dholl)	15	105
4. Vegetables	5	35
5. Oil	6	42
6. Tamarind	3½	24½
7. Salt	5½	38½
8. Curry powder	1	7
9. Onions	3½	24½

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

NOTE.—(1) 26 oz. of cumbu to be considered as equivalent to 25 oz. of ragi or cholam.
(2) Convict-warders are given 20 oz. of rice daily instead of 20 oz. of mixed grains.

C.—Diet Scale for Indian female prisoners male under-trials and males sentenced to simple imprisonment in Central and District Jails.

Articles of diet.	Indian female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment to 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Under-trial prisoners, Indian female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).
Ragi, cholam or cumbu (sifted flour).	21 oz. of either grain 5 days a week.	21 oz. daily.
Dholl.	12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Rice	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	Nil.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut.	10 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	½ oz. daily.
Tamarind	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Salt	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Curry-powder †	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Onions	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Garlic	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 ...	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.
Salt fish	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.

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

D.—Experimental scale of diet for females (rigorous and simple imprisonment convicts and under-trials), male and ex-trial prisoners and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment.

	Ounces daily.	Ounces weekly.
1. Cereal	13	91
2. Rice	5	35
3. Pulse (dholl)	4	28
4. Vegetables	6	42
5. Oil	3½	24½
6. Tamarind	5½	38½
7. Salt	1	7
8. Curry powder	1	7
9. Onions	3½	24½

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

NOTE.—This scale was in force in all the jails from 1st October 1912.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

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

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale F.

F.—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	
Dhál "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or cocoanut oil "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued.
Tamarind "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Curry-powder * "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish ..	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Garlic draohm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk pint.	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugar oz.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Cocoanut No.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal	..	Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

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

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

No. IX.--(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guaranty and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

[illegible]

* 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 outlay 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 Subjunctory Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

6—concl.		7					8					9																	
Hospital charges—concl.		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.					Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.																	
Jails.		D.		E.		F.		G.		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.			
Proportion of daily expenses.*		Total cost.		Cost per head of strength.		Cost per head of average number sick.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Charges for conservancy and cleansing and purifying.		Charges for water-supply.		Extraordinary charges.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.		Transportation charges.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.	
RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
1	Rajahmundry	78	2,001	2	1	5	191	10	8	3,532	3	12	2	2	2,718	12	3,475	217	3,692	3	13	7	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	Vellore	1,274	1,720	1	5	6	93	8	2	4,506	3	8	7	104	73	274	3,334	469	3,803	2	15	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	Tiruchinopoly	458	7,516	8	8	6	325	3	8	2,382	2	12	8	45	422	467	1,608	470	1,478	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	Coimbatore	380	4,608	4	11	6	481	10	4	3,258	3	5	1	419	1,118	1,551	1,648	361	2,009	1	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	Pondicherry	2,714	3	4	6	226	5	8	2,451	2	15	5	1,712	4,350	6,272	7	976	379	1,355	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	Cannanore	86	2,496	3	9	4	268	6	2	1,202	1	12	11	20	635	663	1,417	289	1,706	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Salem	1,846	2	15	5	300	10	5	1,722	2	13	10	56	744	800	1	1,223	109	1,332	2	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	Bellary	4,047	5	14	7	205	3	7	2,616	3	13	8	124	627	751	1	2,762	216	2,978	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	Vizagapatnam	3,676	6	2	11	430	15	2	2,675	4	8	0	137	774	911	1	1,735	362	2,097	3	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
District Jails.																													
10	Cuddalore	1,107	1,107	3	7	10	225	0	0	690	2	1	8	17	72	89	705	218	923	2	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
11	Tanjore	2,787	2,787	8	5	10	394	3	3	668	2	4	2	129	304	433	886	109	965	2	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12	Palamcottah	1,325	1,325	3	11	9	147	0	11	964	2	13	11	52	1	60	430	217	647	1	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Madura	1,098	1,098	2	15	4	286	10	11	563	1	10	11	23	841	864	750	...	750	2	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
14	Belthampur	820	820	4	11	3	401	15	4	890	5	4	0	49	281	390	818	...	818	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, Central and District Jails																													
15	Civil Jail, Madras	38,070	38,070	4	2	7	262	15	2	28,119	3	2	10	3,106	13,020	16,354	21,167	3,416	24,583	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Subjunctory Jails	743	743	20	13	3	1,320	11	6	2	0	0	11	412	291	703	19	11	17,867	8	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Grand total																													
Grand total for 1912																													

* 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 province of the duty 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 Subjunctory Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10					11					12				
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.					Travelling allowances.					Contingencies.				
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Serial number.	Jails.	Lighting.					Total cost.					Service postage and telegrams.				
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Rajahmundry	366	73	632	480	14	1,822	1	14	5	599	339	167	11	69	586
2	Vellore	505	132	835	578	14	2,747	2	2	0	254	380	...	27	2	520
3	Tiruchinopoly	450	71	693	627	9	2,389	2	11	7	180	305	29	57	36	677
4	Coimbatore	505	102	671	578	4	2,670	2	9	1	250	613	460	37	13	1,101
5	Pondicherry	579	108	367	573	2	3,213	3	14	2	295	370	150	46	35	4,902
6	Cannanore	281	66	1,129	347	19	2,075	2	15	8	350	251	120	21	55	425
7	Salem	202	23	783	571	8	1,761	2	12	11	118	180	130	35	46	899
8	Bellary	277	22	709	403	21	1,589	2	5	2	336	195	...	38	187	2,253
9	Vizagapatnam	327	86	839	342	6	1,807	3	0	8	306	154	247	384	36	2,687
District Jails.																
10	Cuddalore	106	76	379	132	7	687	2	2	8	91	130	250	21	...	483
11	Tanjore	213	18	362	266	...	971	2	14	8	97	146	...	19	...	26
12	Palamcottah	113	42	347	171	36	765	2	2	6	123	123	...	12	9	190
13	Madura	423	21	327	131	7	1,102	2	15	6	12	127	150	36	36	60
14	Belthampur	190	22	243	52	3	706	4	0	9	122	75	...	13	...	113
Total, Central and District Jails																
15	Civil Jail, Madras	4,540	762	8,927	5,760	150	21,201	2	10	6	3,043	3,455	1,731	516	448	15,692
16	Subjunctory Jails	82	...	78	21	...	186	5	3	7	82	24	...	45	105	677
Grand total																
Grand total for 1912																
Grand total for 1912																

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 1913, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

[illegible]

• Includes Rs. —7.13 } Stationery Department charges.
+ " " 2.169 }

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913 (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.

[illegible]

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 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on 1st January 1913.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1913.	Total.	Paid into the treasury etc., account by manufacturing accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1913.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 8.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	921-32	351-53	245 7	10,493 10	10,739 1	18,435 4	58 5	18,493 9	7,754 8	8 7	22 1	
2	Vellore	1,264-41	552-97	49 7	62,609 2	62,658 9	* 80,648 3	60 6	80,708 9	18,050 0	14 4	32 10	
3	Trichinopoly	839-18	232-57	78 2	26,707 12	26,785 14	37,752 4	394 3	38,146 7	11,390 9	13 9	48 14	
4	Coimbatore	931-63	422-36	421 5	1,92,615 5	1,93,036 10	4,91,611 2	181 5	2,91,792 7	98,755 13	106 0	233 13	
5	Penitentiary	777-56	551-93	76 14	55,198 3	55,275 1	7,79,010 3	24 14	79,035 1	23,780 0	30 9	43 1	
6	Cannanore	656-11	263-16	36 15	27,161 12	27,198 11	4,79,543 7	79 8	27,622 15	424 4	0 10	1 10	
7	Salem	565-60	153-69	166 0	9,437 7	9,593 7	12,800 11	16 10	12,877 3	3,283 12	5 13	21 6	
8	Bellary	647-33	253-78	240 0	8,593 8	8,893 8	17,610 0	16 10	17,626 10	8,793 2	13 9	34 10	
9	Vizagapatam	582-84	89-05	175 13	6,137 4	6,313 1	7,775 8	91 14	7,867 6	1,554 5	2 11	17 7	
District Jails.													
10	Cuddalore	285-60	114-92	52 1	4,698 0	4,750 1	8,898 3	301 2	9,199 5	4,449 4	15 9	38 13	
11	Tanjore	294-32	137-71	9 4	5,694 7	5,703 11	8,319 12	160 14	8,480 10	2,776 15	9 7	20 3	
12	Palamcottah	310-07	130-77	10 13	17,707 4	17,718 1	24,544 11	26 3	24,570 14	6,852 13	21 11	50 2	
13	Madura	287-33	125-84	21 0	8,913 15	8,934 15	11,007 4	545 6	12,152 10	3,217 11	11 3	25 9	
14	Berhampur	153-51	46-24	7 3	3,481 9	3,488 12	4,197 3	14 10	4,211 13	723 1	4 11	15 10	
Total, Central and District Jails.													
		8,522-81	3,432-23	1,580 4	4,39,449 2	4,41,029 6	6,30,753 11	2,031 12	6,32,785 7	1,91,755 1	22 8	55 14	
		390-15	32-28	...	503 8	503 8	2,308 10	...	2,308 10	1,805 2	4 8	55 15	
	Grand total	8,921-96	3,404-51	1,580 4	4,39,952 10	4,41,532 14	6,33,062 5	2,031 12	6,35,094 1	1,93,561 3	21 11	55 13	
	Grand total for 1912	8,727-42	3,243-32	3,217 6	3,63,419 3	3,66,636 9	4,93,659 5	1,580 4	4,95,239 9	1,28,603 0	14 12	39 10	

* Includes Rs. 1,064-14-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
† Do. Rs. 2,385-14-0

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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).
Central Jails.		RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	71,791	74 14	7,754 8	8 1	64,036 8	66 13
2	Vellore	88,247	68 9	18,950 0	14 0	70,197 0	54 9
3	Trichinopoly	79,916	90 11	11,360 9	12 14	68,555 7	77 13
4	Coimbatore	84,765	81 7	98,755 13	94 15	...	...
5	Penitentiary	95,491	115 7	23,760 0	28 11	71,731 0	86 12
6	Cannanore	63,308	90 14	424 4	0 10	62,883 12	90 4
7	Salem	47,310	75 14	3,283 12	5 4	44,026 4	70 10
8	Bellary	62,303	91 0	8,793 2	12 13	53,509 14	78 3
9	Vizagapatam	47,653	80 3	1,554 5	2 10	46,098 11	77 9
District Jails.							
10	Cuddalore	24,677	77 12	4,449 4	14 0	20,227 12	63 12
11	Tanjore	28,144	84 8	2,776 15	8 5	25,367 1	76 3
12	Palamcottah	25,985	73 4	6,852 13	19 5	19,132 3	53 15
13	Madura	26,163	70 7	3,217 11	8 11	22,945 5	61 12
14	Berhampur	16,090	92 5	723 1	4 2	15,375 15	83 3
Total, Central and District Jails		7,61,852	83 5	1,91,753 1	21 0	5,70,095 15	62 5
15	Civil Jail, Madras	5,315	149 0	...	...	5,315 0	149 0
16	Subsidiary Jails	1,80,938	81 8	1,805 2	0 13	1,79,132 14	80 11
Grand total		9,48,105	83 3	1,93,561 3	17 0	7,54,543 13	66 3
Grand total for 1912		8,92,350	78 12	1,28,603 0	11 6	7,63,747 0	67 6

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 ...	884	100	984	892.27	44.56	936.83	1,019	63	1,082	194	6	200
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2.82	.10	2.92	8	1	9	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners.	20	...	20	19.04	...	19.04	34	...	34	4	...	4
		Total ...	904	100	1,004	914.13	44.66	958.79	...	...	...	200	6	206
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,173	94	1,267	1,177.93	95.15	1,273.08	1,265	112	1,377	646	15	661
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	.84	...	.84	65	...	55	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	24	...	24	12.72	...	12.72	25	...	25	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,197	94	1,291	1,191.49	95.15	1,286.64	...	...	...	649	15	664
3	Trichinopoly...	Convicts ...	1,256	...	1,256	852.41	...	852.41	950	...	950	285	...	285
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1.57	...	1.57	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	48	...	48	27.17	...	27.17	53	...	53	11	...	11
		Total ...	1,304	...	1,304	881.15	...	881.15	...	...	...	296	...	296
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	990	10	1,000	938.31	.12	938.43	1,017	...	1,017	302	...	302
		Under-trials ...	64	...	64	42.51	.77	43.28	67	1	68	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners.	80	...	80	58.72	...	58.72	104	...	104	4	...	4
		Total ...	1,134	10	1,144	1,039.54	.89	1,040.43	...	...	...	315	...	315
5	Penitentiary...	Convicts ...	876	51	927	791.37	6.34	797.71	862	10	872	306	2	308
		Under-trials ...	29	5	34	29.04	.60	29.64	46	4	50	11	...	11
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	905	56	961	820.41	6.94	827.35	...	...	...	317	2	319
6	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	954	25	979	649.62	16.07	665.69	736	12	748	231	4	235
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	.02	...	.02	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	30	...	30	30.65	.07	30.72	51	...	51	4	...	4
		Total ...	984	25	1,009	680.29	16.14	696.43	...	...	...	235	4	239
7	Salem	Convicts ...	674	...	674	570.55	...	570.55	646	...	646	112	...	112
		Under-trials ...	40	...	40	31.11	...	31.11	65	...	65	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	21.59	...	21.59	34	...	34	2	...	2
		Total ...	750	...	750	623.25	...	623.25	...	...	...	120	...	120
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	583	...	583	654.81	...	654.81	754	...	754	374	...	374
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	23.55	...	23.55	71	...	71	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners.	5	...	5	6.36	...	6.36	13	...	13	1	...	1
		Total ...	624	...	624	684.72	...	684.72	...	...	...	378	...	378
9	Vizagapatam...	Convicts ...	499	6	505	584.29	1.40	585.69	632	4	636	167	...	167
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	8.55	.23	8.78	30	2	32	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	509	6	515	592.84	1.63	594.47	...	...	...	167	...	167
	District Jails.													
10	Cuddalore	Convicts ...	272	17	289	288.44	.06	288.50	350	2	352	121	...	121
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	12.83	.03	12.86	42	1	43	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	14	...	14	15.90	...	15.90	38	...	38	...	...	...
		Total ...	316	17	333	317.17	.09	317.26	...	...	...	121	...	121

(VITAL).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

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.
9.77	.50	10.27	12	...	12	217.42	131.65	219.49	10.35	11.29	10.63	13.45	...	12.81	13.45	...	12.81
.08	...	.08	...	...	...	709.22	...	684.93	28.37	...	27.49	...	...	...	...	...	...
.09	...	.09	...	...	...	210.05	...	210.08	4.73	...	4.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.24	.50	10.14	12	...	12	218.79	131.35	214.55	10.87	11.20	10.89	13.13	...	12.52	13.13	...	12.52
17.80	.84	18.41	11	1	12	548.42	157.65	519.21	14.94	8.83	14.48	9.34	10.51	9.43	9.34	10.51	9.43
.05	...	.05	...	...	...	235.35	...	235.85	3.93	...	3.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.65	.84	18.19	11	1	12	544.70	157.65	516.07	14.81	8.83	14.37	9.23	10.51	9.33	9.23	10.51	9.33
22.74	...	22.74	4	...	4	331.35	...	331.35	26.68	...	26.68	4.69	...	4.69	4.69	...	4.69
.37	...	.37	1	...	1	491.86	...	491.86	13.62	...	13.62	36.89	...	36.89	36.89	...	36.89
23.11	...	23.11	5	...	5	335.92	...	335.92	26.23	...	26.23	5.67	...	5.67	5.67	...	5.67
9.64	...	9.64	5	...	5	321.86	...	321.86	10.27	...	10.27	5.33	...	5.33	5.33	...	5.33
.47	...	.47	...	...	...	211.71	...	207.35	11.06	...	10.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
.08	...	.08	1	...	1	68.12	...	68.12	1.36	...	1.36	17.03	...	17.03	17.03	...	17.03
10.19	...	10.19	6	...	6	303.02	...	302.73	9.80	...	9.79	5.77	...	5.77	5.77	...	5.77
11.56	.02	11.58	4	...	4	386.67	315.46	386.11	14.61	3.15	14.52	5.05	...	5.01	5.05	...	5.01
.41	...	.41	...	...	...	378.79	...	371.12	14.12	...	13.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.97	.02	11.99	4	...	4	386.39	288.18	385.57	14.59	2.88	14.49	4.88	...	4.83	4.88	...	4.83
9.12	.09	9.21	4	...	4	355.59	248.91	353.02	11.04	5.60	13.84	6.16	...	6.01	6.16	...	6.01
.09	...	.09	...	...	...	130.51	...	130.21	2.94	...	2.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.21	.09	9.30	4	...	4	345.44	247.83	343.18	13.54	5.58	13.35	5.88	...	5.74	5.88	...	5.74
5.82	...	5.82	5	...	5	196.30	...	196.30	10.20	...	10.20	8.76	...	8.76	8.76	...	8.76
.25	...	.25	...	...	...	192.86	...	192.86	8.04	...	8.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
.07	...	.07	...	...	...	92.64	...	92.64	3.24	...	3.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.14	...	6.14	5	...	5	192.54	...	192.54	9.85	...	9.85	8.02	...	8.02	8.02	...	8.02
19.62	...	19.62	7	...	7	571.16	...	571.16	29.96	...	29.96	10.69	...	10.69	10.69	...	10.69
.03	...	.03	...	...	...	127.39	...	127.39	1.27	...	1.27	...	...	...	...	...	...
.07	...	.07	...	...	...	157.23	...	157.23	11.01	...	11.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.72	...	19.72	7	...	7	552.05	...	552.05	28.80	...	28.80	10.22	...	10.22	10.22	...	10.22
8.53	...	8.53	5	...	5	285.82	...	285.13	14.60	...	14.56	8.56	...	8.54	8.56	...	8.54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.53	...	8.53	5	...	5	281.69	...	280.92	14.39	...	14.35	8.43	...	8.41	8.43	...	8.41
4.90	.02	4.92	2	...	2	419.50	...	419.41	16.99	333.33	17.05	6.93	...	6.93	6.93	...	6.93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.90	.02	4.92	2	...	2	381.50	...	381.39	15.45	222.22	15.51	6.31	...	6.30	6.31	...	6.30

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.
	District Jails—concl.												
11	Tanjore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	320 ... 78	... ... ...	320 ... 78	294.88 ... 37.78	... ... ...	294.88 ... 37.78	336 ... 66	... ... ...	336 ... 66	152 ... 19	... ... ...	152 ... 19
	Total ...	398	...	398	333.13	...	333.13	...	...	...	171	...	171
12	Palamcottah... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	324 30 12	... ... ...	324 30 12	319.38 16.24 19.17	... ... ...	319.38 16.24 19.17	356 47 32	... ... ...	356 47 32	99 2 ...	... ... ...	99 2 ...
	Total ...	366	...	366	354.79	...	354.79	...	...	...	101	...	101
13	Madura ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	513 40 36	16 3 ...	329 43 36	280.03 42.57 36.45	10.55 1.84 ...	290.58 44.41 36.45	397 71 57	19 2 ...	416 73 57	58 10 6	... ... ...	58 10 6
	Total ...	389	19	408	359.05	12.39	371.44	...	...	...	74	...	74
14	Berhampur ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	142 28 7	15	157 28 7	154.20 12.56 4.84	2.52	156.72 12.80 4.84	207 40 12	6 1 ...	213 41 12	65 3 ...	... ... ...	65 3 ...
	Total ...	177	15	192	171.60	2.76	174.36	...	...	...	68	...	68
	Total, Central and District Jails. { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	9,260 297 400	334 8 ...	9,594 305 400	8,448.49 224.68 290.39	176.77 3.81 ...	8,625.26 228.49 290.46	...	...	...	3,112 46 54	27	3,139 46 54
	Total ...	9,957	342	10,299	8,963.56	180.65	9,144.21	...	...	...	3,212	27	3,239
	Civil Jail, Madras. } Civil prisoners.	71	...	71	35.67	...	35.67	48	...	48	6	...	6
	Subsidiary Jails. { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	402.56 1,736.29 4.49	18.23 58.82 ...	420.79 1,795.11 4.49	...	...	...	462 1,042 1	27 76 ...	489 1,118 1
	Total ...	4,607	1,670	6,277	2,143.34	77.05	2,220.39	...	...	...	1,505	103	1,608
	Grand Total.. { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8,851.05 1,960.97 330.55	195.00 62.63 ...	9,046.05 2,023.60 330.62	...	...	...	3,574 1,088 61	54 76 ...	3,628 1,164 61
	Total of all ...	14,635	2,012	16,647	11,142.57	257.70	11,400.27	...	...	...	4,723	130	4,853
	Grand total for 1912 ...	14,733	2,105	16,838	11,076.60	255.00	11,331.60	...	...	...	5,492	160	5,652

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913—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.	
6.51	...	6.51	...	...	...	515.46	...	515.46	22.08	...	22.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	56	...	...	...	502.91	...	502.91	14.82	...	14.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.07	...	7.07	...	...	...	513.31	...	513.31	21.22	...	21.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.84	...	8.84	3	...	3	309.98	...	309.98	27.68	...	27.68	9.39	...	9.39	9.39	...	9.39	9.39
16	...	16	...	...	...	123.15	...	123.15	9.85	...	9.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
01	...	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.01	...	9.01	3	...	3	284.68	...	284.68	25.40	...	25.40	8.46	...	8.46	8.46	...	8.46	8.46
2.90	...	2.90	4	...	4	207.12	...	199.60	10.36	...	9.98	14.28	...	13.77	14.28	...	...	13.77
78	...	78	...	...	...	234.91	...	225.17	18.32	...	17.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	...	...	...	164.61	...	164.61	4.12	...	4.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.83	...	3.83	4	...	4	206.10	...	199.22	10.67	...	10.31	11.14	...	10.77	11.14	...	...	10.77
1.98	...	1.98	2	...	2	421.53	...	414.75	12.84	...	12.63	12.97	...	12.76	12.97	...	...	12.76
06	...	06	...	...	...	238.85	...	234.37	4.78	...	4.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.04	...	2.04	2	...	2	396.27	...	390.00	11.89	...	11.70	11.66	...	11.47	11.66	...	...	11.47
139.53	1.47	141.00	68	1	69	368.35	152.74	363.93	16.52	8.32	16.35	8.05	5.66	8.00	8.05	5.66	8.00	8.00
2.24	...	2.24	...	...	...	204.74	...	201.32	9.97	...	9.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51	...	1.51	2	...	2	185.96	...	185.91	5.30	...	5.30	6.89	...	6.89	6.89	...	...	6.89
143.31	1.47	144.78	70	1	71	358.34	146.46	354.21	15.99	8.14	15.83	7.81	5.54	7.76	7.81	5.54	7.76	7.76
55	...	55	...	...	...	168.21	...	168.21	15.42	...	15.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.27	56	10.83	7	...	7	1,147.66	1,481.08	1,162.10	25.51	30.72	25.74	12.42	...	11.88	17.39	...	...	16.64
21.96	2.08	24.04	12	...	12	600.13	1,292.08	622.80	12.65	33.36	13.39	3.46	...	3.34	6.91	...	...	6.68
01	...	01	...	...	...	222.72	...	222.72	2.23	...	2.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.24	2.64	34.88	19	...	19	702.18	1,336.79	724.20	15.04	34.26	15.71	5.13	...	4.95	8.86	...	...	8.56
149.80	2.03	151.83	75	1	76	403.79	276.92	401.06	16.92	10.41	16.78	8.25	5.13	8.18	8.47	5.13	8.40	8.40
24.20	2.68	26.28	12	...	12	554.83	1,213.48	575.21	12.34	33.21	12.99	3.06	...	2.97	6.12	...	...	5.93
2.10	...	2.10	2	...	2	184.54	...	184.50	6.35	...	6.35	6.05	...	6.05	6.05	...	...	6.05
176.10	4.11	180.21	89	1	90	423.87	504.46	425.69	15.80	15.95	15.81	7.27	3.88	7.19	7.99	3.88	7.89	7.89
211.31	6.85	218.16	126	5	131	495.82	627.45	498.78	19.08	26.86	19.25	9.93	19.61	10.15	11.38	19.61	11.56	11.56

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 1913.

1	2	3			4												5														
Serial number.	Jails.	Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from												6																	
		Cholera.				Dysentery.				Malarial fevers.*				Pneumonia.				Diarrhoea.				All causes.									
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N					
Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, and hæmoptis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.	
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	20	1	6	4	...	...	47	...	3	20	...	32	1	10	...	...	...	...	534	...	2135	107	320	...	3416	...	21349	1281
2	Vellore	...	...	57	6	8	1	...	...	118	...	5	43	...	75	1	60	...	...	...	...	3456	...	4477	471	393	...	5891	...	51921	943
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	10	...	3	1	...	...	51	...	1	29	...	13	1	37	...	...	...	...	4927	...	1173	...	157	...	1523	...	33435	469
4	Coimbatore	...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	159	...	1	11	...	4	...	27	...	...	...	320	...	746	...	107	...	426	...	32181	533	
5	Penitentiary	...	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	89	...	1	24	...	6	2	11	...	...	...	878	...	2006	...	125	...	752	...	38611	501	
6	Cannanore	...	...	23	1	5	2	...	...	47	...	4	30	...	3	...	17	...	...	...	3455	...	3455	150	601	...	451	...	35362	601	
7	Salem	...	...	12	...	7	2	...	...	26	...	1	17	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	351	...	2103	...	175	...	175	...	19630	876	
8	Bellary	...	...	83	2	10	2	...	...	86	...	1	19	...	4	1	31	...	...	...	2749	...	12075	305	175	...	611	...	57116	1069	
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	21	...	2	2	...	...	49	...	1	14	...	19	...	13	...	...	...	2049	...	3586	...	171	...	3244	...	28513	864	
Central Jails.																															
10	Cuddalore	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	47	...	1	4	...	31	...	2	...	...	...	6586	...	603	...	...	...	11785	...	41941	693	
11	Tanjore	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	38	...	2	10	...	5	...	16	...	...	...	2374	...	1017	...	678	...	1696	...	51546	...	
12	Palamcottah	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	1	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	626	...	4383	...	...	...	313	...	30948	939	
13	Madura	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	1	2	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	2409	...	1721	...	344	...	2065	...	13960	1377	
14	Berhampur	...	...	4	...	18	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	2552	...	11485	...	638	...	7019	...	41475	1276	
Grand total																															
2	...	195	5201	10	59	16	39	2	790	6	21	4228	2	214	5	281	...	23	...	2261	58	3374	116	213	46	2181	58	36393	800	...	
Grand total for 1912.																															
22	12298	9431	2	77	21	28	...	...	951	12	21	3188	6	394	11	272	...	261	142	3530	107	5105	24	219	36	4667	130	43765	1149	...	

* 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 1912.]

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.		Above 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.					
Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	486-25	3	10-28	190-17	3	15-78	133-75	2	14-95	56-17	1	17-80	68-42	1	14-62	5-07	...
2	Vellore	597-58	5	8-37	167-17	4	23-93	209-17	1	4-78	131-83	2	15-17	137-75	...	...	22-42	...
3	Trichinopoly	259-75	2	7-70	197-58	...	...	148-92	2	13-43	118-75	...	...	99-75	...	...	30-92	...
4	Coimbatore	382-37	3	7-85	185-84	...	...	142-56	1	7-01	119-41	...	...	94-06	...	...	15-01	...
5	Penitentiary	262-90	2	7-61	139-91	...	...	149-70	...	...	112-92	...	...	116-92	2	17-11	22-37	...
6	Cananore	267-66	3	11-21	97-17	1	10-29	95-42	...	...	60-50	...	...	124-33	...	...	14-50	...
7	Salem	249-83	2	8-01	92-25	...	...	66-42	2	30-11	94-33	1	10-60	56-09	...	...	5-58	...
8	Bellary	253-92	2	7-88	189-67	2	10-71	96-33	1	10-38	64-92	2	30-81	41-25	...	...	13-67	...
9	Vizagapatam	181-17	2	11-04	175-25	1	5-71	152-31	1	6-57	56-25	...	...	9-75	1	102-56	5-10	...
District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore	181-67	2	11-01	72-58	...	...	21-08	...	...	3-17	...	...	13-25	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	114-83	...	...	77-42	...	...	58-08	...	...	27-00	...	...	19-83	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	91-93	1	10-88	75-34	...	...	57-32	2	31-89	49-49	...	...	42-01	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	109-45	3	27-41	129-76	...	...	18-17	...	...	11-37	...	...	7-83	1	127-71	4-92	...
14	Berhampur	100-40	1	9-96	31-20	1	32-05	13-29	...	...	5-21	...	...	5-19	...	...	1-00	...
Total, Central and District Jails		3,539-71	33	9-32	1,817-81	12	8-60	1,353-52	12	8-87	911-32	7	7-68	836-34	5	5-98	140-84	...
Subsidiary Jails		513-75	7	13-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total		4,053-46	40	9-87	1,817-81	12	8-60	1,353-52	12	8-87	911-32	7	7-68	836-34	5	5-98	140-84	...
Grand total for 1912		4,066-30	61	15-74	1,785-48	16	8-96	1,361-06	12	8-88	850-16	4	4-71	703-97	6	7-85	125-89	31-77

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1913.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
		Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.															
Central Jails.																														
1	Rajahmundry.	7	35	2	42	2	44	2-82	10	2-92	19	21	1	22	...	...	2	1	3											
2	Vellore	...	55	...	55	...	55	1-84	...	1-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55											
3	Trichinopoly.	4	8	...	12	...	12	1-57	...	1-57	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1											
4	Coimbatore	39	461	9	503	9	512	42-51	77	43-28	206	240	3	243	6	212	1	...	56											
5	Penitentiary.	41	926	43	967	46	1,013	29-04	60	29-64	434	491	18	509	25	453	12	...	31											
6	Cananore	...	1	...	1	...	1	0-2	...	0-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
7	Salem	46	497	...	543	...	543	31-11	...	31-11	331	191	...	191	...	...	1	...	20											
8	Bellary	52	194	...	246	...	246	23-55	...	23-55	134	100	...	100	...	...	2	...	10											
9	Vizagapatnam.	8	237	5	245	5	250	8-55	23	8-78	116	119	3	122	2	118	...	...	10											
District Jails.																														
10	Cuddalore	11	240	1	251	1	252	12-83	03	12-86	73	63	...	63	...	...	107	1	108	8										
11	Tanjore	...	4	...	4	...	4	4-47	...	4-47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2										
12	Palamcottah.	10	186	...	196	...	196	16-24	...	16-24	105	75	...	75	...	...	2	...	...	14										
13	Madura	42	516	35	558	37	595	42-57	1-84	44-41	307	145	7	152	29	306	2	...	...	44										
14	Berhampur	15	187	3	202	4	206	12-56	24	12-80	119	78	3	81	1	120	...	...	...	5										
Total, Central and District Jails																														
		275	6	3,550	98	3,825	101	3,929	224-68	3-81	228-49	1,908	63	1,971	1,528	35	1,563	132	3	135	...	257	3	260						
Subsidiary Jails																														
15		1,636	52	37,281	1,504	38,917	1,556	40,473	1,736-29	58-82	1,795-11	11,621	595	12,216	6,746	261	7,007	19,008	649	19,717	14	1	15	12	...	1,456	50	1,506		
Grand total																														
		1,911	58	40,531	1,602	42,742	1,660	44,402	1,993-97	62-63	2,023-60	13,529	658	14,187	8,274	296	8,570	19,200	652	19,852	14	1	15	12	...	1,713	53	1,766		
Grand total for 1912																														
		1,812	54	42,302	1,552	44,114	1,602	45,720	2,061-04	63-99	2,125-03	13,035	614	13,649	9,777	415	10,192	19,366	518	19,884	2	...	2	23	1	24	1,911	58	96	9

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 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1913, in the part of the Jail devoted to																			
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ... with separate Barracks sleeping accommodation ...	6	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	(a) 340	403	141	1,408 0 1	10,341 9 10	(a) Six cells for condemned prisoners were completed during the year.		
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					Under-trial prisoners accommodated in the graded wards and cells in the quarantine.	
		Total ...	47	...	77	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) The inside quarantine yard (54) and the lower ward (12) have been set apart for the Press and manufacturing stores, respectively; hence omitted. Excess prisoners among the out-trials men were accommodated in temporary sheds.						
		Total average population ...	30 09	...	65 94	3 37	18 75	...	27 4	10	...	3 07	41 19	72 74	958 79						153	1,405 7 3
2	Vellore.	Cells ... with separate Barracks sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	204	291	152	1,935 8 2	10,103 2 3	Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the outside quarantine and juveniles in separate cells.		
		Do. without do. ...	61	12	...	...	24	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...					...	(c) Increased by 61, owing to the construction of a block of 61 cells on the site of No. 5 association block.
		Total ...	61	12	73	5	24	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...					(d) Reduced by 108, owing to the demolition of No. 7 block, G.O. No. 1241 W., dated 20th June 1913.	
		Total average population ...	17 65	81	61 75	3 47	12 67	...	84	...	13	02	75	99 82	1 09 47 0	1,286 61						124
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells ... with separate Barracks sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	163	152	1,935 8 2	10,103 2 3	Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the outside quarantine and juveniles in separate cells.		
		Do. without do. ...	72	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	(c) Increased by 61, owing to the construction of a block of 61 cells on the site of No. 5 association block.
		Total ...	71	...	40	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					(d) Reduced by 108, owing to the demolition of No. 7 block, G.O. No. 1241 W., dated 20th June 1913.	
		Total average population ...	23 11	...	27 44	...	20 80	...	1 57	...	03	...	08	...	802 72	881 15						124	3,659 12 9	165 4 0	The female under-trials were confined in the cells for female convicts and the male juveniles in the solitary cells.
4	Colaba.	Cells ... with separate Barracks sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(c) 504	582	124	3,659 12 9	165 4 0	Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the outside quarantine and juveniles in separate cells.		
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	(c) Increased by 61, owing to the construction of a block of 61 cells on the site of No. 5 association block.
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					(d) Reduced by 108, owing to the demolition of No. 7 block, G.O. No. 1241 W., dated 20th June 1913.	
		Total average population ...	19 19	...	28 33	...	58 64	...	32 00	77	05	...	07	12	506 66	1 040 43						124	3,659 12 9	165 4 0	The female under-trials were confined in the cells for female convicts and the male juveniles in the solitary cells.

(a) Six cells for condemned prisoners were completed during the year. Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the available wards and cells in the quarantine.

(b) The inside quarantine ward (54) and the lower ward (12) have been set apart for the Press and manufacturing stores, respectively; hence omitted. Excess prisoners among quarantine men were accommodated in temporary sheds.

Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the quarantine and juveniles in separate cells.

(c) Increased by 61 owing to the construction of a block of 61 cells on the site of No. 5 association block.

(d) Reduced by 105 owing to the demolition of No. 7 block, G.O. No. 1561 W., dated 20th June 1913. The female under-trials were confined in the cells for female convicts and the male juveniles in the solitary cells.

5	The Penitentiary.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Channarayana.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vizagapatnam.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chidambaram.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Some overcrowding occurred among under-trial prisoners, the excess of whom found accommodation in the quarantine.

(The under-trial prisoners were kept in the quarantine cells, and the juveniles in the close prison.

(The lower ward which had accommodation for 23 convicts is under reconstruction, hence reduction. The convicts were given accommodation in the close prison. Average population of lower convicts.

(Owing to the abolition of the female ward, the accommodation for set apart male prisoners. The available space in the available blocks, which is available in block 6, Fifteen in column 6. Fifteen quarantine cells were also completed during the year. Excess prisoners were accommodated in work-shops, temporary sheds and tents.

(A civil debtors' ward with accommodation for ten prisoners was added during the year. At the time of overcrowding the excess prisoners were confined in temporary sheds and in the block-shed shop.

(The reduction is due to revision according to rules 815 and 816, Jail Manual. The excess civil prisoners were housed in the observation barracks.

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 1913—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1913, in the part of the Jail devoted to																Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.	Remarks.	
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
11	Tanjore	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	236	230	1,131 1 11	3,463 0 2	{The under-trial prisoners were confined in the district jails.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
12	Palarcolah.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	246	201	3,813 10 3	3,211 9 7	{The surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in a separate ward of the industrial block, and the juveniles in cells. (2) The old post-mortem room was converted into a female ward for three patients.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
13	Madura	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	30	126	4,651 11 0	2,726 5 1	{The surplus under-trial and civil prisoners were accommodated in two separate wards of Block No. 2. Later, the civil prisoners are accommodated in tents pitched in the Civil Prison's yard.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
14	Berhampur.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31	81	2,121 2 11	1,125 10 1	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total Central and District Jails.		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,404	...	...	37,385 3 10	45,655 7 10	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Civil Jail, Madras.		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15		119 12 8	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Total average population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,607	...				

Total	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. Total Total average population...	6 6-32 6-79	...	477 20-93 9-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,385 3 10	45,655 7 10	
Total for 1912.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. Total Total average population...	16 16-32 6-39	...	477 20-93 9-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,825 4 5	1,125,661 11 2	

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913

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 ...	2,107	406	149	617	447	157	1,370	68	162	70	24	331
2	Vellore ...	2,152	303	186	611	483	128	1,408	86	236	93	26	441
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,249	272	111	234	94	53	492	91	261	91	42	485
4	Coimbatore ...	1,384	119	100	430	305	96	931	81	176	72	5	334
5	Penitentiary ...	1,661	390	106	468	227	148	939	80	183	49	20	332
6	Cannanore ...	1,260	110	108	470	193	109	880	81	151	30	8	270
7	Salem ...	1,072	248	105	277	163	116	684	39	77	18	6	140
8	Bellary ...	1,392	212	180	361	180	77	798	73	202	78	29	382
9	Vizagapatam ...	693	107	79	180	107	46	412	50	81	30	13	174
District Jails.													
10	Cuddalore ...	694	76	11	234	157	94	496	4	18	7	3	32
11	Tanjore ...	289	13	9	83	81	71	244	7	22	1	2	32
12	Palamcottah ...	658	76	60	246	115	54	475	21	60	18	8	107
13	Madura ...	1,134	192	246	351	156	31	781	73	79	8	1	161
14	Berhampur ...	573	90	45	203	135	28	411	21	38	10	3	72
Grand total ...		13,228	2,614	1,436	4,758	2,857	1,208	10,321	775	1,753	575	190	3,233
Total for 1912 ...		15,395	1,970	2,339	4,223	2,760	1,232	10,554	699	1,467	557	148	2,871

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

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 ...	...	166	86	55	25	39	81	247	491	26	56	131	256	16 8 0	1 4 4	
2	Vellore ...	...	228	102	65	21	40	76	269	721	31	51	139	245	72 1 6	1 5 4	
3	Trichinopoly ...	6	98	69	53	29	34	83	283	421	24	50	119	256	23 10 6	1 13 5	
4	Coimbatore ...	3	112	53	51	15	36	83	221	464	27	51	125	295	19 2 6	1 11 3	
5	Penitentiary ...	1	92	52	52	22	38	94	247	1133	28	49	137	359	16 10 6	1 8 10	
6	Cannanore ...	...	72	46	41	15	39	95	207	462	28	57	135	279	18 11 6	1 8 11	
7	Salem ...	...	98	52	72	16	41	89	287	460	29	49	142	296	12 13 0	1 10 9	
8	Bellary ...	...	179	37	64	16	36	136	330	318	29	62	137	222	12 9 0	1 4 10	
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	74	39	54	9	35	86	269	344	29	59	120	252	19 9 6	1 13 8	
District Jails.																	
10	Cuddalore ...	...	60	12	7	7	36	76	210	274	28	46	135	237	13 10 0	0 13 10	
11	Tanjore ...	...	73	31	19	10	36	81	255	372	30	56	162	279	31 13 6	1 15 3	
12	Palamcottah ...	...	52	39	28	4	36	83	278	203	28	45	149	188	13 3 6	1 5 4	
13	Madura ...	...	2	55	16	10	6	45	78	142	392	28	52	101	231	10 0 0	0 12 3
14	Berhampur ...	1	23	28	13	1	33	119	280	251	24	65	159	251	8 2 6	0 12 11	

STATE

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	385	9	473	3	198	1	103	...
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	14	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	141	10	36	...	4	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	14	4	34	4	31	3	20	2
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	11	5	18	4	17	1	11	1
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	43	1	61	3	41	1	14	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 215 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	11	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	5	2	7	...	2	...	...	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	25	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	...	...	7	...	6	...	7	2
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	18	12	14	6	2	1	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child... Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	...	3	...	8	...	12	...	5
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ...	465	17	211	1	52	...	42	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	142	2	326	2	183	1	93	3
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Aggravated assault ...	35	...	41	2	11	...	7	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	120	5	98	7	34	...	11	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	5	1	3	3	15	3	18	2
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.		1,478	123	1,830	102	1,618	27	492	9

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913.

2												3					
jail during the year 1913 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.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	...	39	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	13	1,286	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	10	191	
9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	13	124	
1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	11	71	
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	5	167	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21	
1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
5	...	19	3	12	...	4	...	142	10	11	...	55	1	249	14	263	
14	...	51	1	32	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	119	3	122	
...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	20	59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	
16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	18	805	
84	1	64	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	908	9	917	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2	98	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	12	276	
12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	9	64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
255	2	114	2	21	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	5,825	265	6,090	

STATEMENT D—

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

1		Convicts admitted into									
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D			
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	17	...	6	...	4	...	8	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	29	2	9	1	63	1	119	3		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	26	2	25	...	4	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	73	4	131	8	90	2	29	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	42	14	114	21	74	2	21	2		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	12	1	44	2	41	3	30	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	82	...	46	1	50	...	12	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	76	8	45	...	4	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	91	3	422	25	685	9	153	7		
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	8	1	18	...	6	...	10	1		
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	9	...	61	2	26	3	...	...		
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	3	...	14	...	1	...	1	...		
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	54	7	22	1	1	...	...	...		
Chap. XXIII, Sec. 511.	Attempt to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
G.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	5	2	30	...	202	8	939	12		
	Offences against other laws ...	4,409	454	708	25	137	7	29	...		
	Total for Central and District Jails ...	2,118	113	4,703	229	3,558	85	2,184	49		
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	5,790	582	187	2	52	...	...	...		
	Grand total ...	7,908	695	4,890	231	3,610	85	2,184	49		
	Grand total for 1912 ...	8,125	847	4,958	232	3,792	107	2,137	38		

* Excludes one criminal lunatic

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1913—concluded.

2		Jail during the year 1913 under sentences not exceeding													
		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.	
		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	For life.		For a term.		M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		83	1	30	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		14	...	146	...	61	...	8	...	4	...	10	...	5	...
		...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		19	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		20	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		106	1	40	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
		12	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		823	11	681	14	181	...	13	1	153	10	44	...	60	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		823	11	681	14	181	...	13	1	153	10	44	...	60	1
		1,013	22	709	14	181	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1

admitted during the year.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 18th March 1914.

No.—A.

Order—No. 1264, Judicial, dated 2nd June 1914.

The report of the Inspector-General of Prisons on the administration of the jails in this Presidency for the year 1913 was submitted with commendable punctuality and constitutes on the whole a remarkable record of successful work.

2. The number of prisoners who were dealt with in the jails of this Presidency in 1913 was practically the same as in the previous year, the daily average being 11,400 against 11,332 in 1912, and there are no important features in connection with the jail population which need be noticed here except the very satisfactory reduction in the number of juveniles, especially female juveniles, committed to prison. The Government have repeatedly impressed on the magistracy the objections to committing juvenile offenders to prison and they are glad to see that these instructions are apparently beginning to bear fruit. It is noteworthy, however, that out of 207 juveniles, no less than 143 including 40 girls were received into sub-jails, a fact which shows that District Magistrates should not relax their endeavours to put a stop as far as possible to the committal to jail of boys and girls under the age of 15 for trivial offences and for petty periods of imprisonment.

3. Turning to the jail administration proper, the results of the year 1913 will be a record in more than one direction. Only a single escape occurred during the year, a fact which, as the Inspector-General says, is remarkable when it is considered that over 87,000 prisoners were dealt with and that the daily average population was 11,400. In the matter of the punishment of prisoners, the year also established a record, corporal punishment having been resorted to only in eight cases. The total number of offences committed and punishments awarded continues to be large, but minor infringements of jail rules or cases of idleness must always be numerous in a criminal population and it is noteworthy that, as the report shows, more than half (53.12 per cent.) of the offences were committed by habitual convicts although they constituted but little more than a quarter (27.74 per cent.) of the convict population. The Government have come to the conclusion that more energetic measures should be taken to separate these habitual offenders, in whose case a career of crime has too often rendered reformation impossible, from the ordinary class of prisoner and it has been decided at once to set aside one central jail for the confinement of habituals and to extend the experiment still further if it proves successful.

4. In this connexion His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes that the first essential for further advance in jail administration is the abolition of the wards in which prisoners now sleep in association and the provision in all jails of separate cellular accommodation for prisoners of all classes. The accomplishment of this ideal

cannot be carried out without large expenditure and after considerable lapse of time. The progress which was made of late years in the provision of cellular accommodation has not been as rapid as might be desired, the number of additional cells provided averaging 80 per annum. The Government hope that if funds permit this important and indeed vital step in jail reform will progress more rapidly in future.

5. It is perhaps in the matter of the health of the prisoners confined in Madras jails that the Inspector-General's report shows the most favourable results. In the year 1913, the number of deaths, which has been annually declining for some time past, reached by far the lowest figure on record, while the sick rate was almost equally low. Even allowing for the fact that the year was generally a healthy one and that the jails were fortunate in escaping any mortality from cholera, the results achieved are undoubtedly remarkable. The death rate of 7.9 per mille is lower than that

	Death rate for the year 1912.
Bengal	21.7
Bombay	16.0
Burma	20.69
Punjab	18.88
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10.4
Bihar and Orissa	17.5

obtaining in any other Province in India as the figures in the margin show. The Inspector-General not unnaturally regards this highly satisfactory state of health as conclusive evidence of the suitability of the new diet scale which was introduced into all jails from the 1st of October 1912. Colonel Macnamara also draws attention to the great reduction in those classes of disease which may be regarded as more especially preventable, viz., diarrhoea and dysentery, and he is of opinion that this reduction must be largely ascribed to the improvements of the kitchens and the better latrine arrangements which have been provided of late years. The Government share in this opinion and regard the reduction in the sickness and mortality from these causes with the keenest satisfaction. The figures relating to prisoners' weightments are not quite so favourable as in previous years and they agree with Colonel Macnamara that the very high percentage (88.83) of prisoners losing weight in the Trichinopoly Central Jail is by no means satisfactory and calls for the close attention of the Superintendent of that jail.

6. It is in the direction of expenditure that the results of the year present the least favourable features. The cost of dietary charges has risen from Rs. 35-0-9 per head in 1912 to Rs. 38-7-0 per head in 1913 or, after allowance is made for variations in rations stocks, from Rs. 32-10-10 to Rs. 35-15-11, and the Government are not satisfied that adequate explanation has been given of the causes of this increase. Adopting the figures shown in Statement E, because they make allowance for increase or decrease in the stock of rations at the end as compared with the beginning of the year, the Government observe that the increase in the cost of dieting per head was Rs. 3 or less in the Jails at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Salem, Bellary, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, and Berhampur, while actual decreases are shown at Vizagapatam and Madura. On the other hand the Central Jail, Coimbatore, shows an increase of Rs. 4-15-1 per head, the Tanjore Jail shows an increase of Rs. 5-13-7, Cannanore Rs. 6-0-9, Penitentiary Rs. 7-10-7 and Vellore Rs. 7-13-3. No attempt has been made to explain these anomalies and paragraph 28 of the report does not adequately deal with the matter. The Inspector-General is requested to make a stringent examination into the causes which have led to so large an enhancement in the cost of diet at Vellore, the Penitentiary, Cannanore, Tanjore and Coimbatore, and to submit a full report to the Government on the results of this inquiry. They observe that when the new diet was introduced the Inspector-General anticipated a reduction in cost and, although subsequent orders of Government permitting the issue of rice to those prisoners who have been accustomed to rice diet before their committal to jail must be expected to involve some expenditure, it does not follow that the increase should be so large as it was in the jails above mentioned, especially when it is found that other jails successfully avoided a similar increase in cost. Hospital charges, clothing and bedding, sanitation charges, miscellaneous supplies and services, contingencies and extraordinary charges also show some advance though not to so serious an extent as in respect of diet and the Government must impress upon the head of the Jail Department that every effort must be maintained to combine efficiency with economy.

7. The results of the manufacturing operations of the year were generally satisfactory. Taking into account outstandings and stocks of manufactured articles and raw materials, the Penitentiary and the Coimbatore Central Jail show the best results followed by Vellore, Palamcottah and Trichinopoly. Here again, the results of the Trichinopoly Central Jail, as well as those of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, appear to His Excellency in Council to be unsatisfactory considering the large population at the disposal of the Superintendents and he desires the Inspector-General will take up the question and see whether better results might not be achieved in both of these central jails.

8. At the end of his report, Colonel Macnamara mentions the names of those officers to whom he found himself specially indebted for the generally good results which have been shown during the year. To these and other officers of the Jail Department and to Colonel Macnamara himself, His Excellency in Council offers his cordial congratulations on the generally excellent results which are brought under notice in this report.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
As. Chief Secretary.

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