

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1914.

No- 24893

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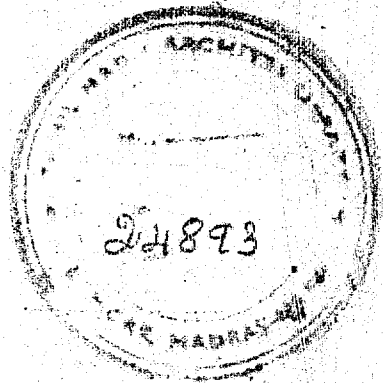
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
20th March 1915.

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,

Introductory. I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1914.

Inspector-General. 2. I was in charge of the department from the 1st January to the 16th May 1914; during the remaining portion of the year, Mr. E. H. Gadsden acted as Inspector-General of Prisons.

3. The number of central and district jails remained the same as at the end of the previous year. During the year, four new sub-jails were opened at Lakkireddipalli (Cuddapah district), Penunkonda (Kistna district), Kovvur (Nellore district) and Gudur (Kurnool district), while the Sub-jail at Pamban (Ramanad district) was closed. The number of Sub-jails rose, in consequence of these changes, from 313 at the beginning to 316 at the end of the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 11,371 prisoners of all classes; 89,722 were received and 89,241 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 11,852. The daily average fell from 11,400.27 in 1913 to 11,326.92 in 1914.

5. A total of 21,987 offences are returned for the year under review against 21,644 in the previous year. Of the former, 70.4 per cent. were for offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the remainder under other laws. Persons committed to jail for failure to furnish security numbered 1,287 against 1,329 in 1913. The number of persons sentenced for dacoity, robbery and house-breaking fell from 280, 348 and 1,570 respectively to 249, 326 and 1,209 respectively, but committals for theft and its allied offences of extortion, dishonest misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, receiving and concealing stolen property and cheating combined, advanced from 7,048 to 7,584. Convictions for murder, attempt to murder and culpable homicide also show an increase, in the aggregate, from 355 to 405. The number of cases of forgery recorded was 69 as compared with 79 in 1913. Offences against the public tranquillity were fewer by 242.

6. On the 1st January 1914, the convict population stood at 8,970 males and 204 females. During the year, 20,906 males and 1,083 females were received by direct committal as compared with 20,548 males and 1,097 females in 1913. The district of Malabar contributed the largest number of direct committals, namely, 1,931, and was followed by Madras with 1,456. The Nilgiri district had only 254. There were

20,694 convicts received by transfer, of whom 2,533 (including 123 from other provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence, 18,088 were received into sub-jails *en route* to jails or other sub-jails and 73 were admitted into the Penitentiary for deportation. The daily average number of convicts was 8,919.88 or 96.17 fewer than in 1913. At the close of the year, 9,332 convicts remained in custody. Of those discharged during the year, 2,538 were released on appeal, 16,837 on expiry of sentence, 2,787 under the remission rules and 250 by order of Government. The figures for 1913 were respectively 2,477, 16,951, 2,857 and 135. One hundred and seventeen convicts were deported to Port Blair; 12 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum; one convict who escaped remained at large at the end of the year and 50 were executed. Death accounted for 115 convicts as compared with 76 in 1913.

7. The number of undertrial prisoners who remained in confinement at the beginning of the year was 1,766 and 43,400 were received during the year. The daily average number was 2,008.87 or 14.73 fewer than in 1913. Of the 24,623 undertrial prisoners dealt with (which number excludes those shown against the heading as transferred, etc.), 34.05 per cent. were convicted and 57.96 per cent. were acquitted and released. The figures for the previous year were 34.9 and 57.8 respectively. Twenty-seven prisoners escaped from sub-jails, and there were 17 deaths during the year of which 16 occurred in sub-jails. Sessions prisoners were on the average detained for 30.23 days and those pending trial before Magistrates for 12.44 days. The figures for the preceding year were 26.73 and 13.69 respectively.

8. At the beginning of the year, 431 civil prisoners remained in custody; 3,639 were admitted during the year and 3,467 were released. Civil prisoners. Two prisoners died; one was transferred to Vellore under the orders of Government and three others were removed to a criminal jail on conviction, or to answer a criminal charge. The daily average was 368.17 and the number on the last day of the year was 597, which figures are the highest on record. For the past twenty-five years the number of civil prisoners has been steadily on the increase and the number at the end as compared with the beginning of the year 1914 can hardly fail to attract attention. It is believed that the present European war is responsible for this state of affairs, to a considerable extent, as it has undoubtedly affected the trading community, many members of which did business in German or Austrian goods or were engaged in transactions influenced injuriously by the condition of the money market resulting from the war.

9. No State prisoner was in confinement at the opening of the year. During the year, five prisoners were admitted—three to the Vizagapatam Central Jail and one each to the Salem and Vellore Central Jails. These prisoners remained at the close of the year.

10. Christians formed 3.50 per cent., Muhammadans 9.44 per cent. and Hindus 7.03 per cent. of the admissions; as compared with 2.97, 9.77 and 87.26 respectively in 1913.

11. The number of convicts admitted under the age of sixteen years fell from 298 to 232. This fall is specially noticeable amongst females, the figures for whom were 26 against 67 in 1913. Convicts admitted between the ages of 40 to 60 years were also fewer during the year, but those returned under the other age periods show a rise.

12. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 17.25 per cent. were literate as compared with 18.07 in the previous year.

13. The percentage of convicts admitted who belonged to the agricultural classes was 49.02 as compared with 48.71 in 1913. The proportion of persons performing personal offices and those employed in mechanical arts and industries was higher, while those falling under other heads was lower than in the previous year.

14. Of the convicts received during the year, 90.83 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 8.59 per cent. to simple imprisonment. The figures do not vary materially from those of the preceding year. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment combined with solitary confinement shows a reduction from

69 to 55 per cent. The fact that the decline has been steadily going on from year to year since 1907, when it was 2.06 per cent., would seem to indicate that some change in the magisterial mind as to value of the combination has taken place. Prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding six months were 80.70 per cent. of the total admissions, as compared with 80.48 in 1913. Of those who remained in jail on the last day of the year, 18 had been sentenced to death; 353 were undergoing sentences of transportation for life; 155, of transportation for a term of years and 85 others were expiating sentences of rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

15. Statement No. IV appended to the report has been prepared in accordance with the revised form prescribed in the Government of India letter No. 304, Home Department (Jails), dated 12th November 1914, communicated with G.O. No. 2605, Judicial, dated 26th November 1914. During the year, 2,73 or 12.44 per cent. of the convicts admitted had been previously convicted. Of these, 16.4 per cent. were committed in default of finding security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 44.6 per cent. had one previous conviction, 18.1 per cent. had two previous convictions and 20.9 per cent. had three or more previous convictions. As the revised form now in use for the first time takes into account previous convictions for certain offences only and includes persons imprisoned for failure to furnish security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (though they had no previous convictions), no comparison between the figures for the year 1914 can be made with those of the preceding year, which dealt with previous convictions for offences of all kinds, and excluded first convictions though under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of convicts committed to sub-jails to undergo sentence therein and who had been previously convicted was 319 or 4.94 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 "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.	Total habituals admitted.	Ratio per cent. of column 7 to column 3.
1	Rajahmundry	2,062	558	...	...	558	27.06
2	Vellore	2,325	654	...	...	654	28.00
3	Trichinopoly	1,331	300	...	...	300	22.54
4	Coimbatore	1,153	214	...	...	214	18.48
5	Penitentiary	1,581	308	...	...	308	19.48
6	Cannanore	1,151	148	...	...	148	12.86
7	Salem	869	134	...	...	134	15.42
8	Bellary	1,318	307	...	...	307	23.29
9	Vizagapatam	670	215	...	1	216	32.24
10	Cuddalore	694	174	...	...	174	25.07
11	Tanjore	44	11	...	...	11	25.00
12	Palamcottah	572	78	...	1	79	13.81
13	Madura	951	62	...	...	62	6.52
14	Berhampur	539	102	...	...	102	17.03
	Total	15,525	3,265	...	2	3,267	21.04
	Total for 1913	16,032	3,141	...	6	3,150	20.96

Of the convicts admitted, 21.04 per cent. were habituals, as compared with 20.96 in 1913 and 19.13 in 1912. Only two prisoners, whose identity escaped notice previously, were identified as habituals by Superintendents after admission to jail.

The requirements of the Prisons Act IX of 1894 with regard to the separation of prisoners have been complied with in all jails. Habituals are confined altogether apart from casuals during the night and as far as possible they are also kept

separate during the day. With a view to more effective class separation, the Salem Central Jail has been specially set aside for the confinement of habituals admitted to the jails in the Tamil-speaking districts. As the accommodation at Salem is limited, the close prisons attached to the other central jails are used for the segregation of habitual offenders who cannot be sent to Salem. As habituals are already completely segregated by night everywhere and close prisons, so called, contain neither workshops nor hospitals, this last measure gives no immediate prospect of an amelioration of the dangers of class contamination. A special staff of European warders has been sanctioned for the Salem Jail to supplement the existing establishment and for the better maintenance of discipline and the exaction of task work amongst a class particularly difficult to manage. If the experiment proves successful, it is proposed to discuss the question of extending it to a jail in the north of the Presidency at some future time.

16. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to the various jails and sub-jails was only 119, as compared with 207 in the preceding year. Of these, 52 were received into sub-jails. The fall in the number of girls from 120 in 1912 and 48 in 1913 to 12 during the year under review is a healthy feature. A jail is an unsuitable place enough for boys, but very much more so for youthful offenders of the other sex. Forty-six boys were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the remaining 61 boys and the 12 girls passed their sentences in a jail or subjail.

17. On the last day of 1914, there were confined in the Tanjore District Jail 240 convicts, of whom 3 were under 15 years of age, 191 between 16 and 21 years and 44 aged 21 to 25. Of those who remained on that date, 87 had been sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment and 146 had terms of sentence ranging from one to ten years. Three youths were undergoing transportation for life and four others transportation for a term of years. The course through which the boys are put comprises elementary school lessons for a couple of hours daily combined with an hour's physical exercise and five hours' industrial training. The chief industries taught are carpentry, smith's work, weaving, tailoring, coir rope and rattan work, corah mat and chick and basket making. The special teaching staff consists of two Tamil teachers, a Telugu teacher, a weaving master, a drill instructor and a carpenter foreman. An agricultural instructor has been lately added to the staff to give practical lessons in agriculture—a step which it is believed will be both popular and successful, as most of the boys admitted belong to the agricultural classes and do not readily take to a trade. Even when they are taught one and become fairly expert at it, the belief is that on release they do not follow it up as a rule, but adhere to the family tradition and take to their fathers' business. Tribal instinct is deep rooted. There is some reason to hope therefore that an agricultural class will be both sought after and beneficial, and should in course of time result, though in a small way, in the extension of the more modern system of getting the most out of the soil. The Tanjore Jail, now in existence for a few years as a training school for youthful offenders, is undoubtedly going ahead. Individual failures of course have occurred and will occur in the future, as they always do in institutions of the kind, but this should not deter us from pursuing the only system hitherto put forward that gives promise of success. It is proposed to increase the accommodation at Tanjore as it is found inadequate at times. At present school rooms are being built and other alterations are being made which should ensure better discipline and more detailed class separation.

18. Nine escapes occurred during the year, five from inside and four from outside the jail. Berhampur returned three escapes, two of which occurred from the garden gang owing to the negligence of the warder in charge, while the third was from the quarantine yard. The prisoner in the latter case was permitted to go to a well to drink and escaped unobserved. At Rajahmundry, a convict escaped from the extramural gang, the warder having temporarily absented himself. An escape reported from the Tanjore District Jail was also due to the negligence of the warder in charge. At Bellary and Vizagapatam, prisoners escaped from cells in which they were locked up, with the connivance apparently of the guard in whose charge they were placed. In one case, a false key was procured and in the other a file. The

weaving sheds at Bellary and bamboo posts used as tree supports at Vizagapatam, furnished the materials by means of which the difficulties presented by the enclosure walls, were successfully overcome. Sub-jails contributed only two escapes. Eight of the nine prisoners who escaped during the year were recaptured, in addition to another man who had escaped from the Vellore Central Jail in a previous year, so practically all were caught again. That this is usually so, is perhaps the greatest deterrent against attempting to get away. Escapes would be next to impossible were warders reliable and attentive to their duties but human nature is weak and they succumb occasionally.

19. The number of offences recorded fell from 10,590 in 1913 to 9,906 in 1914. Of the latter, 69.5 per cent. were classed as minor. Ten cases were dealt with by criminal courts. The proportion of offences relating to work to the total, advanced from 41.3 to 46.3 per cent. A rise in the number of offences relating to work is noticeable at the Penitentiary, Trichinopoly, Salem, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore jails, while a large reduction has occurred at Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Bellary. Offences relating to prohibited articles declined from 2,142 in 1913 to 1,880 in the year under review, almost every jail contributing to this fall. The Penitentiary returned the largest number of such offences, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly closely following it. It is satisfactory to note that no disturbance of any importance occurred in any of the jails during the year.

The ratio of punishments per 100 of the population was 111.86 as compared with 118.63 in 1913. Warnings formed 22.78 per cent. of the whole. Penal diet with or without solitary confinement was imposed in 89 cases against 56 in the previous year, while whipping was awarded in 8 cases. Punishment by handcuffing and link fetters was mostly resorted to. Palamcottah and Cuddalore have again the highest percentage of punishments, most of which are, however, of a minor character. Some variation must be expected in the figures of different jails, which is accounted for by the nature of the population to be dealt with and the form of work exacted. The strictness or otherwise of the staff is also a factor that counts in these matters. Taking the figures in the aggregate and excluding warnings, which are merely a nominal form of punishment, each prisoner received on an average less than one punishment in the year.

20. The number of corporal punishments awarded during the year was 8, the same as in 1913. 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.	24,012	7,565	2	2	1	1	2	8	·03	·11	...	...
	For 1913	23,977	8,212	...	2	1	1	4	8	·03	·10	...	...

* Excludes offences dealt with by criminal courts, offences committed by female prisoners, offences committed in sub-jails and offences punished by warning only.

Coimbatore returned three whippings: Tanjore had two and the Penitentiary, Salem and Madura Jails had each one. In five cases, the whipping was inflicted for assaults on warders and fellow convicts. The two prisoners who received a whipping at the Tanjore District Jail were guilty of a grave breach of discipline in maltreating another prisoner and thoroughly deserved what they got. A convict

was whipped at Madura for persistent refusal to work and after less severe methods proved a failure. It cannot be said that extreme measures were resorted to in any instance where milder measures might have proved deterrent. Indeed it seems to me that Superintendents have at times held their hands when they might with good reason have exercised their power to order a whipping.

21. On the 1st January 1914, there remained in confinement 3,495 habituals in all the Central and District jails. 3,325 were admitted during the year, making in all 6,820 habituals dealt with. They formed 27.93 per cent. of the convict population but received no less than 49.60 per cent. of the punishments and all the eight whippings. These figures show what a power for evil these habituals are as a class, and how disproportionately they contribute to the difficulties of jail management. They are as a rule contented with jail life and suffer from no great mental disquietude with thoughts of home and prestige lost. Their offences in jail are mostly the result of a desire to break through the bonds of discipline, to secure some surreptitious luxuries, to shirk work and generally to pass the time in as easy a manner as possible and in such congenial society as they can find. The example is bad for the casual offender.

22. With a view to provide in suitable instances for the education of convicts, the Government directed in 1911 that a system of instruction confined to reading, writing and arithmetic, should be introduced tentatively at the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry and Cannanore Jails. Schools were accordingly opened in 1912 and the experiment having proved a success, it was extended to the remaining first-class Central Jails and to the second-class Central Jail at Salem which had been set apart as a special jail for habituals. In these jails, the schools were opened from the beginning of April 1914. A school master has been appointed for each school, and the pupils receive instruction in five different classes from the alphabet upwards. Religious and moral instruction is imparted to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose. Most jails possess small libraries containing literary, moral and religious books. Rao Bahadur M.R.Ry. M. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, a non-official visitor, presented the sum of Rs. 200 to the library at the Penitentiary. This gentleman has set a very noble example and deserves our sincerest thanks. The progress so far made in educating convicts can only be regarded as very satisfactory. The Superintendents of the Coimbatore and Cannanore Jails and the Penitentiary speak highly of the aptitude of the pupils, their eagerness to learn and the general success of the scheme. Classes seem to be limited in size more by the facilities afforded for teaching than by the numbers willing to join. The teachers are assisted by selected convicts in most instances. A proposal is on foot to extend these schools to the remaining second-class central jails, where they will doubtless be as much appreciated as in the jails already supplied with them.

23. As a punishment, fetters were imposed in 3,334 cases as compared with 3,954 in 1913. For purposes of safe custody, they were resorted to on 1,670 occasions against 2,472 in the previous year. These reductions are large, but I believe it possible to bring the figures down still further in the case of fettering for security, as some jails, without ill-effect, practically dispense with fettering altogether as a means of securing prisoners.

24. During the year, 1,466 convicts were employed as prison officers against 1,520 in 1913. The percentage of males and females employed was 8.07 and 5.04 respectively as compared with 8.54 and 5.57 respectively in the preceding year. The number of punishments awarded to them during the year was 559 or 128 fewer than in 1913. These prison officers are generally reported to be very helpful in the management and to appreciate the privileges they receive.

25. The number of convicts released during the year under the remission rules was 2,787. Ten convicts forfeited all remission earned, as a punishment. Sixteen convicts sentenced to less than one year, earned special remission. The maximum remission of 650 days was earned by a convict confined in the Penitentiary under a sentence of ten years' transportation. A life prisoner, released from the Central Jail,

Coimbatore, got the largest amount of gratuity, viz., Rs. 34-1-0. Special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of one year was awarded to 1,835 convicts. During the year, a system of paying prisoners in cash for extra work done, was introduced as an experiment. It has had varying success, being largely availed of at Vellore where it was first tried and to a much less extent in other jails. Convicts do not yet seem to have got over the apprehension that the scheme is a mere ruse to ascertain how much work they can do, and having found this, to increase the ordinary tasks. A few figures will perhaps explain best, what progress the experiment has made. At Vellore, 143 prisoners earned in the aggregate Rs. 739-10-0 last year by extra work. Of these, nine men purchased out of their earnings, remission at the rate of As. 4 for each day, which fact would seem to show that the great majority prefer to keep the money. One speculative convict purchased 32 days' remission. A remarkable and very hopeful sign of the system and one which shows that all convicts are not selfish and depraved, is that twelve men sent their earnings amounting to Rs. 152-11-0 to their families. The man who can do that instead of applying the money to obtain his own release have a good heart. The Penitentiary awarded extra remission to 91 prisoners. In the Presidency town it is liberty not money that is in demand. At Inopoly and Cannanore, the scheme has not caught on, while at Coimbatore few wanted money, but very many did extra work for the sake of extra sion and more speedy release from jail.

26. During the year, the dietary of European and Eurasian prisoners was revised; two different scales were introduced, one for labouring male convicts and the other for females and non-labouring males. The allowance of rice in the scale of diet for prisoners was reduced from 26 to 20 oz. per diem, while the ration all which was small, was increased from 2 to 3 oz. In other respects, the scale of diet sanctioned for Indian prisoners remained unchanged. The different rates in force at the end of the year are printed in Statement No. VIII appended to the report:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G.

27. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year comes to Rs. 15,42,558-7-7 which is Rs. 46-15-1 less 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 (excluding petty sums of Rs. 10 and under), have been communicated to that officer. The total expenditure for the year exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 39,508-0-11. The excess is chiefly owing to increased manufactory and dietary charges, miscellaneous services and supplies and petty construction and repairs. The difference between the total of statement No. IX and the total expenditure, is Rs. 5,86,927 representing charges against manufactures, general supervision, construction and repairs, police custody and three other minor items which have been deducted from the total expenditure, and to the charge of Rs. 717 being the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, which has been deducted, as required by the orders of the Government of India. The result is the total of Rs. 9,50,348 which is the total exhibited in statement No. IX.

28. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 3,16,621 against Rs. 3,13,031 in the preceding year. The cost per head of population rose from Rs. 27-7-4 to Rs. 27-15-3. The increase is chiefly due to the reorganization of the subordinate establishment of the department with revised rates of pay, sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 516, Judicial, dated 2nd March 1914. As is usually the case, the cost per head at the Penitentiary is highest, viz., Rs. 41-15-1, which is to some extent the result of the payment of the leave allowance of Capt. Maconachie, I.M.S., but is also due to the circumstance that there are European warders in the jail whose rates are relatively high. The increased cost per head at Cannanore and Salem is owing to a smaller prison population being dealt with during the year, while the

high rate per head at Berhampur is attributable to the enhanced salary drawn by the jailor and deputy jailor of that jail. A larger population than usual at the Vellore Jail brings the cost per head down to Rs. 23-12-7.

29. The total cost and the cost per head of diet, increased from Rs. 4,25,473 and Rs. 38-7-0 to Rs. 4,36,082 and Rs. 39-12-8. This is chiefly on account of the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to prisoners accustomed to the exclusive use of rice prior to admission to jail. Rice diet was given to prisoners in accordance with the directions on their warrants, throughout the year under report, while the orders relating thereto were in force for the last eight months only of the year 1913. Had all prisoners dieted in 1914 been on mixed diet, there would, according to the figures submitted by Jail Superintendents, have been a saving of Rs. 24,167 in the dietary charges for the year and the cost per head would have gone down proportionately. Comparing the expenditure with that of the year 1912, throughout which mixed diet was the order of the day, the cost in 1914 was Rs. 4-11-11 per head more, or something over a half a lakh of rupees in the total expenditure, though the purchase rates of the same grains in the two years did not differ materially. Weight for weight, rice is not far from being twice as dear as ragi and as both form the principal items in the respective diet scales and are given in the same quantities, it follows that the cost of a whole rice as compared with a mixed rice and ragi diet over a period of a year, comes to a considerable sum, relatively speaking. From what I can gather from the reports of Superintendents and from conversations with them at times of inspection, many courts accept too readily the statements declaring prisoners to be rice eaters, and in some jails, the proportion of rice eaters exceeds what it is amongst the free population in the country about. This is all the more remarkable, because prisoners are taken mostly from the poorer classes who would naturally live largely on the cheapest food procurable. No useful inference can be drawn from a comparison of the cost of dieting prisoners in the several jails, without taking into account the proportion of rice eaters, as these profoundly alter the case. In 1914, the percentage of rice eaters varied from 11 at Salem to 99 at Cannanore. The Penitentiary had 79 per cent. on rice; Rajahmundry 40, Berhampur 39, Trichinopoly and Palamcottah 38 and the other jails a smaller percentage. Neither can a useful comparison be made between 1914 and 1913, because the orders concerning rice were only in force for eight months during the latter year. It appears, however, that the proportion of rice eaters to the total jail population is on the increase since it became the business of courts to select the dietary. There are only two things that can explain the difference in feeding charges between the various jails, namely, the proportion of prisoners on rice and the purchase rates of foodstuffs. If the former disturbing factor could be eliminated, the comparison would turn entirely on the rates at which Superintendents made their purchases; but as this cannot be done very easily, a simple comparison as heretofore, of the cost of feeding per head in different jails, is apt to show any jail in a favourable light or the reverse, when in reality the Superintendent was a passive agent in determining the principal element that made for an increase or reduction in cost, viz., the percentage of prisoners on rice. I trust I have made this point clear, as Government regarded it as inadequately explained in last year's report. When writing last year, I had no statistics of rice eaters and no previous period for comparative purposes.

30. Among central jails, the Coimbatore Jail shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 42-11-9 which is reported to be due to an increase in the number of rice-eating prisoners during the year, as compared with the previous year and to the higher rates paid for ragi and dhall. The Penitentiary and Cannanore Jails show high rates per head, viz., Rs. 42-10-7 and Rs. 42-4-10 respectively, the former owing to location in the Presidency town, to the large number of prisoners on rice only and to the issue of European dietaries to European prisoners, and the latter to the fact that all the prisoners with the exception of six are classified by the Court as rice eaters. Among district jails Palamcottah shows the highest expenditure per head, viz., Rs. 48-1-11, which is due to heavy purchases of foodstuffs over and above what was needed for the year's consumption, in order to take advantage of the more favourable rates secured by entering into a larger contract.

31. According to statement E which takes opening and closing balances of stock into account, the charge per head at Palamcottah is Rs. 37-13-2. The net cost of dieting (statement E) shows that the Cannanore Jail is the most expensive in the matter of diet, while the Vizagapatam Jail fed its prisoners at the lowest outlay per head, viz., Rs. 33-1-7. (Vizagapatam had only 14 per cent. of its prisoners on rice last year, against 99 per cent. at Cannanore.) Coimbatore and the Penitentiary show high rates, for the reasons already stated. The Tanjore, Madurai and Berhampur Jail returns, disclose small increases over the average. During the year, the cost per head in all jails, with the exception of Vellore and the Penitentiary, has gone up as compared with the previous year. At these two latter jails the purchases were more favourable, as the proportion of prisoners on rice actually underwent an increase. Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 9,530 were purchased in 1914 as compared with Rs. 8,244, in 1913. This increased expenditure is chiefly on account of the purchase of vegetables in larger quantities than usual at Bellary and the Penitentiary to supplement the supplies from the respective jail gardens.

32. The expenditure and the cost per head under these charges decreased from Rs. 41,151 and Rs. 3-9-9 to Rs. 33,332 and Rs. 2-15-1. Hospital charges. Bellary, Coimbatore, Berhampur and Trichinopoly Jails show a rate per head above the average. At Bellary the increase is reported to be due to the larger number of admissions to hospital than usual of prisoners suffering from diseases requiring special articles of diet for their treatment; to the higher rates paid for milk and meat and to the debit of the value of fuel used for purposes of disinfection. The high rate per head at Coimbatore is attributable to the smaller population dealt with, while the increased cost at Trichinopoly is due to the larger number of sick. Though the outlay per head at Berhampur is higher than the average, it is less than that of the previous year.

33. The total cost and the cost per head for clothing and bedding fell from Rs. 29,759 and Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 26,922 and Rs. 2-7-4, respectively. Clothing and bedding. Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Bellary show expenditure above the average. The increase in these jails is due to the renewal of clothing and bedding on a larger scale than during the year preceding.

34. Total expenditure and the cost per head against sanitation advanced from Rs. 28,338 and Rs. 2-7-9 in 1913 to Rs. 31,591 and Rs. 2-12-7 respectively in the year under review. Sanitation. The relatively high cost at the Civil Jail and the Penitentiary is due to the payment of municipal water-tax—a very considerable item in the Presidency town.

35. A small increase is noticeable in the total expenditure and the cost per head against this head of charge. The Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Berhampur Jails show high individual rates. Charges for moving prisoners. At the Rajahmundry Jail the increase is due to the larger outlay than usual on account of the transportation of prisoners. The debit of the price of fittings of railway carriages for the conveyance of prisoners charged to Vizagapatam and Berhampur, accounts for the increase in these jails. In future, the jail charges for moving prisoners should be considerably reduced as the cost of the railway warrants issued by police officers under the credit note system for the journeys by rail of prisoners, will be debited to "20-C. Police" with reference to G.O. No. 885, Judicial, dated 18th April 1914.

36. An increase has taken place under all the detailed heads of these charges. Miscellaneous services and supplies. The higher rate paid for kerosine oil, the introduction of khaki uniform for warders, the enhanced rates of gratuity paid to convicts released under the remission rules, the purchase of fodder for cattle and of books and other school requisites for convicts, account for the increases under "lighting," "uniform and equipment of warders," "rewards," and "other miscellaneous services and supplies" respectively.

37. Expenditure has declined from Rs. 3,294 to Rs. 2,489 or by Rs. 805 and calls for no remarks. Travelling allowances.

38. A fall from Rs. 18,391 and Rs. 1-9-10 per head to Rs. 14,525 and Rs. 1-4-6 respectively took place under contingencies. Municipal taxes brought about increases at the Civil Jail, Madras, the Penitentiary and the Vizagapatam and Madura Jails.

39. The outlay under this head fell from Rs. 10,906 to Rs. 10,184 and the charge per prisoner from As. 15-4 to As. 14-5. At Salem, Palamcottah, and Bellary, the increase per head above the average is owing to the purchase of lamps, locks, conservancy carts and cooking pots.

40. The total expenditure in sub-jails and the total cost per head was Rs. 1,89,785 and Rs. 84-7-10 respectively as compared with Rs. 1,80,938 and Rs. 81-7-10 in 1913. A higher daily average population and the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to rice-eating prisoners, chiefly account for the increase. High rates are noticeable in the districts of South Canara, Nellore, Malabar, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where there are special sub-jails guarded by warders instead of by police. The comparatively high outlay in the Nilgiri district is owing to a smaller population and the dearth of food-grains. Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 12-9-11 in the South Canara district to Rs. 54-4-3 in the Bellary district. With the exception of "hospital charges" and "charges for moving prisoners," the expenditure under other heads has gone up. At the Mangalore and Nellore 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.

41. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head rose from Rs. 9,48,105 and Rs. 84-2-8 to Rs. 9,56,348 and Rs. 84-6-11 respectively. The reasons for the increase are given under the separate heads of account.

42. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 90·39 fewer than in 1913. The number sick, convalescent and infirm together, fell from 531·33 in 1913 to 519·50 during the year. The number not employed for such causes as being *en route*, on penal diet, in quarantine, etc., advanced from 338·66 to 407·44. Convicts employed as prison officers and prison servants declined in number, and in no jail was the 10 per cent. limit prescribed, exceeded. On an average 866·82 convicts were employed on gardening as compared with 855·69 in the previous year, though the value of garden produce fell to Rs. 21,539 from Rs. 22,482 in 1913. A considerable reduction in the number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail use is noticeable, the figures being 1,143·33 against 1,283·10 in the preceding year. The jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Bellary and Vizagapatam contributed to this decline, while on the other hand, the Central Jail at Trichinopoly had the highest average number of 246 prisoners employed for the purpose. The fact that this jail supplies several other jails with convict cumblies, coir mats and warders' blankets, is the cause of the comparatively large number of men returned under this head with a correspondingly small number shown under manufactures, but the need for employing 50 more prisoners daily than in 1913 is not explained by the Superintendent in his report. The number employed on manufactures in all jails together, advanced from 3,461·51 in 1913 to 3,672·35 in 1914. Convicts employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings under the Superintendent averaged 289·15 against 413·67 in the previous year, and those engaged in jail repairs rose from 394·82 to 494·60. A small number of convicts was hired out at the Central Jail, Vellore, to contractors for works connected with the jail. At the sub-jail at Koraput, a few men were hired to a contractor for cleansing the compound of the Deputy Tahsildar's office.

43. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General, the total receipts amount to Rs. 6,00,291-2-0 which is Rs. 93-15-0 less than the figures recorded in the books of this office. This difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which (excepting petty items of Rs. 10 and under), have been communicated to that officer. The amount paid into the treasury,

excluding Rs. 3,177-4-2 received by the sale of vegetables, etc., and including a sum of Rs. 21,070-8-0 realized as the value of convict labour employed in jail presses, was Rs. 6,18,233-5-0 (reference G.O. No. 299, Judicial, dated 13th March 1913). The net result of these transactions, added to the sum of Rs. 2,027 representing cash in hand at the close of the year, gives a total of Rs. 6,20,310-5-0 against Rs. 6,35,094-1-0 in 1913. Excluding the sum of Rs. 2,031-12-0, being the cash remaining in hand at the beginning of the year, Rs. 4,62,957-5-0 were drawn from the treasury. The excess of deposits over withdrawals is Rs. 1,55,321-4-0, which sum represents the cash earnings during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,93,561-3-0 in 1913. The cash earnings though less than those of the previous year, are higher than those of the three preceding years. If the sums of Rs. 756-5-0 and Rs. 11,467-1-0, being the value of inter- and intra-departmental supplies made in November and December 1914, respectively, had been adjusted within the year, the cash earnings would have been Rs. 1,67,544-10-0. The failure to adjust the sums mentioned was unavoidable and was due to pressure of work in the Accounts Department at the close of the year. During the year, supplies to the value of only Rs. 1,69,293 were made to the Police Department against Rs. 2,20,131 in 1913. This decrease, as well as the large outstandings due to the Jail Department at the end of the year, account for the lower cash earnings. The Coimbatore Jail has the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 72,389-1-0, which includes Rs. 2,362-5-0, being the value of convict labour employed in the jail press. Vellore comes next with Rs. 30,684-5-0, including Rs. 1,115-1-0 as convict labour supplied to the press. Among district jails, Palamcottah records the highest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 8,223-14-0; Tanjore follows with Rs. 4,376. As compared with the previous year, Vellore, Cannanore, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Palamcottah and Berhampur show increases, while the other jails show a falling off. The decreases are attributable to one or other of the following causes:—

- (1) Non-adjustment of large outstandings due at the close of the year;
- (2) the sale of goods, rejected by the Military Department as not being up to their standard of quality, at a low price;
- (3) a smaller number of prisoners employed on jail manufactures in certain jails;
- (4) the stoppage of ground-nut oil pressing in the Cuddalore Jail; and
- (5) a larger amount of work than usual done for the Jail Department itself and on which no profit is charged.

44. The *minus* cash earnings in the Salem Jail is reported to be due to the cost of iron purchased in 1913 being adjusted in 1914 and also to the large stock of raw materials and manufactured goods on hand at the close of the year. The average cash earnings per head on the total average number employed on manufactures, fell from Rs. 55-13-0 to Rs. 42-5-0. Coimbatore among Central Jails and Palamcottah among District Jails show the highest cash earnings per head, viz., Rs. 180-2-0 and Rs. 68-3-0, respectively. At Vellore the earnings average were Rs. 50-6-0. The value of supplies made to the Police and Military Departments and adjusted during the year, amounted to Rs. 3,09,599 as against Rs. 3,55,967 in 1913.

45. This statement which takes into account opening and closing balances of stock, etc., and therefore gives a more accurate record of the working of the manufactory than transactions in cash alone, shows that the assets for the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,421-1-0 as compared with Rs. 1,29,727-9-0 in 1913. If the sums of Rs. 756-5-0 and Rs. 11,467-1-0 referred to in the preceding paragraph had been adjusted within the year the total assets would appear in a more favourable light. Coimbatore shows the highest increase in assets, viz., Rs. 28,577-6-0, while the Penitentiary and Vellore occupy the second and third places respectively, with sums not very far behind. Among district jails, Palamcottah takes the lead with Rs. 8,599-6-0. As compared with the previous year, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Tanjore show an increase, while the other jails show a decline in assets. The cause of the decreases is stated to be, lack of orders, discouragement of private sales and the larger amount of supplies made to the Jail Department itself, on which no charges

for labour or profit are allowed. The existence of a state of war, appears to have affected in many directions the working of jail manufactories by altering the conditions of supply and demand and bearing on the price of materials.

46. The total value of articles manufactured in jails, advanced from Rs. 5,67,081-14-9 to Rs. 6,18,264-9-5 and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures went up from 40.27 to 43.17. The Penitentiary has the highest percentage, viz., 72.90, while the Vizagapatam Jail returns the smallest figure of 22.23. In the former jail, the convicts engaged in the press are included in the number employed on manufactures; while in the latter jail, a large number of convicts were engaged on building operations.

47. The net cost of maintaining prisoners, went up from Rs. 7,54,543-13-0 to Rs. 8,01,026-12-0 and the net cost per head of average strength advanced accordingly from Rs. 66-3-0 to Rs. 70-12-0; it varies from Rs. 13-4-0 at Coimbatore to Rs. 93-5-0 at Salem (excluding the Civil Jail, Madras, which from its nature cannot well be entered in the comparison). The large cash earnings at Coimbatore and their absence at Salem are the main cause of this broad difference in the net cost of upkeep.

48. The value of articles supplied during the year by the Jail department to itself, amounted to Rs. 90,340-8-3 as compared with Rs. 80,203 in 1913. In the former sum, the estimated value of garden produce issued to prisoners, viz., Rs. 19,226 and the value of vegetables sold to the public, which realised Rs. 2,613 are not included. Convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 11,461 as compared with Rs. 15,949 in the preceding year.

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

Statement No. XIV—
Sickness and mortality.

49. The following table gives particulars of the sick and death-rates for the year 1914 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.
1910 ...	12,987	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 ...	11,342	218	19.2	18	115	131	14	10.2	11.8
1913 ...	11,400	180	15.8	8	82	90	7	7.2	7.9
1914 ...	11,347	180	15.9	4	130	134	3	11.5	11.8

During the year, the admissions to hospital numbered only 4,569, or 234 fewer than in 1913, and the ratio fell from 425.69 to 403.38 per mille. The daily average sick, viz., 179.60, was almost exactly the same as in the previous year (180.21), as was also the ratio *per mille*, viz., 15.86, as compared with 15.81. The deaths advanced from 90 in 1913 to 134 in the year under review, and the death-rate from 7.89 to 11.83 per mille. These figures go to show that sick and death-rates do not always run in line and that a low sick rate may co-exist with a moderately high death-rate. It is necessary to emphasize here, the paramount importance of admitting sick men promptly to hospital for treatment. Medical aid, rest and appropriate diet are capable of working wonders if applied in time, but their value is much discounted if put off too long. The mortality rate for the year, though much in advance of that of the preceding year, can scarcely be regarded as high, as it is down to the average of the four years ending 1913, each of which was a record. It should compare very favourably with the general death-rate of the Presidency.

Of the deaths that occurred during the year, sub-jails contributed 21; Cannanore Central Jail returned 15 deaths and Vellore, Trichinopoly and Bellary, 14 each. Eleven deaths occurred at Rajahmundry, ten at the Penitentiary,

seven at Salem and six at Vizagapatam. Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Palamcottah recorded four deaths each, and Madura and Berhampur three each. Cholera caused four deaths, three of which occurred in sub-jails. One convict fell into a well in the Cannanore Jail and was drowned. An undertrial prisoner admitted to the Dindigul sub-jail died of wounds received while committing theft, and another, also an undertrial, died in the Pulivendla sub-jail, of injuries caused by attempting suicide, for which offence he was being detained. In no jail did the mortality exceed 22.51 and though most jails contributed to the increase in the average death-rate, there have been notable exceptions, for instance, the mortality at the large and important jail at Coimbatore was only 4.2 and Madura with its death-rate of 8.55 presented the lowest figures for many years past in that jail. All the other jails show double figures. In the Rajahmundry Jail the mortality was lower than in the preceding year. The partial emptying of the Madura Jail has apparently improved the health there.

50. The increase in the death-rate of the year is shared by all classes of jails. The ratio per mille in Central Jails rose from 7.90 to 12.68, that of District Jails from 7.09 to 11.56 and of sub-jails, from 8.56 to 9.35. A general cause therefore seems to have been at work. Though the early part of the year did not promise as well as the preceding year, there is some reason to believe that the many changes in the *personnel*, consequent on the outbreak of war, especially amongst Medical Officers and Medical Subordinates, many of whom were withdrawn for service elsewhere, may have affected the figures to some small extent. Possibly, too, the climatic conditions of the year were not as favourable as those of the preceding twelve months.

51. The largest number of deaths, viz., 15, took place in the Cannanore Jail, the death-rate advancing from 5.74 to 22.51 per mille. Of the men who died, only five were admitted to jail in good health and four others were aged between 55 and 70. Most of the admissions to hospital were for dysentery, enteritis and ankylostomiasis. Tubercle of the lungs and enteritis caused two deaths each and dysentery, malaria, pneumonia and ankylostomiasis, one death each. The remaining deaths were due to mumps, disease of the heart, bronchitis, etc., which are not specially connected with jail life. There appears to be a great prevalence of intestinal parasites at Cannanore and most other jails for that matter, and these give rise to dysenteric symptoms which in the absence of microscopic examination, are apt to be attributed to some other cause. Most jails are now provided with microscopes and systematic attempts are being made to treat newly admitted prisoners found to harbour parasites, and with the best results.

52. At this jail, the number of deaths and the death-rate, rose from 7 and 10.22 respectively to 14 and 21.39. The health of only four of those who died last year had been good on admission. One civil debtor died within a few days of being received. Dysentery, malaria and tubercle of the lungs caused two deaths each and cholera, small-pox, tubercle of the intestines, erysipelas, cerebral hæmorrhage, valvular disease of the heart and Bright's disease claimed one victim each. The causes of death were therefore very varied and not due to any related group of diseases in particular.

53. This jail comes next in point of death-rate, which was 16.07 as compared with 11.47 in 1913, though there were only three deaths during the year. A single death more or less in a small jail has a very marked influence on the mortality rate. An old man 80 years of age admitted in bad health died of gangrene of the lung; another died of sarcoma of the brain and the third of ulcerative colitis.

54. Fourteen deaths took place at Trichinopoly as compared with five in 1913 and the death-rate advanced from 5.67 to 14.28 per mille. Tuberculosis of the lungs was the cause of three deaths, while catarrhal enteritis and gangrene of the lungs caused two deaths each, and pneumonia, pleurisy, tubercle of the intestines and broncho-pneumonia, one each. One convict, aged 75 years, died of anæmia, and the remaining two deaths were due

to cancer and perforating ulcer of the duodenum. Of those who died, five were aged between 50 and 75 and eight were admitted to jail in bad or indifferent health. It would not surprise me if intestinal parasites were common amongst newly admitted men at Trichinopoly. A systematic examination should be made for them as bowel symptoms are far from infrequent. If the surmise is correct, an explanation would be afforded of the undue loss of weight amongst prisoners as compared with other jails.

55. Vellore returned 14 deaths against 12 in 1913 and had a death-rate of 10.63 as compared with 9.33 in the previous year. No fewer than six prisoners died of tubercle of the lungs. Malaria and enteritis caused two deaths each and dysentery and tubercle of the intestines, one each. One convict died of failure of the heart due to debility and advanced age, while another aged 69, died of sloughing scrotum. Only three of the men who died were admitted in good health. The remarks regarding parasites against the Trichinopoly Jail might also apply to Vellore.

56. There were eleven deaths as compared with twelve in 1913 and the death-rate fell from 12.52 to 11.35 per mille. Two prisoners died of tubercle of the lungs, one of dysentery and another of malaria. The remaining seven deaths were due to beriberi, leprosy, tertiary syphilis, disease of the heart, pleurisy, elephantiasis and acute nephritis—diseases probably contracted before admission and unconnected with jail life in any particular manner.

57. This jail had ten deaths and a death-rate of 11.71 per mille. Two prisoners died of tubercle of the lungs. Dysentery, gangrene of the lung, malaria, abscess of the brain, bulbar paralysis, apoplexy and syncope caused one death each. One undertrial prisoner died out of hospital of hæmorrhage due to tubercle. All things considered, the health of the Penitentiary keeps wonderfully well.

58. The death-rates recorded at Salem and Cuddalore were higher than the average for the Presidency, being respectively 12.91 and 12.89 per mille. Of the seven prisoners who died at Salem, only one was admitted to jail in good health. A man aged 60 years, died of chronic bronchitis and another of pneumonia. Tubercle of the lungs, cirrhosis of the liver, meningitis, strangulated hernia and failure of the heart caused one death each. The four deaths at Cuddalore were due to dysentery, enteritis, tubercle of the lungs and diabetes. At Palamcottah, the death-rate advanced from 8.46 to 11.82 per mille. Four deaths occurred—three from tubercle of the lungs and the fourth from debility due to old age. The Tanjore Jail had four deaths with a death-rate of 10.81 per mille against a blank death-roll in 1913; enteric fever caused two deaths and tubercle of the lungs and chronic colitis, one each—all occurred within the last four months of the year. The death-rate at Vizagapatam advanced from 8.41 to 10.72. Of the six deaths that occurred, three were caused by tubercle of the lungs; dysentery, pneumonia and pleurisy accounted for the remaining deaths. The health of the Coimbatore jail was remarkably good, as the death-rate was only 4.20 per mille and the number of admissions to hospital declined by over 45 per cent. There were only three cases of dysentery amongst convicts during the year and none of diarrhoea. Mr. Gadsden observes that the low death-rate and the comparatively good health of the year were the result of Major Cameron's work of investigation into the prevalence of intestinal parasites among the prisoners. It was found that nearly 90 per cent. of them were infected and treatment was adopted accordingly. I warmly endorse these remarks of the Superintendent regarding the work of Major Cameron, and would commend his methods for adoption elsewhere. Madura recorded a lower death-rate than perhaps it has ever been known to do before.

59. The sub-jails in all returned 21 deaths as compared with 19 in the preceding year and the death-rate was 9.35 against 8.56 per mille in 1913. Of the 21 deaths, 5 occurred among convicts and 16 among undertrial prisoners. Three undertrial prisoners died of cholera, a fourth of wounds received outside, and a fifth of injuries self inflicted.

Dysentery, diarrhoea and valvular disease of the heart caused 2 deaths each, and tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia, bronchitis, malaria, anæmia, fever, cardiac dropsy, Bright's disease, exhaustion and colitis, one each. Classified according to the districts in which the deaths occurred, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kurnool had 3 deaths each; Chingleput two deaths; Ganjam, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Coimbatore had one each. The remaining districts returned no deaths.

60. The following table shows the rates of admission to hospital and deaths per mille against the principal diseases for the past four years, amongst convicted prisoners:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	32	21	261	142	24	...	94	12
Dysentery	33.00	1.69	35.30	1.07	22.61	.58	39.77	.94
Malarial fevers	65.90	.63	51.05	.24	33.74	1.16	29.74	.94
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle ...	13.29	3.16	9.12	2.49	6.84	1.86	7.67	3.07
Anæmia and debility	6.43	.32	3.32	...	4.52	.23	6.25	.24
Other general diseases	79.93	1.05	113.00	1.42	91.59	.70	76.94	1.89
Pneumonia	4.43	.74	2.49	.36	2.43	.46	3.30	.59
Other respiratory diseases	27.52	.53	22.27	.71	26.43	.23	16.05	1.18
Diarrhoea	37.33	1.73	46.67	1.30	24.81	.58	23.84	.83
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	38.91	...	32.22	...	32.58	...	25.73	...
All other causes	115.04	3.90	119.63	2.49	118.14	2.20	80.47	3.18
Total	422.09	14.02	437.65	11.49	363.93	8.05	310.70	12.98

61. There were 8 admissions and one death as compared with 2 admissions and no death in 1913. During the year, the Penitentiary had 6 cases and all recovered. At Berhampur, a case of suspected cholera also recovered. A convict warder died of the disease at Bellary; the manner in which the infection found entrance to this jail and also to the Penitentiary, has not been ascertained with certainty but it is considered probable that it was conveyed by eatables surreptitiously introduced.

62. The admissions and deaths advanced from 195 and 5 in 1913, to 337 and 8 respectively in the year under review. This is a remarkable recrudescence which it is not easy to explain. If it means any relaxation of the rules consequent on the numerous changes in the Medical establishments made during the year, it is to be hoped that an improvement will set in, when the new officers become better acquainted with their duties. Bellary had 2 deaths, and Rajahmundry, Vellore, the Penitentiary, Cannanore, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore, one each. Cannanore admitted 93 prisoners, Bellary 58, Vellore 38 and Trichinopoly 35. A systematic examination for intestinal parasites and prompt treatment, as at Coimbatore and recently at Cannanore, would probably result in an improvement in these figures. The ratio of deaths was highest at Cuddalore, viz., 3.61 per mille. Bellary followed it with 3.24. The death-rate for the prison population of the Presidency was only .94 per mille.

63. The admissions were 252 as compared with 291 in 1913, and the deaths fell from 10 to 8. Bellary returned 100 admissions but had only two deaths. Vellore admitted 45 with two deaths. Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Palamcottah each recorded one death. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in six jails, the dose and interval of time during which the drug was administered, being as usual left to the discretion of the Medical Officer.

64. There were 65 admissions and 26 deaths during the year as compared with 59 and 16 respectively in 1913. The disease was wide-spread as Madura is the only jail where there was no admission or death. Vellore returned no less than six deaths. Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Palamcottah had three deaths each; Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Cannanore and

Bellary two each and Salem, Cuddalore and Tanjore one each. Special wards for the treatment of tubercular cases have been constructed at Trichinopoly and Bellary, and accommodation is now available for 24 patients. It is noticeable that though the admissions were not much more numerous than in the preceding year, the number of deaths increased considerably. This may be due to some extent to the more advanced state of the disease amongst those admitted (as the conditions regarding confinement and the methods of examination and treatment in jails have not materially altered), or possibly the climatic conditions of the year were not very favourable. The disease being of the chronic order, is liable to be attended by a heavy death-rate on the occurrence of spells of unsuitable weather. In any case, the increased death-rate last year was very general, as if some wide-spread cause was in operation.

65. The admissions numbered 53 against 39 in 1913. though the deaths were only two in number—the same as in the previous year.

66. The admissions and deaths advanced from 21 and 4 respectively in 1913 to 28 and 5 respectively in the year under review. Like tubercle of the lungs, this disease also seems to have been widely distributed, the exceptions being Tanjore and Palamcottah where no cases occurred. Though Vellore had eight admissions, there was no death. Two deaths occurred at Trichinopoly, and one each at Coimbatore, Cannanore and Vizagapatam.

67. The admissions were fewer by 12 than in 1913, and the deaths increased from 5 to 7. Rajahmundry returned 65 admissions and no death. Cuddalore had 35 admissions and one death. Vellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore recorded two deaths each. Coimbatore and Berhampur were free from this disease. Under the heads diarrhoea and dysentery together, Coimbatore returns only three admissions and no death, which must be a record for almost any jail of importance east of Suez.

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

68. The largest number of deaths (43) occurred among prisoners who had been in jail for not more than six months. Seven prisoners who had completed more than seven years' imprisonment and 13 others who had undergone between three and seven years' imprisonment, also died during the year. These figures present nothing of unusual importance. Convicts who have less than six months' imprisonment undergone, form the great bulk of the jail population. Many prisoners die within short periods of admission, owing to the wretched state of health in which they are received; the hardships both bodily and mental which they occasionally have to undergo when undertrial, are not conducive to prolongation of life.

69. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year, 65.46 per cent. gained weight as compared with 63.60 in 1913, and 17.85 lost weight against 20.29 in the preceding year. The proportion of those who neither gained nor lost weight was almost the same in both years. Trichinopoly had the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, namely 28.10, though this is a great improvement on 33.83 the figures for 1913. Rajahmundry followed with 26.29 which, compared with 15.71 in the previous year, was a considerable rise. Vizagapatam had 24.37 per cent. lost weights against 25.11 in 1913, Bellary, 23.80 against 27.44 and Coimbatore, 20.14 per cent. against 24.13. Berhampur recorded the lowest percentage, namely 3.85. Cuddalore returned 3.96 per cent. only, and the figures for Tanjore (6.20) and Madura (7.20) were also very low. The remaining jails showed more favourable results than in 1913. It would seem that prisoners in the smaller jails keep up their weights better than in the larger institutions. Taking the figures for the year collectively, there has been a distinct advance. That such a large proportion as 82 prisoners out of every 100 should either gain in weight or leave the jail of the same weight as they entered, seems to be irrefragable proof that they are not inadequately supplied with food. It may be noted that

advance in weightments occurred during a year when the mortality took a sudden turn upwards, which would seem to prove that putting on flesh is not always an indication of a more healthy state of body.

70. Some important improvements were effected during the year as noted below:—

Water-supply and sanitation in jails.

(1) *Water-supply*.—A storage tank and pumping installation were completed at the Vellore Central Jail and the drinking-water well was deepened. Salamanders for boiling drinking-water, were supplied to the Penitentiary and the Tanjore District Jail. Efforts to find a good and sufficient supply of water at Bellary proved a failure, but a cistern was built for distributory purposes, and the wooden barrels hitherto used for storage were replaced by iron receptacles. The cistern for drinking-water at Palamcottah was raised to facilitate distribution.

(2) *Kitchens*.—The general kitchen at Vellore was made fly proof and the washing platform was extended; a new kitchen with a cooking range on the Coimbatore Jail model has been sanctioned for this jail. At Coimbatore, two kitchens in the Civil Debtors' yard were enclosed with fly proof netting and the flooring was relaid with Cuddappah slabs. A double fly proof door was provided for the kitchen at Vizagapatam.

(3) *Food*.—At Vellore, small masonry platforms for feeding vessels, and at the Penitentiary, a corrugated iron shed to shelter prisoners while eating, were constructed.

(4) *Conservancy*.—An additional latrine was built in the close prison of the Coimbatore Central Jail and a bathing platform is under construction; the platform for cleansing night-soil buckets was renewed. The work of fixing cage latrines to the association wards in the Penitentiary is proceeding, and a latrine was provided for the convicts working in the press. At Cannanore some of the wards were provided with cage latrines. A latrine was built in the quarantine enclosure at Vizagapatam and an incinerator and sanitary carts were purchased. At Tanjore, a new latrine was built in the quarantine yard.

(5) *Buildings*.—The female prisoners at Rajahmundry have been provided with a new workshop. At Vellore, the asphalt flooring of the hospital was replaced with Cuddappah slabs. The construction of a new hospital on raised ground has been sanctioned for Cannanore. The *post-mortem* room at Palamcottah was flynetted.

(6) *Drainage*.—In several jails, the drains were cemented and otherwise attended to as was found necessary. A new drain and cistern for collecting wash water were constructed at Tanjore.

(7) *Other improvements*.—A germ destructor was purchased for the extramural quarantine of the Coimbatore Jail.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

71. On the last day of 1914, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 12,108 prisoners as compared with 11,872 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. This substantial increase was owing to the construction of 110 cells in the Vellore Central Jail, wards for 52 Civil Debtors at Cannanore, an undertrial ward for 48 men at Vizagapatam, and 15 quarantine cells at Bellary. A tubercular ward with 8 beds was completed at Trichinopoly and the result of replacing the association wards by cells at Coimbatore was a net increase of 10 in the capacity of that jail. The number of cells which was 4,404 at the beginning, was 4,772 at the close of the year or an advance of 368 cells in the twelve months. Proposals for increasing the cellular accommodation still further are under the consideration of Government and in due course it is hoped we shall arrive at a stage when the great majority of prisoners will be provided with separate sleeping compartments. Building on a large scale is a slow business and the expense is heavy, but all things considered, the progress last year was decidedly good. The total average population of Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras was 9,080.66; so the accommodation (12,108) was more than enough as judged by these aggregate figures. Overcrowding

occurred to a slight extent among the quarantine prisoners at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore and Bellary and amongst civil prisoners in most jails. The excess men were accommodated in the vacant wards ordinarily intended for other classes of prisoners, except at Bellary where tents and temporary sheds were used. The number of female prisoners admitted to the Vellore jail was slightly more than the ward could contain, but timely transfers to Rajahmundry relieved the pressure. Civil prisoners have been much on the increase everywhere; steps have been taken to increase the accommodation for them, though temporary measures in most places might suffice, in view of the probability that such overcrowding as is occurring, may be due to passing causes, that may be expected to disappear with the restoration of peace.

72. Three hundred and twelve visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jails at Cannanore and Bellary and the District Jails of Madura and Palamcottah. The Coimbatore Central Jail was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew and the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai. The Surgeon-General visited all the Central and District Jails, except the Penitentiary and Cuddalore. The jails at Coimbatore, Cannanore, Bellary and Vizagapatam were visited by the Sanitary Commissioner, the first named jail twice and the others once during the year. The jails at Palamcottah and Madura were not visited by the Sessions Judges at these stations. Among non-official visitors, Rao Bahadur M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao of Salem paid the largest number of visits, namely 47, and M.R.Ry. G. Sitarama Chetti Garu paid 28 visits to the Bellary Central Jail. Colonel Buchanan, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, visited the Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and Coimbatore.

73. All Central and District Jails were inspected by either Mr. E. H. Gadsden or myself during the year, as were also the sub-jails at Calicut, Mangalore, Kokkarakulam, Tanjore and Manjakuppam. The Penitentiary was inspected twice, and Mr. Gadsden was in charge of it from the 9th to the 29th November 1914 in addition to his own duties as Acting Inspector-General. The jails at Bellary and Salem were specially visited, the former in connection with the escape of a convict concerned in a memorable murder case and the latter for the purpose of concerting measures for the adaptation of the jail to the confinement of habitual offenders. Additional visits were paid to Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Tanjore and the Penitentiary. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut. Of the 315 sub-jails, 148 were inspected by District Magistrates, 293 by Divisional Magistrates and 177 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 924 against 1,315 in the previous year and 1,566 in 1912. Such a serious falling off appears to indicate a flagging interest.

74. The outlay on jail buildings, including money spent by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 2,35,688-10-4, as compared with Rs. 1,09,673-2-3 in 1913. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,84,596-9-8 against Rs. 68,908-9-10 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 97,166-7-11 was spent by Superintendents of Jails in the execution of works as Public Works disbursers. The savings realized on the Public Works estimates for works completed during 1914, amounted to Rs. 18,740. Warders' huts built departmentally cost Rs. 6,408-15-2.

75. 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.

Records, Civil Stores and Service Registers.

General features of the year.

76. The salient features of the year are—

- (1) a smaller daily average population than in the year preceding;
- (2) a reduction in offences and punishments and the small number of corporal punishments inflicted;

- (3) an increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head on maintenance;
- (4) a fall in the manufactory cash earnings;
- (5) an increase in the deaths and the death-rate;
- (6) a rise in the percentage of prisoners who gained weight; and
- (7) a large increase in the cellular accommodation.

Matters of administrative importance.

77. The principal events of importance were—

- (1) the reorganization and revision of salaries of the upper and lower subordinates employed in jails;
- (2) the imparting of moral and religious lectures to prisoners;
- (3) the experiment of guarding the Sub-Jails of the Coimbatore district by special warders instead of by the police;
- (4) the introduction of the contract contingent system to jails;
- (5) the revision of the subjects for the Jail Test;
- (6) the extension to head warders and warders of article 288, Civil Service Regulations, regarding the grant of hospital leave;
- (7) the concession granted to head warders to count towards pension on the superior scale, services rendered in the inferior grades;
- (8) the debit of transfer charges of prisoners to the head "20-C. POLICE";
- (9) the reprint of the Sub-Jail Manual;
- (10) the deputation of Mr. Curguen, I.C.S., to revise the Jail Manual;
- (11) the confinement in the Koraput Sub-Jail of agency prisoners sentenced to periods of six months and less;
- (12) the revision of the diet for European and Eurasian prisoners;
- (13) the appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the tubercular ward at Bellary; and
- (14) the appointment of an agricultural instructor for the Tanjore Jail.

78. The strength of the permanent warder establishment in Central and District Jails at the close of the year remained at 756. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 1,392. Of these, 321 were warnings, 224 black marks, 301 fine with black marks, 297 extra duty and drill and 76 forfeiture of pay. Twenty-nine men were dismissed, the services of 11 were dispensed with, two were suspended and 54 reduced in grade and pay. Thirty warders were in receipt of good conduct allowance at the end of the year as compared with 52 at its beginning.

79. When writing my administrative report last year, previous to proceeding on furlough, my belief was that it would be my last, but the momentous events that have occurred since then, necessitated my recall and also that of the other I.M.S. officers on leave to the post of duty. At the present moment all Commissioned officers, excepting Major Robb who is on sick leave and myself, have been reverted from the Madras Jail service to the Military line. This meant more charges than usual in the office of Superintendent during the year and as a large number of District Medical officers were also withdrawn, the working staffs of jails underwent considerable alteration. It was fortunate that such capable officers as Mr. Macqueen, I.C.S., and Mr. Deane of the Police were available for temporary jail duty. Frequent changes of officers are at best of times not good for any department and are apt to show themselves in a stay of progress, especially in the matter of health with which Medical Superintendents are so largely concerned. Mr. Gadsden who acted for me during the greater part of last year, speaks in high terms of the work of Major Cameron at Coimbatore, who introduced many improvements that undoubtedly contributed to the splendid state of health of that jail. The Government conferred on Mr. Gadsden a well-merited Imperial Service Order for valuable work in the past, which he continued to do throughout the year, and I can speak of the energy and devotion to duty of Captain Maconachie and Captain Forsyth, both of whom, it is hoped, will return to us again. Major Harley and Messrs. Chamier, Mitchell and Snow did well; it is extremely hard to particularize amongst a number of men who all round performed their duties with satisfaction. Messrs. Gadsden, Shubrick, Chamier and Kerr received extensions of service during the year.

Conduct of jail establishment.

Conduct of officers.

Mr. Nicholas, Jailor of Coimbatore, gives promise of becoming a very efficient officer and Mr. Minchall, Acting Superintendent of the Cuddalore Jail, Mr. Rice, Jailor of the Salem Jail, and Mr. Karney, acting Jailor of the Penitentiary, are also to be commended. I regret to have to report the death of Mr. J. Minchall of Coimbatore who was one of our ablest Jailors.

My office Manager Mr. E. R. Adiappa performed his duties with much satisfaction throughout the year and I was very pleased to hear that his long and faithful service was rewarded by the conferment on him of the title of Rao Sahib. Mr. Antonymuttu Pillai acquitted himself well of his onerous duties as Head Accountant and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, my statistical officer, displayed his usual capabilities.

80. 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.

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts	941	58	999	2,083	165	2,248	3,024	223	3,247
		Under-trial	2	1	3	68	1	69	70	2	72
		Civil	23	...	23	119	...	119	142	...	142
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,156	89	1,245	2,468	296	2,764	3,624	385	4,009
		Under-trial	55	...	55	12	...	12	67	...	67
		Civil	18	...	18	117	...	117	133	...	133
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	940	...	940	1,596	...	1,596	2,536	...	2,536
		Under-trial	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
		Civil	41	...	41	272	...	272	313	...	313
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	974	2	976	1,326	14	1,340	2,500	16	2,516
		Under-trial	56	...	56	477	22	499	533	22	555
		Civil	82	...	82	552	...	552	634	...	634
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts	832	7	839	1,913	79	1,992	2,745	86	2,831
		Under-trial	30	1	31	849	35	884	879	36	915
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canunore	Do.	Convicts	591	15	606	1,569	36	1,605	1,860	51	1,911
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	33	...	33	268	...	268	301	...	301
Salem	Do.	Convicts	501	...	501	993	...	993	1,494	...	1,494
		Under-trial	20	...	20	463	...	463	483	...	483
		Civil	22	...	22	227	...	227	249	...	249
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	643	...	643	1,482	...	1,482	2,125	...	2,125
		Under-trial	10	...	10	267	...	267	277	...	277
		Civil	12	...	12	50	...	50	62	...	62
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	586	4	590	784	20	804	1,320	24	1,344
		Under-trial	10	...	10	167	13	180	177	13	190
		Civil	...	...	...	42	...	42	42	...	42
Cuddalore	District Jail	Convicts	350	...	350	788	...	788	1,138	...	1,138
		Under-trial	8	...	8	161	...	161	169	...	169
		Civil	15	...	15	368	...	368	383	...	383
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	318	...	318	807	...	807	1,255	...	1,255
		Under-trial	2	...	2	6	1	7	8	1	9
		Civil	55	...	55	444	...	444	499	...	499
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	301	...	301	694	...	694	995	...	995
		Under-trial	14	...	14	178	...	178	192	...	192
		Civil	29	...	29	142	...	142	171	...	171
Madura	Do.	Convicts	283	14	297	929	43	972	1,212	57	1,269
		Under-trial	44	1	45	628	29	657	672	30	702
		Civil	44	...	44	388	...	388	432	...	432
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts	153	5	158	600	25	625	753	30	783
		Under-trial	5	...	5	161	11	172	166	11	177
		Civil	6	...	6	21	...	21	27	...	27
Total, Central and District Jails			8,589	124	8,713	17,182	678	17,860	25,751	872	26,623
		Under-trial	257	3	260	3,453	112	3,565	3,710	115	3,825
		Civil	378	...	378	3,010	...	3,010	3,388	...	3,388
		Total	9,204	127	9,331	23,645	790	24,435	32,849	997	33,836
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	44	...	44	510	...	510	554	...	554
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	401	10	411	23,638	1,125	24,823	24,009	1,135	25,234
		Under-trial	1,459	50	1,509	38,218	1,617	39,835	39,674	1,667	41,341
		Civil	9	...	9	119	...	119	128	...	128
		Total	1,866	60	1,926	62,035	2,742	64,777	63,801	2,802	66,703
Grand total			8,970	204	9,174	40,880	1,803	42,683	49,850	2,007	51,857
		Under-trial	1,713	53	1,766	41,671	1,729	43,400	43,384	1,782	45,166
		Civil	431	...	431	3,639	...	3,639	4,070	...	4,070
		Total	11,114	257	11,371	86,190	3,532	89,722	97,304	3,789	101,093
Grand total for 1913			11,407	255	11,662	84,038	3,325	87,363	95,445	3,580	99,025

SUMMARY

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2,056	149	2,205	988	74	1,042	890.79	61.36	952.15	907.35	61.39	968.74
64	2	66	6	...	6	3.76	...	3.79			
128	...	128	14	...	14	12.80	...	12.80	1,227.83	89.74	1,317.57
2,235	306	2,541	1,389	79	1,468	1,211.47	89.74	1,301.21			
67	...	67	...	...	...	5.61	...	5.61	980.06	...	980.06
115	...	115	18	...	18	10.75	...	10.75			
1,548	...	1,548	988	...	988	949.24	...	949.24	949.10	2.53	951.63
11	...	11	...	...	...	1.22	...	1.22			
254	...	254	59	...	59	29.60	...	29.60	846.62	7.68	854.30
1,352	16	1,368	948	...	948	847.57	81	848.38			
459	22	481	74	...	74	41.03	1.72	42.75	846.62	7.68	854.30
528	...	528	106	...	106	60.50	...	60.50			
1,852	80	1,932	893	6	899	820.68	7.00	827.68	846.62	7.68	854.30
857	36	893	22	...	22	25.94	68	26.62			
1,261	40	1,301	599	11	610	624.34	11.86	636.20	654.63	11.86	666.49
6	...	6	...	...	...	48	...	48			
244	...	244	57	...	57	29.81	...	29.81	542.11	...	542.11
1,028	...	1,028	466	...	466	488.39	...	488.39			
452	...	452	31	...	31	29.98	...	29.98	654.55	...	654.55
213	...	213	36	...	36	23.74	...	23.74			
1,476	...	1,476	649	...	649	616.52	...	616.52	654.55	...	654.55
254	...	254	23	...	23	31.39	...	31.39			
53	...	53	9	...	9	6.64	...	6.64	556.11	3.35	559.46
824	20	844	496	4	500	546.90	3.00	549.90			
164	13	177	13	...	13	6.49	35	6.84	310.40	...	310.40
32	...	32	10	...	10	2.72	...	2.72			
886	...	886	252	...	252	276.78	...	276.78	310.40	...	310.40
166	...	166	3	...	3	7.83	...	7.83			
322	...	322	61	...	61	25.79	...	25.79	370.01	.05	370.06
385	...	385	240	...	240	320.39	...	320.39			
8	1	9	...	...	...	94	...	99	370.01	.05	370.06
424	...	424	75	...	75	48.68	...	48.68			
682	...	682	313	...	313	298.39	...	298.39	338.53	...	338.53
179	...	179	13	...	13	17.17	...	17.17			
147	...	147	24	...	24	22.97	...	22.97	338.73	12.63	350.76
973	44	1,017	239	13	252	225.86	9.86	235.72			
628	30	658	44	...	44	59.35	2.77	62.12	338.73	12.63	350.76
352	...	352	80	...	80	52.92	...	52.92			
536	26	566	217	10	227	168.15	5.12	173.27	181.07	5.66	186.73
158	11	169	8	...	8	8.40	54	8.94			
23	...	23	4	...	4	4.52	...	4.52	8,856.50	194.89	9,051.39
17,094	675	17,769	8,657	197	8,854	8,285.47	188.75	8,474.22			
3,473	115	3,588	237	...	237	239.59	6.14	245.73	8,856.50	194.89	9,051.39
2,535	...	2,535	553	...	553	331.44	...	331.44			
23,402	790	24,192	9,447	197	9,644	8,856.50	194.89	9,051.39			
525	...	525	29	...	29	29.27	...	29.27	29.27	...	29.27
23,635	1,121	24,756	464	14	478	456.80	18.86	475.66	2,168.84	77.42	2,246.26
38,084	1,621	39,655	1,640	46	1,686	1,704.58	58.56	1,763.14			
113	...	113	15	...	15	7.46	...	7.46			
61,782	2,742	64,524	2,119	60	2,179	2,168.84	77.42	2,246.26			
40,729	1,796	42,525	9,121	211	9,332	8,742.27	207.61	8,949.88			
41,507	1,756	43,243	1,877	46	1,923	1,941.17	64.70	2,008.87			
3,473	...	3,473	597	...	597	368.17	...	368.17			
85,709	3,532	89,241	11,595	267	11,862	11,054.61	272.31	11,326.92	11,054.61	272.31	11,326.92
84,331	3,323	87,654	11,114	267	11,371	11,142.57	257.70	11,400.27	11,142.57	257.70	11,400.27

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 1914.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6								7			8					
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1914.		Total.		Received by transfer								Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.					
								A				B							To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
								To undergo sentence				In transit for transportation or to other jails												
								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Central Jails.																								
1	Rajahmundry ...	941	58	1,938	124	2,879	182	137	41	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	3,024	223	3,247	191	15	8	1	
2	Vellore ...	1,156	89	2,259	206	3,415	355	169	28	1	1	39	1	...	...	...	3,624	385	4,009	241	46	2	...	
3	Trichinopoly ...	940	...	1,331	...	2,271	...	178	...	82	...	5	...	...	...	...	2,536	...	2,536	212	...	5	...	
4	Coimbatore ...	974	2	1,114	14	2,118	16	152	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,300	16	2,316	136	...	14	...	
5	Penitentiary ...	832	7	1,511	70	2,343	77	270	7	1	...	60	...	62	2	9	2,745	86	2,831	166	14	...	...	
6	Cannanore ...	591	15	1,120	31	1,711	46	34	...	114	5	1	...	...	...	...	1,860	51	1,911	64	...	8	...	
7	Salem ...	501	...	869	...	1,370	...	109	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,494	...	1,494	92	...	3	...	
8	Bellary ...	643	...	1,318	...	1,961	...	131	...	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,125	...	2,125	216	...	...	...	
9	Vizagapatam ...	586	4	650	20	1,236	24	83	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,320	24	1,344	114	8	3	...	
District Jails.																								
10	Cuddalore ...	350	...	694	...	1,044	...	70	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	1,138	136	...	4	...	
11	Tanjore ...	318	...	44	...	362	...	261	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	625	...	625	27	...	...	...	
12	Palamcottah ...	301	...	572	...	873	...	48	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	...	995	90	...	2	...	
13	Madura ...	283	14	912	39	1,195	53	14	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1,212	57	1,269	22	1	...	...	
14	Berhampur ...	153	5	577	22	730	27	21	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	753	30	783	36	...	...	...	
Total, Central and District Jails.		8,569	194	14,939	586	23,508	780	1,677	79	373	10	122	1	62	2	9	25,751	872	26,623	1,746	84	49	1	
15	Subsidiary Jails ...	401	10	5,967	497	6,368	507	267	4	...	...	...	...	17,464	624	...	24,099	1,135	25,234	17,303	635	...	...	
Grand total ...		8,970	204	20,906	1,083	29,876	1,287	1,944	83	373	10	122	1	17,526	626	9	49,850	2,007	51,857	18,049	719	49	1	
Grand total for 1913 ...		9,094	197	20,548	1,097	29,642	1,294	2,094	64	563	6	116	...	16,932	555	1	49,348	1,919	51,267	18,749	601	99	5	

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16			
		Released during the year.										Trans- ported beyond seas.	Trans- ferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Exe- cuted.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the present year.	Daily average number.										
		A		B		C		D																				
		On appeal.	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	By order of Government.																							
					a	b																						
					On account of sickness.	On other grounds.																						
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry	159	7	1,318	117	270	8			105						2		10	1	968	74	1,042	890	79	61	36	952	15
2	Vellore	159	14	1,353	215	429	27			30	1					4	2	11	1	1,389	79	1,468	1,211	147	89	74	1,301	21
3	Trichinopoly	195		753		353		2								7		18		988		988	912				919	24
4	Coimbatore	108	2	818	14	217				18						3		3		948		948	847	57	781		848	38
5	Penitentiary	10		1,230	58	233	4	1		85		113	4	2				5		893	6	899	820	68	700		827	68
6	Cannanore	88	2	923	33	153	4									11		14	1	599	11	610	62	34	11	86	630	40
7	Salem	84		630		209				1						1		6		466		466	488	39			488	39
8	Bellary	124		908		197										5		15		649		649	616	52			616	52
9	Vizagapatam	30	1	458	11	211				1						1		5		496	4	500	516	90	300		549	10
District Jails.																												
10	Cuddalore	66		542		133				1								4		252		252	276	78			276	78
11	Tanjore	10		140		171		1		3								3		210		210	320	39			320	39
12	Palamcottah	135		335		112												4		313		313	298	39			298	39
13	Madura	176	5	757	38	12										4		2		239	13	252	225	86	986		235	72
14	Berhampur	13	2	441	18	53												3		217	10	227	168	15	512		173	27
Total, Central and District Jails		1,380	43	10,646	504	2,744	43	4		244	1	113	4	12		1		48	2	8,657	197	8,854	8,285	47	188	75	8,474	122
15	Subsidiary Jails	1,032	43	5,245	442						1							5		464	14	478	456	80	18	86	475	66
Grand total		2,412	76	15,891	946	2,744	43	4		244	2	113	4	12		1		48	2	9,121	211	9,332	8,742	27	207	61	8,949	88
Grand total for 1913		2,409	77	15,961	990	2,820	37	6		129		89	5	13	1			37		8,970	204	9,174	8,851	95	195	90	9,046	95

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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 1914.

Serial number.	Jails.	3														4								5				
		Religion.														Age.								Education.				
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		A		B		
		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.		Europeans.		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.	
Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	109	2	81	2	1,715	119	...	...	...	...	15	5	1,686	100	231	19	16	...	122	...	223	...	
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	58	11	251	10	1,942	245	...	...	...	...	15	2	1,955	193	283	19	15	...	245	...	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1,052	...	255	...	18	...	398	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,016	14	...	...	...	...	10	...	854	14	270	...	10	...	232	...	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	8	2	51	...	1,222	84	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,316	60	181	16	4	...	478	...	29	...	
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	69	6	367	3	683	22	...	...	...	...	3	...	890	18	302	12	21	1	107	...	...	...	
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	10	...	42	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	719	...	125	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	2	...	141	...	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,085	...	210	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	638	20	...	...	...	...	8	...	545	16	94	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	
District Jails.																												
10	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	3	...	32	...	659	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	562	...	121	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	67	...	20	...	484	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	456	...	96	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	14	1	52	1	841	37	1	...	...	...	6	...	709	28	183	9	14	1	...	...	...	...	
14	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	1	564	21	...	...	...	...	4	...	441	18	118	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Central and District Jails		13	...	19	2	431	21	1,433	21	13,040	542	1	...	...	...	118	8	12,268	447	2,369	127	162	4	2,363	6	462	...	
15	Subsidiary Jails.	...	...	2	...	266	13	601	21	5,093	469	4	...	1	...	88	18	4,800	398	988	75	91	6	840	5	114	...	
Grand total		13	...	21	2	697	37	2,034	42	18,133	1,002	5	...	1	...	206	26	17,068	845	3,357	202	273	10	3,203	11	576	...	
Grand total for 1913		9	1	16	4	568	45	2,069	45	17,885	1,002	...	...	...	...	231	67	16,454	860	3,601	162	261	8	3,271	22	615	...	

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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 1914—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	5—concl.		6												7		
		Education—concl.		Previous occupation.												Total.		
		C.		Males.							Females.							
		Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	M.	F.	Total.	
		M.	F.	Persons employed under Government 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.	Un-married.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				
Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,588	123	36	1	536	1,097	85	113	70	74	13	37	...	1,938	124	2,062	
2	Vellore ...	2,006	265	59	11	383	1,138	168	185	14	251	11	3	1	2,258	266	2,524	
3	Trichinopoly ...	933	...	34	19	113	736	123	138	118	...	...	...	...	1,331	...	1,331	
4	Coimbatore ...	883	14	16	4	228	594	146	113	13	12	...	2	...	1,144	14	1,158	
5	Penitentiary ...	1,073	66	23	12	905	113	182	188	48	57	11	1	1	1,511	70	1,581	
6	Cannanore ...	938	30	12	13	93	721	170	69	38	19	...	11	...	1,119	31	1,150	
7	Salem ...	788	...	16	6	50	619	26	79	73	...	...	...	...	869	...	869	
8	Bellary ...	1,183	...	39	2	70	879	78	110	140	...	...	...	...	1,318	...	1,318	
9	Vizagapatnam ...	596	20	30	46	18	468	32	24	32	18	1	1	...	650	20	670	
District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore ...	574	...	7	11	72	511	46	43	4	...	...	...	...	604	...	604	
11	Tanjore ...	34	...	1	2	14	17	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	44	...	44	
12	Palamcottah ...	393	...	17	11	39	327	36	29	13	...	...	...	...	572	...	572	
13	Madura ...	618	35	21	126	33	593	59	2	78	27	9	10	...	612	33	645	
14	Borhamper ...	545	22	12	23	23	393	30	4	122	18	2	2	...	577	22	599	
Total, Central and District Jails ...		12,112	578	323	287	2,577	8,609	1,184	1,190	767	476	41	67	2	14,937	686	15,623	
15	Subsidiary Jails.	5,013	492	73	220	196	2,179	366	161	2,788	326	12	86	43	5,967	337	6,304	
Grand total ...		17,125	1,070	396	507	2,773	10,779	1,550	1,351	3,555	802	83	153	45	20,904	1,023	21,927	
Grand total for 1913 ...		16,661	1,072	504	506	2,440	10,543	1,675	1,141	2,535	761	112	131	33	20,547	1,097	21,644	

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* Excludes one criminal lunatic each.

No III.—(JUDICIAL)—For convicts only.

Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																				Total.						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I							J			
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond 5 years.		Sentenced to death.										
																			a.		b.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	Bajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	36	9	11	11	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	21	80
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	357	39	551	29	430	26	284	1	...	99	3	107	1	14	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	1,861	100	1,961
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
		Total admissions ...	393	48	562	40	441	30	290	2	106	3	110	1	14	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	2	...	...	1,938	124	2,062	
2	Vellore	Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	21	...	83	9	182	16	242	14	153	12	206	16	53	2	...	...	24	5	4	...	...	...	...	968	74	1,042	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	13	18	20	8	7	7	5	2	...	...	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	36	81
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	92	18	674	121	718	50	403	20	110	...	109	7	15	...	...	...	15	4	4	...	7	4	...	2,177	230	2,407	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
3	Trichinopoly	Total admissions ...	105	36	694	129	737	57	416	22	142	5	121	8	17	1	...	...	15	4	4	...	7	4	...	2,254	266	2,521	
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	26	2	142	19	305	23	263	17	212	2	253	7	95	5	12	...	53	1	22	...	3	...	...	1,389	79	1,468	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	120	...	88	...	16	...	...	...	26	...	9	...	7	...	...	20	...	20	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	76	...	312	...	242	...	380	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	1,306	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
4	Coimbatore	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	8	...	319	...	246	...	382	...	121	...	92	...	16	...	...	...	26	...	9	...	7	...	...	1,331	...	1,331	
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	6	...	39	...	82	...	255	...	115	...	217	...	141	...	2	...	60	...	41	...	...	...	...	988	...	988	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	13	...	8	...	...	...	109	...	37	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	213	14	320	1	275	...	169	3	...	3	...	15	...	16	...	...	32	...	14	...	7	...	...	1,107	14	1,121	
5	Coimbatore	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	223	14	348	...	284	...	112	...	60	...	15	...	16	...	...	...	32	...	14	...	7	...	...	1,144	14	1,158	
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	31	...	69	...	161	...	198	...	77	...	254	...	151	...	45	...	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	945	...	945	

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5	Penitentiary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	288	10	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	10	308	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	467	29	271	16	186	12	165	1	70	1	...	33	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,263	69	1,332	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
		Total admissions ...	755	39	273	16	194	12	167	1	78	1	33	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	1,511	70	1,581
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	4	1	70	4	75	1	171	...	161	...	255	...	111	...	8	...	21	...	15	...	891	6	897
6	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	26	6	578	14	269	5	98	...	50	...	33	1	16	...	1	...	11	1	9	...	1,109	27	1,136
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	28	7	581	16	272	6	99	...	51	...	33	1	16	...	1	...	11	1	9	...	1,119	31	1,150
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	4	...	91	2	87	1	64	...	62	...	99	4	86	2	4	...	42	2	51	...	1,508	11	609
7	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	39	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	239	...	253	...	151	...	96	...	38	...	32	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	825	...	825	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	278	...	254	...	152	...	97	...	38	...	32	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	869	...
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	28	...	72	...	50	...	68	...	128	...	79	...	4	...	24	...	3	...	466	...	466
8	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	28	...	10	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	104	...	423	...	312	...	259	...	24	...	39	...	20	...	...	...	21	...	...	1,266	...	1,266	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	132	...	433	...	317	...	265	...	57	...	39	...	20	...	...	...	21	...	...	4	...	1,318	...
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	12	...	151	...	148	...	139	...	51	...	63	...	47	...	3	...	32	...	...	619	...	619	
9	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	1	5	5	4	...	1	...	37	4	25	...	17	...	...	...	10	1	...	14	6	20	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	23	...	180	6	181	2	156	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	14	644	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	27	1	185	11	190	2	158	1	37	4	25	...	17	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	650	20
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	22	1	45	3	91	...	69	...	148	...	80	...	7	...	24	...	10	...	496	4	500
10	District. Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	14	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20		
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	97	...	255	...	167	...	87	...	29	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	674	...	674
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	111	...	260	...	168	...	87	...	29	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	694	...	694
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	12	...	41	...	71	...	70	...	30	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	252	...	252

29

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

† Excludes one criminal lunatic.

‡ Excludes two criminal lunatics.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																				Total.				
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I							J	
			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.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.
11	District—concl. Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	5	...	16	...	10	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
12	Palamcottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	33	...	166	...	175	...	69	...	83	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	572	...
13	Madura	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	145	6	354	20	354	7	55	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	912	39
14	Berhampur	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	97	2	246	13	70	6	105	1	22	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	577
15	Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	5,637	492	122	3	208	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,967
Grand total	Total Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	8,055	645	1,813	218	3,860	122	2,310	30	827	14	601	11	170	2	2	...	152	7	45	...	69	4	120,904	1,083	21,887
Grand total for 1913.	Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	7,908	665	4,800	231	3,610	85	2,181	40	823	11	681	11	181	...	13	1	153	10	44	...	60	1	20,547	1,097	21,644
Grand total for 1914.	Total Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	329	17	1,072	39	1,489	36	1,621	39	1,178	15	1,813	35	881	7	61	1	317	15	199	...	8	...	8,968	204	9,172

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

† Excludes two criminal lunatics.

‡ Excludes three criminal lunatics.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1914, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4				5		6				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.	A		B				C	5		6	
			M.	F.	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under Sec. 11b, Criminal Procedure Code.		Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.			M.	F.		Total.
					Once previously convicted.	Twice previously convicted.	More than twice previously convicted.	Number previously convicted.					
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
Total.													
Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1887).													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
Total.													
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Ratio per cent. of column 4C to column 3.													
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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 1914.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					By Criminal Courts.	Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.															Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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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 1914.

1 Serial number.	2 Jails.	3 Average number of convicts.		4 Average number per employed as prison officers.		5 Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		6 Total number employed as prison officers.		7 Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.										
2	Rajahmundry	890.73	61.36	68.94	3.91	7.61	6.37	141	8	37	3
3	Vellore	1,211.47	89.74	84.73	4.61	6.99	5.14	194	5	68	...
4	Trichinopoly	949.24	...	67.70	...	7.13	...	155	...	78	...
5	Coimbatore	847.57	81	65.63	...	7.86	...	150	...	54	...
6	Penitentiary	820.63	7.00	78.71	...	9.59	...	140	...	41	...
7	Cannanore	624.34	11.86	57.73	1.09	9.25	8.43	127	1	19	...
8	Salem	489.39	...	43.42	...	8.69	...	97	...	51	...
9	Belary	618.52	...	51.55	...	8.86	...	115	...	49	...
10	Vizagapatam	546.90	3.00	52.72	...	9.64	...	108	...	65	...
11	District Jails.										
12	Cuddalore	276.78	...	20.25	...	7.32	...	67	...	37	...
13	Tanjore	320.39	...	29.68	...	9.26	...	54	...	26	...
14	Palamcottah	298.39	...	28.21	...	9.46	...	69	...	31	...
15	Madura	225.86	9.86	12.59	...	5.57	...	21	...	2	...
16	Berhampur	168.15	5.12	5.21	...	3.10	...	19	...	3	...
17	Grand total	8,285.47	188.75	689.17	9.52	8.07	5.04	1,453	14	556	3
18	Grand total for 1913	8,445.49	176.77	721.61	9.85	8.54	5.57	1,506	14	686	1

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 1914.

A.—EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CONVICTS.

I.—Diet Scale.

Articles.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.							Female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial 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
Fresh meat ... "	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fresh fish ... "	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes ... "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rice ... "	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji ... "	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhal ... "	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	3	1½	3	1½	1½
Cheese ... "	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1½	...	1½	...	1½	...	...
Vegetables ... "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... "	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea ... pints.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder * ... oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ... pints.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—Distribution of diet.

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring male convicts.	For females, non-labouring male convicts and under-trial prisoners.
Breakfast ...	Daily ...	Bread ...	12 oz.	10 oz.
		Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Dinner ...	Sunday and Wednesday.	Meat ...	6 oz.	4 oz.
		Potatoes ...	4 "	3 "
		Rice ...	3 "	3 "
		Dhal ...	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables ...	6 "	6 "
	Tuesday and Friday	Fish ...	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes ...	4 "	3 "
		Rice ...	3 "	3 "
		Dhal ...	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables ...	6 "	6 "
Supper ...	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Rice ...	4 "	3 "
		Potatoes ...	4 "	3 "
		Dhal ...	4 "	3 "
		Vegetables ...	6 "	6 "
		Bread ...	6 "	6 "
	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.	Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Suji ...	2 oz.	2 oz.
		Bread ...	6 "	6 "
		Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Cheese ...	2 oz.	1½ oz.

III.—Ingredients and instructions.

- Half an ounce of sugar and half the daily supply of milk are to be issued for the tea at breakfast.
- For supper, 1 ounce of sugar may be issued with the remaining half of the milk ration. Part of the sugar for this meal can be used with the suji gruel, if desired.
- On five days of the week, all the articles issued for dinner can be made into a curry.
- On the remaining two days (1 fish and 1 meat day), the meat is to be issued in hash with the potatoes, and the fish is to be fried and given with boiled potatoes; the remaining articles are to be made into a curry.
- A pint of tea is to be made from each quarter of an ounce of dry tea and it is not to be infused for more than four minutes.
- The allowance of meat is to be exclusive of bone, and that of fish exclusive of heads and fins.
- The best brown bread is to be issued.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—cont.

B.—DIET SCALE FOR INDIAN PRISONERS.

Articles of diet.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.	All female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.	
		Ounces daily.	Ounces daily.
		15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Flour ...	...	...	...
Rice ...	...	5	5
Dhall ...	...	5	4
Vegetables ...	...	6	6
Oil ...	...	...	...
Tamarind ...	...	...	...
Salt ...	...	...	...
Curry powder * ...	...	...	...
Onions ...	...	...	...

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

(1) All prisoners of whatever class who, prior to admission to jail, were accustomed to eat rice to the exclusion of other grains, and all convict warders, shall be given rice in lieu of an equal weight of ragi.

(2) Indian prisoners shall receive three meals daily, the food being distributed as follows:—

	Males sentenced to labour.	Other prisoners
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Ounce of cereal grain or rice.
Morning ...	4	3
Midday ...	8	8
Evening ...	7	7

(3) The morning meal of ragi, or rice in the case of exclusive rice-eaters, shall be issued immediately after unlocking. The ragi may be given in cake or gruel and the rice either boiled or as a rice hopper.

(4) The midday meal shall be at 11 A.M. and in the case of those on mixed diet shall be of ragi.

(5) The evening meal shall be given on completion of the day's work; those on mixed diet will receive 7 oz. of rice on five days and 7 oz. of ragi on two days of the week.

(6) Europeans and Anglo-Indians shall receive the usual three meals, viz., breakfast, dinner and supper, at the hours at which food is distributed to Indian prisoners.

C.—DIET SCALE FOR EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CONVICTS IN SUB-JAILS.

Articles.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.							Female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial 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
Fresh meat ... "	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fresh fish ... "	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes ... "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rice ... "	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji ... "	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhall ... "	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	3	1½	3	1½	1½
Cheese ... "	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1½	...	1½	...	1½	...	...
Vegetables ... "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... "	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea ... Pint	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder * Oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ... Pint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*concl'd.*

D.—DIET SCALE FOR INDIAN PRISONERS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

Articles of diet.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.		All female prisoners, male convicts senten- ced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.	
	Ounces daily.		Ounces daily.	
Flour	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }		13 of either grain.	
Rice	...		5	
Dhall	...		* 5	
Vegetables	...		6	
Oil	...		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind	...		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt	...		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Curry-powder *	...		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions	...		$\frac{1}{2}$	

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

- (1) All prisoners of whatever class who, prior to admission to jail, were accustomed to eat rice to the exclusion of other grains shall be given rice in lieu of an equal quantity of ragi.
 (2) Indian prisoners in sub-jails shall receive three meals daily, the food being as far as possible distributed as follows:—

	Males sentenced to labour.		Other prisoners.	
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.		Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	
Morning	4		3	
Midday	9		8	
Evening	7		7	

- (3) The morning meal of ragi or rice in the case of exclusive rice-eaters shall be issued a 7 A.M. The ragi may be given in cake or gruel and the rice either boiled or as a rice hopper.
 (4) The midday meal shall be at 11 A.M. and in the case of those on mixed diet shall be o ragi.
 (5) The evening meal shall be at sunset and those on mixed diet will receive 7 oz. of rice on five days and 7 oz. of ragi on two days of each week.
 (6) The day's rations shall be served out to the prisoners immediately after unlocking and they shall be allowed to cook for themselves.

E.—DIET SCALE FOR STATE PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAILS.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice oz.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued.
Dhall "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
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	
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 "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mutton or fresh fish "	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	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.
Milk pint.	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugar oz.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Cocoanut No.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Bread-and-water diet.

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

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days.
 No task of labour is enforced on any day on which this diet is supplied to the prisoner.
 No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of four days continuously is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

B.—INDIAN AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Bread-and-water diet.

Morning meal ... Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into thick congee.
 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 day
 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 receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL.)

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2	3				4				5						6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.		
						A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural ex-penses.	Proportion of daily expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength ex-cluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.
Serial number.	Jails.																	
Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	952.15	3.79	12.80	968.74	24,276	...	24,276	25 0 11	29,509	996	25	...	30,530	31 15 0	1,133	263	1,320
2	Vellore	1,301.21	5.61	10.75	1,317.57	31,103	237	31,340	23 12 7	33,721	790	2,289	...	46,800	35 13 0	760	95	1,393
3	Trichinopoly	949.24	1.22	29.60	980.06	30,602	...	30,602	31 3 7	26,720	606	387	...	27,713	29 2 6	1,687	188	1,530
4	Coimbatore	818.38	42.75	60.50	951.63	29,859	86	29,945	31 7 6	34,669	1,202	2,120	...	38,081	42 11 9	1,025	180	3,316
5	Penitentiary	827.68	26.02	...	854.30	35,832	...	35,832	41 15 1	36,619	187	...	...	36,464	42 10 7	739	30	1,550
6	Cannanore	636.20	4.48	29.81	666.49	27,781	71	27,852	41 12 8	26,331	347	256	...	26,934	42 4 10	777	...	1,263
7	Salem	488.39	29.98	23.74	542.11	21,146	...	21,146	30 0 1	19,381	196	...	...	19,375	37 8 0	490	52	807
8	Bellary	616.62	31.39	6.64	654.65	19,835	70	19,905	30 8 7	17,487	216	192	...	17,895	27 9 11	4,645	...	2,321
9	Vizagapatam	549.90	6.81	2.72	559.46	18,675	...	18,675	33 6 1	17,426	1,226	...	...	18,486	33 3 3	474	24	679
District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore	276.78	7.83	25.79	310.40	10,989	...	10,989	35 6 5	10,990	385	...	...	11,101	39 0 1	635	29	98
11	Tanjore	320.39	99	48.68	370.06	11,799	...	11,799	31 14 2	11,702	390	...	...	11,996	37 5 3	644	32	383
12	Palamcottah	298.39	17.17	22.97	338.63	11,851	152	12,003	35 7 4	15,029	343	...	...	15,184	48 1 11	544	4	411
13	Madura	235.72	62.12	52.92	350.76	8,842	96	8,938	25 7 9	11,057	159	...	...	10,928	36 11 1	274	11	514
14	Berhampur	173.27	8.94	4.52	186.73	6,834	140	6,974	37 5 7	5,866	98	...	...	6,005	32 15 4	332	4	472
Total, Central and District Jails																		
		8,474.22	245.73	331.44	9,051.39	2,89,427	852	2,90,279	32 1 1	3,06,507	7,231	3,754	...	3,17,492	36 6 7	14,159	922	18,067
15	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	2,805	...	2,805	97 14 1	9	...	...	...	5	0 2 9	1	3	112
16	Subsidiary Jails	475.66	1,763.14	7.46	2,246.26	23,101	376	23,477	10 7 3	1,18,345	120	120	...	1,18,585	52 15 6	1,316	11	248
Grand total																		
		8,949.88	2,008.87	368.17	11,326.92	3,15,393	1,228	3,16,621	27 15 3	4,24,861	7,351	3,870	...	4,36,082	39 12 8	15,476	936	16,417
Grand total for 1913																		
		9,048.05	2,023.60	330.62	11,400.27	3,11,827	1,204	3,13,031	27 7 4	4,14,324	6,260	4,889	...	4,25,473	38 7 0	13,387	1,023	27,782

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—concl'd.				7		8						9			
		Hospital charges—concl'd.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.						Charges for moving prisoners.			
		D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	61	2,777	2 13 10	212 7 6	3,768	3 15 1	65	1,976	76	2,117	2 3 0	3,925	924	4,849	5 0 1	
2	Vellore	...	2,218	1 11 5	180 9 0	3,407	2 9 9	102	28	395	525	0 6 5	4,355	399	4,754	3 9 9	
3	Trichinopoly	449	3,851	3 14 11	173 5 11	2,555	2 11 0	79	1,967	...	2,016	12 1 5	1,029	236	1,265	1 4 8	
4	Coimbatore	...	4,531	4 12 2	618 2 4	1,903	2 3 4	722	1,135	...	2,305	12 6 9	1,474	616	2,090	2 3 2	
5	Penitentiary	...	2,319	2 11 5	106 13 6	2,271	3 13 3	1,851	4,298	...	6,030	7 0 11	1,118	231	1,349	1 9 3	
6	Cannanore	...	2,033	3 0 10	166 8 1	2,250	3 8 7	55	134	16	1,005	1 8 2	1,254	887	2,141	3 3 5	
7	Salem	...	1,349	2 7 10	191 15 1	1,025	1 15 8	73	646	...	719	1 5 3	953	271	1,224	2 4 2	
8	Bellary	...	6,966	10 10 3	296 10 4	2,017	3 1 10	192	655	28	...	875	1 5 5	1,937	115	2,052	3 2 11
9	Vizagapatnam	...	1,177	2 1 8	150 8 2	1,359	2 7 1	70	1,390	5	1,465	2 9 11	2,482	689	3,171	5 10 8	
	District Jails.																
10	Cuddalore	...	762	2 7 3	132 8 4	581	2 0 8	11	45	...	56	0 2 11	471	291	762	2 7 3	
11	Tanjore	...	1,059	2 13 9	157 5 8	227	2 4 2	87	235	72	391	1 1 0	1,343	...	1,343	3 10 1	
12	Palamcottah	...	959	2 13 4	123 11 10	757	2 6 5	104	1	2	107	0 5 1	360	181	541	1 9 7	
13	Madura	...	799	2 4 5	189 12 7	780	2 9 11	40	739	64	813	2 6 5	620	...	620	1 12 3	
14	Berhampur	...	808	4 5 3	375 13 0	484	2 10 6	126	288	...	414	2 3 6	919	...	919	4 14 9	
	Total, Central and District Jails	503	31,641	3 7 11	213 11 11	24,947	2 13 9	3,577	14,037	687	18,901	2 1 5	22,240	4,870	27,110	3 0 0	
15	Civil Jail, Madras	...	116	3 15 5	400 0 0	...	...	411	264	14	689	23 8 8	...	...	...	...	
16	Subsidiary Jails	...	1,575	0 11 3	50 5 8	1,975	0 14 1	11,144	833	24	12,001	5 5 6	16,188	...	16,188	7 3 4	
	Grand total	503	33,332	2 15 1	185 9 5	26,922	2 7 4	15,132	15,734	725	31,591	2 12 7	38,428	4,870	43,298	3 13 2	
	Grand total for 1913	1,001	41,151	3 9 9	228 5 7	29,759	2 11 0	14,002	13,907	339	28,338	2 7 9	39,134	3,416	42,550	3 11 9	

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Jails.	10								11		12							
	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allow- ances.		Contingencies.							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for travellers and stationery (excluding department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Rajahmundry	339	34	1,005	693	8	329	2,408	2 7 9	343	0 5 8	...	255	208	8	...	49	520	0 8 7
Vellore	746	101	1,301	955	31	1,025	4,219	3 3 3	130	0 1 7	11	384	...	299	13	114	821	0 10 0
Trichinopoly	489	49	839	733	44	706	2,858	2 14 8	127	0 2 1	...	325	245	1	...	34	605	0 9 11
Coimbatore	485	51	1,433	738	33	948	3,688	3 14 0	255	0 4 3	...	462	400	172	88	87	1,209	1 4 4
Penitentiary	543	279	1,361	760	8	342	3,263	3 13 8	140	0 2 7	2,760	354	275	42	...	85	3,516	4 1 10
Cannanore	400	14	1,220	474	38	164	2,310	3 7 5	433	0 10 6	...	315	...	31	24	69	430	0 10 6
Salem	283	14	918	633	4	242	2,094	3 13 10	95	0 2 10	6	165	120	53	18	26	352	0 10 5
Tellary	345	31	532	321	36	217	1,482	2 4 3	133	0 3 3	6	170	...	12	11	32	231	0 5 8
Tirupattur	366	50	868	563	15	346	2,208	3 15 2	111	0 3 2	1,802	165	182	17	11	27	2,204	3 15 0
District Jails.																		
Udumalpet	111	28	357	232	2	95	825	2 10 6	117	0 6 0	15	115	125	...	38	29	323	1 0 8
Anjore	201	19	286	216	...	409	1,191	3 3 6	94	0 4 1	...	170	...	17	...	31	218	0 9 5
Alamcottah	139	31	436	280	8	109	1,003	2 15 5	46	0 2 2	...	107	5	...	12	14	167	0 7 11
Indura	394	45	421	120	8	372	1,360	3 14 0	9	0 0 5	716	100	147	...	...	27	1,002	2 13 8
Chempur	175	40	423	40	...	290	968	5 2 11	155	0 13 3	...	89	...	16	12	12	129	0 11 1
Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,075	845	11,400	6,758	235	5,504	29,907	3 4 10	2,123	0 3 11	5,316	3,176	1,707	710	191	636	11,736	1 4 9
Sub Jail, Madras ...	81	...	92	24	...	1	108	0 12 3	...	...	456	17	...	45	...	18	536	18 5 0
Subsidiary Jails ...	8,724	560	845	17	...	1,053	11,199	4 15 9	296	0 2 1	1,796	4	...	179	219	63	2,233	1 0 1
Grand total ...	13,880	1,405	12,337	6,789	235	6,557	41,304	3 10 4	2,419	0 3 6	7,568	3,189	1,707	934	410	717	14,525	1 4 6
Grand total for 1913 ...	12,849	1,390	9,827	5,808	150	5,188	35,212	3 1 5	3,294	0 4 7	10,788	3,687	1,788	651	832	645	18,391	1 9 10

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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 1914, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13													14	
Jails.	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Central Jails.														
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry	14	1,188	...	3	...	36	...	269	...	...	...	962	0 15 11	72,550
Vellore	33	259	4	170	49	581	26	...	...	110	1,232	0 15 0	95,476	72 7 5
Trichinopoly	4	...	225	...	...	132	46	...	...	...	315	0 5 2	71,040	73 6 5
Coimbatore	311	385	53	38	27	214	9	...	...	...	941	0 15 10	85,011	89 5 4
Penitentiary	48	6	1	...	...	190	23	...	...	...	438	0 8 2	92,652	108 7 3
Cannanore	...	...	...	47	...	287	...	...	...	...	334	0 8 0	65,739	98 10 2
Salem	45	97	...	30	455	304	2	...	...	...	933	1 11 6	48,312	89 1 11
Tellary	237	36	176	...	32	227	...	...	...	1	709	1 1 4	52,295	79 14 4
Tirupattur	55	109	7	...	5	209	15	...	...	156	526	0 15 1	49,382	88 4 3
District Jails.														
Udumalpet	113	4	...	4	...	76	10	...	...	2	169	0 8 9	25,085	82 12 0
Anjore	38	138	9	...	...	144	3	...	...	...	332	0 14 4	29,153	78 12 6
Alamcottah	279	97	1	...	1	217	2	25	...	...	570	1 10 11	31,337	92 9 1
Indura	62	15	10	1	...	65	...	...	...	135	305	0 13 11	25,584	72 15 0
Chempur	17	60	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	182	0 15 7	17,038	91 3 11
Total, Central and District Jails ...														
	1,256	2,386	484	277	567	2,787	52	294	39	498	7,948	0 14 1	7,02,154	84 3 3
Sub Jail, Madras	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,409	150 10 1
Subsidiary Jails	178	958	...	71	337	334	...	...	175	183	2,236	0 15 11	1,89,785	84 7 10
Grand total ...														
	1,434	3,344	485	348	903	3,121	52	294	214	681	10,184	0 14 5	9,56,348	81 6 11
Grand total for 1913 ...														
	1,585	4,534	942	120	1,306	1,066	751	219	18	869	10,906	0 15 4	9,48,105	83 2 8
							Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.			
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Do. 1913							21,131	12,550	2,306	1,579	41,229			
							25,509	12,615	2,306	1,461	40,922			

* Excludes Rs. 2,973 Stationary Department charges. † Excludes Rs. 888, being the charges incurred by the Special officer deputed for the revision of the Jail Manual.

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 1914 (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.

Serial number.	Jails.	3				4				5				6				7			
		Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.			
		1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	25 12	32 10	26 0	25 1	24 14	31 4	33 15	31 15	2 1	3 6	2 1	2 14	2 9	3 13	3 12	3 15	2 6	3 4	2 15	2 3
2	Vellore ...	23 11	27 15	24 2	23 13	31 2	31 7	33 7	35 13	1 5	2 10	1 5	1 11	2 6	3 2	3 9	2 10	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 6
3	Trichinopoly ...	27 6	36 5	33 14	31 4	30 4	25 5	40 6	29 2	3 14	3 12	8 8	3 15	2 6	2 1	2 13	2 11	3 3	1 7	0 8	2 1
4	Coimbatore ...	27 11	33 4	28 14	31 7	32 10	26 10	36 12	42 12	2 15	1 10	4 11	4 12	1 14	3 0	3 5	2 3	0 12	1 2	1 8	2 7
5	Penitentiary ...	33 6	45 3	42 0	41 15	35 9	35 5	45 19	42 11	2 15	3 15	3 4	2 11	4 1	2 9	2 15	3 13	6 15	4 14	7 9	7 1
6	Cannanore ...	24 2	33 8	39 14	41 13	33 5	33 1	39 8	42 5	4 4	3 6	3 9	3 1	2 3	2 13	1 13	3 9	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 8
7	Salem ...	25 13	29 6	32 4	30 0	28 2	35 5	31 0	37 6	1 8	2 2	2 15	2 8	1 12	2 7	2 14	2 0	1 14	1 5	1 4	1 5
8	Bellary ...	27 5	28 14	28 11	30 7	30 7	29 15	40 8	27 10	5 0	4 4	5 15	10 10	2 11	3 6	3 14	3 2	0 7	1 0	1 2	1 5
9	Vizagapatam ...	29 0	35 9	35 1	33 6	31 4	46 11	19 15	33 3	2 8	3 10	6 3	2 2	3 8	3 5	4 8	2 7	1 14	3 2	1 8	2 10
	<i>District Jails.</i>																				
10	Cuddalore ...	31 6	40 6	35 4	35 6	36 4	34 12	31 0	39 0	3 15	4 15	3 8	2 7	2 5	0 9	2 5	2 1	0 10	0 7	0 4	0 3
11	Tanjore ...	32 9	39 15	31 2	31 14	30 0	17 3	35 12	37 5	4 13	3 14	8 6	2 14	0 1	2 13	2 4	2 4	0 11	0 15	1 5	1 1
12	Palamecottah ...	29 14	30 11	30 0	35 7	33 13	28 11	32 14	48 2	2 9	3 6	3 12	2 13	1 13	2 14	2 14	2 6	0 4	0 1	0 3	0 5
13	Madura ...	17 10	18 9	22 14	25 8	39 8	29 10	36 2	36 11	3 11	2 7	2 15	2 4	2 2	2 5	1 11	2 10	2 6	1 11	2 5	2 6
14	Berhampur ...	27 1	32 2	35 6	37 6	34 7	42 15	32 0	32 15	3 2	5 9	4 11	4 5	4 9	2 8	5 4	2 10	0 5	1 8	2 4	2 3
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	27 0	32 14	31 6	32 1	31 9	31 13	35 10	36 7	3 0	3 4	4 3	3 8	2 8	2 13	3 3	2 14	1 14	1 11	1 13	2 1
15	Civil Jail, Madras ...	91 0	79 6	81 10	97 14	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 3	9 4	1 8	20 13	3 15	...	...	0 1	...	21 5	16 14	19 11	23 9
16	Subsidiary Jails ...	9 7	9 11	10 7	10 7	46 9	47 9	49 10	52 15	0 13	1 0	1 1	0 11	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 14	4 14	4 11	5 1	5 5
	Grand total ...	24 2	28 6	27 7	27 15	34 4	35 1	38 7	39 13	2 10	2 12	3 10	2 15	2 4	2 7	2 11	2 7	2 7	2 5	2 8	2 13

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No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

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Serial number.	Jails.	8				9				10				11				12				13			
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
1	Rajahmundry ...	3 7	3 8	3 14	5 0	1 9	2 4	1 14	2 8	0 5	0 4	0 10	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 6	0 2	...	1 0	63 2	80 7	74 14	74 14
2	Vellore ...	3 6	3 6	2 15	3 10	2 2	2 5	2 2	3 3	0 4	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 9	0 2	0 10	0 15	65 1	71 9	68 9	72 7
3	Trichinopoly ...	2 4	3 9	1 11	1 5	2 8	3 0	2 12	2 15	0 3	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 5	1 1	0 5	72 2	76 13	90 11	73 6	
4	Coimbatore ...	2 7	2 4	1 15	2 3	3 3	2 8	2 9	3 14	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 11	1 1	1 2	1 4	3 8	0 5	2 12	1 0	74 2	69 15	81 7	89 5
5	Penitentiary ...	6 1	3 10	1 10	1 9	2 10	3 4	3 14	3 14	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 3	3 14	0 15	5 15	4 2	1 5	0 7	2 2	0 8	97 0	100 6	115 7	108 7
6	Cannanore ...	2 8	2 13	2 7	3 3	2 1	2 4	3 0	3 7	0 1	0 8	0 5	0 10	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 8	69 0	78 10	90 14	98 10
7	Salem ...	1 8	2 7	2 2	2 4	2 1	1 11	2 13	3 14	0 3	0 8	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 5	3 7	0 14	1 11	63 4	75 9	75 14	89 2
8	Bellary ...	2 12	3 11	4 6	3 3	1 13	2 2	2 5	2 4	0 12	0 13	0 8	0 3	1 2	2 0	3 5	0 6	0 14	0 14	0 14	1 1	72 15	76 9	91 0	79 14
9	Vizagapatam ...	6 9	4 1	3 8	5 11	2 10	2 6	3 0	3 15	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 3	1 10	3 4	4 8	3 15	1 5	1 0	1 6	0 15	80 12	103 11	80 3	88 4
	<i>District Jails.</i>																								
10	Cuddalore ...	2 15	1 12	2 15	2 7	2 7	1 15	2 3	2 10	0 2	0 13	0 5	0 6	0 12	1 14	1 6	1 1	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 9	179 4	85 9	77 12	82 12
11	Tanjore ...	2 6	3 1	3 0	3 10	2 15	2 7	2 15	3 3	0 8	1 2	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 6	1 12	0 4	0 14	70 10	70 8	84 8	78 12
12	Palamecottah ...	2 3	2 6	1 13	1 10	1 3	2 3	2 2	2 15	0 1	0 7	0 6	0 2	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 13	1 3	0 10	1 11	71 11	70 12	73 4	92 9
13	Madura ...	2 4	1 9	2 0	1 12	2 6	2 9	2 15	3 14	0 1	0 5	...	...	3 8	2 3	3 0	2 14	0 9	0 11	0 2	0 14	71 7	59 14	70 7	72 15
14	Berhampur ...	3 0	4 7	4 11	4 15	2 10	2 14	4 1	5 3	2 4	0 11	0 11	0 13	0 8	0 11	0 10	0 11	1 9	1 1	3 12	1 0	78 12	93 6	92 5	91 4
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	3 3	3 1	2 11	3 0	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 5	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 4	1 1	1 1	1 11	1 5	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 14	72 15	78 13	83 5	84 3
15	Civil Jail, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 3	5 3	6 12	0 4	0 3	2 5	...	14 12	11 13	19 0	18 5	0 7	...	0 3	...	133 14	115 2	149 0	150 10
16	Subsidiary Jails ...	8 9	8 5	8 1	7 3	4 5	4 4	4 13	5 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	1 6	0 15	0 15	1 0	0 13	0 10	0 11	1 0	77 12	77 13	81 8	84 8
	Grand total ...	4 2	4 2	3 12	3 13	2 10	2 13	3 1	3 10	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 3	1 2	1 1	1 10	1 4	1 0	0 9	0 15	0 14	73 14	78 12	83 3	84 7

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Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914

[illegible]

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

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL.)

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

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 the 1st January 1914.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1914.	Total.	Paid into the treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by cash and transfer accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1914.	Total.	Cash earning (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remainder
1	<i>Central Jails.</i>												
2	Palanmundry ...	835.58	4,667.4	Rs. A. 58 5	Rs. A. 13,582 3	Rs. A. 13,610 8	Rs. A. 18,208 3	Rs. A. 122 3	Rs. A. 18,420 6	Rs. A. 4,779 14	Rs. A. 5 2	Rs. A. 10 11	
3	Vellore ...	1,291.50	6,009.30	Rs. A. 60 6	Rs. A. 84,839 2	Rs. A. 84,899 8	Rs. A. 115,475 7	Rs. A. 108 6	Rs. A. 1,15,583 12	Rs. A. 30,484 3	Rs. A. 5 2	Rs. A. 50 6	
4	Trichinopoly ...	939.1	2,891.3	Rs. A. 304 3	Rs. A. 22,471 12	Rs. A. 22,865 15	Rs. A. 26,173 9	Rs. A. 970 14	Rs. A. 27,144 7	Rs. A. 4,278 8	Rs. A. 4 9	Rs. A. 14 13	
5	Coimbatore ...	812.33	4,019.65	Rs. A. 181 6	Rs. A. 1,391.950 5	Rs. A. 2,001.440 10	Rs. A. 12,72,362 13	Rs. A. 136 14	Rs. A. 2,72,529 11	Rs. A. 72,389 1	Rs. A. 85 15	Rs. A. 180 2	
6	Pondicherry ...	817.14	5,525.27	Rs. A. 21 14	Rs. A. 52,551 10	Rs. A. 52,551 10	Rs. A. 57,145 13	Rs. A. 213 12	Rs. A. 67,739 9	Rs. A. 14,807 15	Rs. A. 18 2	Rs. A. 21 14	
7	Channarayana ...	628.75	2,222.37	Rs. A. 79 8	Rs. A. 19,631 2	Rs. A. 19,713 10	Rs. A. 23,802 0	Rs. A. 30 8	Rs. A. 23,832 8	Rs. A. 4,118 14	Rs. A. 6 9	Rs. A. 18 8	
8	Salem ...	434.97	1,535.59	Rs. A. 76 8	Rs. A. 10,922 12	Rs. A. 10,989 4	Rs. A. 8,670 13	Rs. A. 60 9	Rs. A. 8,731 6	Rs. A. 2,267 14	Rs. A. 10 8	Rs. A. 25 2	
9	Bellary ...	609.24	2,175.0	Rs. A. 16 10	Rs. A. 14,153 7	Rs. A. 14,170 1	Rs. A. 20,208 5	Rs. A. 94 1	Rs. A. 20,392 6	Rs. A. 6,222 5	Rs. A. 4 4	Rs. A. 19 2	
	Vizagapatnam ...	515.51	121.21	Rs. A. 91 14	Rs. A. 7,132 3	Rs. A. 7,221 1	Rs. A. 9,408 10	Rs. A. 134 13	Rs. A. 9,543 7	Rs. A. 2,319 6		Rs. A. 19 2	
	<i>District Jails.</i>												
10	Cuddalore ...	274.89	97.08	Rs. A. 301 2	Rs. A. 7,632 8	Rs. A. 7,633 10	Rs. A. 9,279 9	Rs. A. 42 1	Rs. A. 9,301 10	Rs. A. 1,308 0	Rs. A. 5 0	Rs. A. 14 1	
11	Tanjore ...	319.07	151.93	Rs. A. 160 14	Rs. A. 8,471 7	Rs. A. 8,492 5	Rs. A. 12,702 16	Rs. A. 15 6	Rs. A. 12,808 5	Rs. A. 4,276 0	Rs. A. 13 11	Rs. A. 28 13	
12	Palanmundry ...	291.41	68.06	Rs. A. 26 3	Rs. A. 13,156 9	Rs. A. 13,182 12	Rs. A. 21,382 9	Rs. A. 21 4	Rs. A. 21,403 10	Rs. A. 8,223 14	Rs. A. 28 4	Rs. A. 68 3	
13	Madurai ...	223.43	129.66	Rs. A. 545 6	Rs. A. 5,579 10	Rs. A. 5,579 10	Rs. A. 6,516 5	Rs. A. 41 0	Rs. A. 6,567 5	Rs. A. 1,062 5	Rs. A. 2 0	Rs. A. 4 11	
14	Bornampur ...	165.04	61.17	Rs. A. 14 10	Rs. A. 2,691 2	Rs. A. 2,692 12	Rs. A. 4,110 5	Rs. A. 32 5	Rs. A. 4,172 10	Rs. A. 1,566 14	Rs. A. 2 8	Rs. A. 25 10	
	<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>	8,378.27	3,617.05	Rs. A. 2,031 12	Rs. A. 4,652.452 14	Rs. A. 4,654.181 10	Rs. A. 6,15,787 1	Rs. A. 2,027 0	Rs. A. 6,17,814 1	Rs. A. 1,53,329 7	Rs. A. 18 5	Rs. A. 42 6	
	<i>Subsidiary Jails.</i>	435.30	55.30	Rs. A. ...	Rs. A. 504 7	Rs. A. 504 7	Rs. A. 2,496 4	Rs. A. ...	Rs. A. 2,496 4	Rs. A. 1,991 13	Rs. A. 4 6	Rs. A. 36 0	
	<i>Grand total.</i>	8,813.57	3,672.35	Rs. A. 2,031 12	Rs. A. 4,652.957 5	Rs. A. 4,61,689 1	Rs. A. 6,18,283 5	Rs. A. 2,027 0	Rs. A. 6,20,310 5	Rs. A. 1,55,321 4	Rs. A. 17 9	Rs. A. 42 5	
	<i>Grand total for 1913.</i>	8,921.96	3,464.51	Rs. A. 1,580 4	Rs. A. 4,33,952 10	Rs. A. 4,41,532 14	Rs. A. 6,33,062 5	Rs. A. 2,031 12	Rs. A. 6,35,064 1	Rs. A. 1,93,501 3	Rs. A. 21 11	Rs. A. 52 13	

• Includes Rs. 1,105-1-0	being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press,
Do. Rs. 2,362-5-0	do.
† Includes Rs. 15,553-2-0	being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
Do. Rs. 9,950-0-0	do.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL.)

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

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).
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	72,550	74 14	4,779 14	4 15	67,770 2	69 15
2	Vellore	95,476	72 7	30,884 5	23 5	64,791 11	49 2
3	Trichinopoly	71,940	73 6	4,278 8	4 6	67,661 8	69 0
4	Coimbatore	85,011	89 5	72,389 1	78 1	12,621 15	13 4
5	Penitentiary	82,652	108 7	14,807 15	17 5	77,844 1	91 2
6	Cannanore	65,739	88 10	4,118 14	6 3	61,620 2	92 7
7	Salem	48,312	89 2	2,267 14	4 3	50,579 14	93 5
8	Bellary	52,295	79 14	6,222 5	9 8	46,072 11	70 6
9	Vizagapatam	49,382	88 4	2,319 6	4 2	47,062 10	84 12
	<i>District Jails.</i>						
10	Cuddalore	25,685	82 12	1,368 0	4 7	24,317 0	78 5
11	Tanjore	29,153	78 12	4,376 0	11 13	24,777 0	66 15
12	Palamcottah	31,337	92 9	8,223 14	24 5	23,113 2	68 4
13	Madura	25,584	72 15	462 5	1 5	25,121 11	71 10
14	Berhampur	17,038	91 4	1,566 14	8 6	15,471 2	82 14
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	7,62,154	84 3	1,53,329 7	16 15	6,08,824 9	67 4
15	Civil Jail, Madras	4,409	150 10	...	...	4,409 0	150 10
16	Subsidiary Jails	1,89,785	84 8	1,991 13	0 14	1,87,793 3	83 10
	Grand total ...	9,56,348	84 7	1,55,321 4	13 11	8,01,026 12	70 12
	Grand total for 1913 ...	9,48,105	83 3	1,93,561 3	17 0	7,54,543 13	66 3

No. XIV.—(VITAL.)

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

No. XIV.—

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

Serial number.	2	3			4			5			6			
		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	890.79	61.36	952.15	993	76	1,069	203	12	215
		{ Under-trials ...	18	...	18	3.76	.03	3.79	15	1	16	2	...	2
		{ Civil ...	20	...	20	12.80	...	12.80	23	...	23	1	...	1
		Total ...	922	100	1,022	907.35	61.39	968.74	...	...	...	206	12	218
2	Vellore	{ Convicts ...	1,283	94	1,377	1,211.47	89.74	1,301.21	1,396	111	1,507	304	18	322
		{ Under-trials ...	...	...	...	5.61	...	5.61	67	...	67	...	...	...
		{ Civil ...	24	...	24	10.75	...	10.75	23	...	23	2	...	2
		Total ...	1,307	94	1,401	1,227.83	89.74	1,317.57	...	...	...	306	18	324
3	Trichinopoly...	{ Convicts ...	1,256	...	1,256	949.24	...	949.24	1,004	...	1,004	293	...	293
		{ Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1.22	...	1.22	5	...	5	1	...	1
		{ Civil ...	48	...	48	29.60	...	29.60	62	...	62	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,304	...	1,304	980.06	...	980.06	...	...	...	297	...	297
4	Coimbatore	{ Convicts ...	1,000	10	1,010	847.57	.81	848.38	967	2	969	152	...	152
		{ Under-trials ...	64	...	64	41.03	1.72	42.75	74	...	74	7	...	7
		{ Civil ...	80	...	80	60.50	...	60.50	107	...	107	10	...	10
		Total ...	1,144	10	1,154	949.10	2.53	951.63	...	...	...	169	...	169
5	Penitentiary...	{ Convicts ...	876	51	927	820.68	7.00	827.68	951	7	958	206	6	212
		{ Under-trials ...	29	5	34	25.94	.68	26.62	45	3	48	3	1	4
		{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	905	56	961	846.62	7.68	854.30	...	...	...	209	7	216
6	Cannanore	{ Convicts ...	984	20	1,004	624.34	11.86	636.20	686	15	701	213	3	216
		{ Under-trials ...	...	...	...	.48	...	.48	3	...	3	...	...	...
		{ Civil ...	52	...	52	29.81	...	29.81	61	...	61	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,036	20	1,056	654.63	11.86	666.49	...	...	...	216	3	219
7	Salem	{ Convicts ...	674	...	674	488.39	...	488.39	519	...	519	114	...	114
		{ Under-trials ...	40	...	40	29.98	...	29.98	60	...	60	5	...	5
		{ Civil ...	36	...	36	23.74	...	23.74	37	...	37	4	...	4
		Total ...	750	...	750	542.11	...	542.11	...	...	...	123	...	123
8	Bellary	{ Convicts ...	583	...	583	616.52	...	616.52	661	...	661	508	...	508
		{ Under-trials ...	36	...	36	31.39	...	31.39	70	...	70	6	...	6
		{ Civil ...	5	...	5	6.64	...	6.64	15	...	15	2	...	2
		Total ...	624	...	624	654.55	...	654.55	...	...	...	516	...	516
9	Vizagapatam...	{ Convicts ...	493	6	499	546.90	3.00	549.90	595	4	599	153	1	154
		{ Under-trials ...	48	...	48	6.49	.35	6.84	19	...	19	2	...	2
		{ Civil ...	10	...	10	2.72	...	2.72	8	...	8	3	...	3
		Total ...	551	6	557	556.11	3.35	559.46	...	...	...	158	1	159
District Jails.														
10	Cuddalore	{ Convicts ...	272	17	289	276.78	...	276.78	352	...	352	136	...	136
		{ Under-trials ...	30	...	30	7.83	...	7.83	24	...	24	5	...	5
		{ Civil ...	14	...	14	25.79	...	25.79	62	...	62	5	...	5
		Total ...	316	17	333	310.40	...	310.40	...	...	...	146	...	146

(VITAL.)

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

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.
12.45	.47	12.92	10	1	11	227.89	195.57	225.80	12.98	7.66	13.57	11.23	16.30	11.55	11.23	16.30	11.55
.14	...	.14	...	...	...	531.91	...	527.70	37.23	...	37.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
.01	...	.01	...	...	...	78.13	...	78.13	.78	...	.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.60	.47	13.07	10	1	11	227.03	195.47	225.03	13.89	7.66	13.49	11.02	16.29	11.35	11.02	16.29	11.35
11.35	1.02	12.37	13	1	14	250.93	200.58	247.46	9.37	11.37	9.51	10.73	11.14	10.76	10.73	11.14	10.76
.08	...	.08	...	...	...	185.05	...	185.05	7.44	...	7.44	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.43	1.02	12.45	13	1	14	249.22	200.58	245.91	9.31	11.37	9.45	10.56	11.14	10.63	10.59	11.14	10.63
22.09	...	22.09	14	...	14	308.67	...	308.67	23.27	...	23.27	14.75	...	14.75	14.75	...	14.75
.08	...	.08	...	...	...	819.67	...	819.67	65.57	...	65.57	...	...	...	...	...	...
.06	...	.06	...	...	...	101.35	...	101.35	2.03	...	2.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.23	...	22.23	14	...	14	303.04	...	303.04	22.68	...	22.68	14.28	...	14.28	14.28	...	14.28
6.84	...	6.84	4	...	4	179.34	...	179.16	8.07	...	8.06	4.72	...	4.71	4.72	...	4.71
.21	...	.21	...	...	...	170.61	...	163.74	5.12	...	4.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
.28	...	.28	...	...	...	165.29	...	165.29	4.63	...	4.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.33	...	7.33	4	...	4	179.12	...	177.59	7.72	...	7.70	4.21	...	4.20	4.21	...	4.20
5.46	.09	5.55	9	...	9	251.01	857.14	250.14	6.65	12.86	6.71	10.97	...	10.87	10.97	...	10.87
.14	.01	.15	1	...	1	115.65	1,470.59	150.24	5.40	14.71	5.63	38.55	...	37.57	38.55	...	37.57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.60	.10	5.70	10	...	10	246.86	911.46	252.84	6.61	13.02	6.67	11.81	...	11.71	11.81	...	11.71
11.99	.20	12.19	14	1	15	341.16	252.95	339.52	10.29	16.86	10.16	22.42	84.32	23.58	22.42	84.32	23.58
.02	...	.02	...	...	...	100.61	...	100.64	.67	...	.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.01	.20	12.21	14	1	15	349.96	252.95	328.59	18.35	16.86	18.32	21.39	84.32	22.51	21.39	84.32	22.51
6.24	...	6.24	7	...	7	233.42	...	233.42	12.78	...	12.78	14.33	...	14.33	14.33	...	14.33
.55	...	.55	...	...	...	166.78	...	166.78	18.35	...	18.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
.13	...	.13	...	...	...	168.49	...	168.49	5.48	...	5.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.92	...	6.92	7	...	7	226.89	...	226.89	12.76	...	12.76	12.91	...	12.91	12.91	...	12.91
33.63	...	33.63	13	...	13	823.98	...	823.98	54.55	...	54.55	19.46	...	19.46	21.09	...	21.09
.07	...	.07	...	...	...	191.14	...	191.14	2.23	...	2.23	...	...	...	...	...	...
.01	...	.01	1	...	1	301.20	...	301.20	1.51	...	1.51	150.60	...	150.60	150.60	...	150.60
33.71	...	33.71	14	...	14	788.33	...	788.33	51.59	...	51.59	19.86	...	19.86	21.39	...	21.39
7.50	.02	7.52	6	...	6	279.76	333.33	280.05	13.71	6.66	13.68	10.97	...	10.91	10.97	...	10.91
.20	...	.20	...	...	...	308.17	...	292.40	30.82	...	29.23	...	...	...	...	...	...
.10	...	.10	...	...	...	1,102.94	...	1,102.94	36.76	...	36.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.80	.02	7.82	6	...	6	284.12	298.51	284.20	14.03	5.97	13.98	10.79	...	10.72	10.79	...	10.72
5.48	...	5.48	4	...	4	491.36	...	491.36	19.80	...	19.80	14.45	...	14.45	14.45	...	14.45
.13	...	.13	...	...	...	638.57	...	638.57	16.60	...	16.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
.14	...	.14	...	...	...	193.87	...	193.87	5.43	...	5.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.75	...	5.75	4	...	4	470.35	...	470.36	18.52	...	18.52	12.89	...	12.89	12.89	...	12.89

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

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6			
		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
District Jails—concltd.														
11	Tanjore ...	{ Convicts ...	320	...	320	320-39	...	320-39	368	...	368	108	...	108
		{ Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Civil ...	78	...	78	48-68	...	48-68	76	...	76	14	...	14
	Total ...		398	...	398	370-01	...	370-06	...	...	...	122	...	122
12	Palamcottah...	{ Convicts ...	324	...	324	298-39	...	298-39	336	...	336	115	...	115
		{ Under-trials ...	30	...	30	17-17	...	17-17	34	...	34	3	...	3
		{ Civil ...	12	...	12	22-97	...	22-97	37	...	37	4	...	4
	Total ...		363	...	366	338-53	...	338-53	...	...	...	122	...	122
13	Madura ...	{ Convicts ...	213	16	329	225-86	9-86	235-72	286	15	301	43	3	46
		{ Under-trials ...	40	3	43	59-35	2-77	62-12	104	1	105	21	2	23
		{ Civil ...	36	...	36	52-92	...	52-92	94	...	94	16	...	16
	Total ...		359	19	408	338-13	12-63	350-78	...	...	...	80	5	85
14	Berhampur ...	{ Convicts ...	142	15	157	168-15	5-12	173-27	217	13	230	40	2	42
		{ Under-trials ...	28	...	28	8-40	...	8-40	28	4	32	3	...	3
		{ Civil ...	7	...	7	4-52	...	4-52	7	...	7	1	...	1
	Total ...		177	15	192	181-07	5-66	186-73	...	...	...	44	2	46
	Total, Central and District Jails.	{ Convicts ...	9,404	329	9,733	8,285-47	188-75	8,474-22	...	...	...	2,588	45	2,633
		{ Under-trials ...	363	8	371	239-59	6-14	245-73	...	...	...	58	3	61
		{ Civil ...	422	...	422	331-44	...	331-44	...	...	...	68	...	68
	Total ...		10,189	337	10,526	8,856-50	194-89	9,051-39	...	...	...	2,714	48	2,762
	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	71	...	71	29-27	...	29-27	45	...	45	5	...	5
	Subsidiary Jails.	{ Convicts ...	...	...	...	456-80	18-86	475-66	...	...	...	507	34	541
		{ Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,704-58	58-56	1,763-14	...	...	...	1,134	125	1,259
		{ Civil ...	...	...	...	7-46	...	7-46	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...		4,706	1,652	6,358	2,168-84	77-42	2,246-26	...	...	...	1,643	159	1,802
	Grand Total..	{ Convicts ...	...	...	...	8,742-27	207-61	8,949-88	...	...	...	3,095	79	3,174
		{ Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,944-17	64-70	2,008-87	...	...	...	1,192	128	1,320
		{ Civil ...	...	...	...	368-17	...	368-17	...	...	...	75	...	75
	Total of all ...		14,966	1,989	16,955	11,054-61	272-31	11,326-92	...	...	...	4,362	207	4,569

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914—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.
631	...	631	1	...	1	337.09	...	337.09	19.69	...	19.69	12.48	...	12.48	12.48	...	12.48
...	...	...	...	...	...	287.59	...	287.59	8.63	...	8.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
673	...	673	4	...	4	323.72	...	323.72	18.19	...	18.19	10.81	...	10.81	10.81	...	10.81
745	...	745	4	...	4	385.40	...	385.40	24.97	...	24.97	13.41	...	13.41	13.41	...	13.41
...	...	...	...	...	...	174.72	...	174.72	12.23	...	12.23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	174.14	...	174.14	3.92	...	3.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
775	...	775	4	...	4	360.38	...	360.38	22.89	...	22.89	11.82	...	11.82	11.82	...	11.82
238	...	238	2	...	2	190.38	...	190.38	11.42	...	11.42	8.86	...	8.86	8.86	...	8.86
...	...	...	...	...	...	353.83	...	353.83	15.67	...	15.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	302.31	...	302.31	10.26	...	10.26	18.90	...	18.90	18.90	...	18.90
409	...	409	3	...	3	235.60	...	235.60	12.10	...	12.10	8.87	...	8.87	8.87	...	8.87
184	...	184	3	...	3	237.88	...	237.88	10.91	...	10.91	17.84	...	17.84	17.84	...	17.84
...	...	...	...	...	...	357.14	...	357.14	14.29	...	14.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	221.24	...	221.24	8.85	...	8.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	3	...	3	243.00	...	243.00	13.45	...	13.45	10.57	...	10.57	10.57	...	10.57
141.21	...	141.21	107	...	107	312.35	...	312.35	17.04	...	17.04	12.79	...	12.79	12.79	...	12.79
...	...	...	1	...	1	242.08	...	242.08	11.60	...	11.60	4.17	...	4.17	4.17	...	4.17
...	...	...	2	...	2	205.17	...	205.17	5.91	...	5.91	6.03	...	6.03	6.03	...	6.03
145.95	...	145.95	110	...	110	306.44	...	306.44	16.48	...	16.48	12.31	...	12.31	12.31	...	12.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	170.82	...	170.82	9.91	...	9.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.12	...	9.12	5	...	5	1,109.89	...	1,109.89	13.37	...	13.37	10.95	...	10.95	10.95	...	10.95
...	...	...	14	...	14	665.26	...	665.26	11.89	...	11.89	6.45	...	6.45	6.45	...	6.45
...	...	...	...	...	...	268.10	...	268.10	13.1	...	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.39	...	29.39	19	...	19	757.55	...	757.55	13.55	...	13.55	7.38	...	7.38	7.38	...	7.38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150.33	...	150.33	112	...	112	354.03	...	354.03	17.29	...	17.29	12.70	...	12.70	12.70	...	12.70
...	...	...	15	...	15	613.12	...	613.12	11.85	...	11.85	6.47	...	6.47	6.47	...	6.47
...	...	...	2	...	2	203.71	...	203.71	6.14	...	6.14	5.43	...	5.43	5.43	...	5.43
175.03	...	175.03	129	...	129	394.59	...	394.59	15.89	...	15.89	11.31	...	11.31	11.31	...	11.31

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 1914.

1	2	3												4																			
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Ratio of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from											
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptisis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.													
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.												
Serial number.	Jails.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptisis 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.	
		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.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ 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.

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. XVI.—(VITAL.)

Statement showing the worthiness among the Councils in the Jarris and Sub-Jarris of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

[illegible]

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1814.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Serial number.		Jails.		Number remaining at close of year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number:		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1914.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	E.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.																							
1	Baglanmundry.	2	1	68	1	70	2	72	376	62	379	22	1	23	39	1	40	3	3	...	...	6	
2	Velour.	62	1	12	...	67	561	67	661	67	67	67	67	67	2	10	2	5	...	...	...		
3	Trichinopoly.	1	...	10	...	11	122	1	122	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...		
4	Chinnai.	56	...	477	22	534	534	56	477	477	365	10	31	133	1	161	1	1	...	...	...		
5	Chinnai.	36	1	819	55	873	36	515	472	532	133	15	151	140	21	131	6	1	...	...	...		
6	Chinnai.	30	...	49	...	79	18	29	48	68	29	336	336	135	...	136	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Salour.	10	...	457	...	272	...	272	272	...	272	183	99	71	4	75	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Salour.	10	...	457	...	272	...	272	272	...	272	183	99	71	4	75	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Vizagapatnam.	10	...	167	13	177	13	190	3139	684	3823	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Jails.																							
10	Cuddalore.	8	...	161	...	169	...	161	753	783	19	...	19	47	...	47	70	1	...	...	...		
11	Pandjore.	2	...	6	1	8	...	9	91	99	3	...	3	73	...	73	4	...	...	...	...		
12	Palanokotah.	14	...	178	...	192	...	192	1717	1717	105	...	102	151	10	161	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Madurai.	14	1	628	20	672	30	702	2935	277	6212	20	4	88	7	101	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Bombay.	5	...	161	11	166	11	177	846	894	75	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails.																							
		237	3	3,433	112	3,710	115	3,825	279,509	6,111	245,738	2,120	59	2,188	1,255	54	1,280	108	2	110	...	...	
Subsidiary Jails.																							
		1,456	50	38,218	1,017	39,674	1,607	11,341	1,704,588	58,536	1,705,111	11,192	363	12,085	6,772	322	7,094	19,730	703	20,433	26	1	
Grand total ...		1,713	53	41,671	1,729	43,384	1,752	15,166	4,914,117	61,701	5,008,537	13,421	652	14,273	8,007	376	8,383	19,858	706	20,562	26	1	
Grand total ...		...	...	40,831	1,802	43,712	1,660	41,402	4,940,977	62,963	5,020,960	13,529	658	14,187	8,271	396	8,670	19,900	652	19,952	14	1	

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 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1914, in the part of the Jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	6	...	17	4	...	...	(a) 18	...	...	...	16	2	340	403	141	RS. A. P. 4,041 14 0	RS. A. P. 8,081 11 6	(a) Eighteen cells in the quarantine yard have been set apart for undertrial prisoners, and any excess among quarantine prisoners are confined in these cells.
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	98	528	729					
		Total ...	47	...	59	4	20	...	18	...	...	...	16	100	868	1,132				
		Total average population ...	12'60	47	(a) 61'49	3'39	12'79	...	3'62	03	...	...	4'50	57'50	812'35	968'74				
2	Vellore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	(b) 314	401	120	3,423 7 3	52,833 3 2	(b) One hundred and ten cells were completed and occupied during the year.	
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	...	...	24	...	...	...	10	...	88	959	1,157					
		Total ...	64	12	73	5	24	...	...	...	10	...	94	1,273	1,558					
		Total average population ...	11'43	1'02	74'33	3'36	10'07	...	5'61	...	10	...	1'00	85'36	1,124'63					1,317'57
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	147	153	152	3,529 7 0	2,978 8 10	(c) The under-trial prisoners were confined in the cells for male convicts and the juveniles in separate cells. (d) One tubercular ward for eight patients was brought to use during the year.
		Do. without do. ...	(d) 80	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	44	1,105				
		Total ...	82	...	40	...	48	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,252	1,429					
		Total average population ...	22'23	...	26'84	...	29'54	...	(e) 1'14	...	02	...	(e) 47	...	899'82	950'06				
4	Colombatore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	61	...	4	...	...	2	696	(e) 842	123	8,216 14 9	19,142 9 9	(e) The increase in the number of cells and decrease in barracks, are due to the conversion of association blocks into cells effected.
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	5	309	(e) 535					
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	80	...	61	...	4	...	...	10	996	1,377				
		Total average population ...	7'33	...	48'32	...	60'22	...	40'82	1'72	57	...	30	81	791'48	951'63				
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	20	10	257	350	45	3,109 11 4	12,008 8 0	(f) A new civil debtors' ward for fifty-two prisoners having been completed during the year, the old Civil debtors' ward which had accommodation for thirty prisoners has been made available for male convicts; hence increase of 30 in column 16. The under-trial prisoners were confined in the quarantine cells.
		Do. without do. ...	59	8	48	...	...	...	29	5	...	5	...	36	285	309				
		Total ...	59	8	65	...	...	...	29	5	54	5	20	46	892	1,003				
		Total average population ...	5'60	10	40'16	2'18	...	...	25'80	67	10'64	04	18'10	4'69	740'02	854'30				
6	Cannanore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	1	2	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	167	136	5,059 4 10	28,748 14 11	(g) Fifteen new quarantine cells were added during the year.
		Do. without do. ...	57	4	...	...	(f) 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	(f) 885	1,018				
		Total ...	58	6	60	5	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	984	1,185				
		Total average population ...	12'01	20	38'46	06	29'79	...	1'48	...	...	...	...	10'70	573'89	666'49				
7	Salem.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	60	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	636	736	103	841 2 5	8,416 2 9	The juveniles were confined in separate cells.
		Do. without do. ...	35	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	109				
		Total ...	35	...	60	...	36	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	674	845				
		Total average population ...	6'32	...	41'14	...	23'61	...	29'13	...	...	...	...	17	140'54	512'11				
8	Bellary.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	(g) 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	388	443	89	1,073 14 11	7,205 15 0	(g) Fifteen new quarantine cells were added during the year.
		Do. without do. ...	47	...	36	...	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	187	311				
		Total ...	47	...	83	...	5	...	36	...	...	...	8	...	575	754				
		Total average population ...	33'71	...	67'90	...	5'27	...	21'00	...	...	...	85	...	522'82	654'55				
9	Vizagapatnam.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	(i) 216	299	84	3,085 0 10	2,186 13 3	(h) An under-trial ward for forty-eight prisoners was completed during the year. (i) Six old solitary cells have been converted into a store room.	
		Do. without do. ...	38	...	26	...	10	...	(h) 48	...	...	...	...	...	247					369
		Total ...	40	...	71	...	10	...	48	...	...	...	6	493	668					
		Total average population ...	7'80	02	57'23	...	2'62	...	6'29	35	...	...	2'08	482'17	559'46					
District Jails.																				
10	Cuddalore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	262	281	248	573 15 1	1,115 6 0	The excess civil prisoners were accommodated in the observation and the under-trial blocks.
		Do. without do. ...	20	4	45	...	14	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	123				
		Total ...	22	4	45	...	14	...	30	...	...	...	...	17	272	404				
		Total average population ...	5'75	...	10'00	...	25'05	...	7'70	...	...	...	24	...	252'06	310'40				

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 1914—concluded.

16

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

2	3	4	5					6				
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.												
Rajahmundry ...	2,039	451	206	541	244	61	1,052	164	279	68	25	536
Vellore ...	2,283	260	184	678	481	246	1,589	118	214	84	24	440
Trichinopoly ...	1,395	224	124	395	193	67	779	74	202	86	30	392
Coimbatore ...	1,231	124	134	394	218	113	859	72	135	26	15	248
Penitentiary ...	1,659	525	...	502	246	129	877	...	102	48	17	257
Canunore ...	1,242	191	103	434	240	76	853	46	94	37	21	198
Salem ...	950	240	94	235	162	114	605	35	61	7	2	105
Bellary ...	1,248	136	232	391	155	37	815	156	68	59	14	297
Vizagapatam ...	713	115	86	182	101	59	423	47	82	35	11	175
District Jails.												
Cuddalore ...	757	107	50	227	226	117	620	5	18	4	...	30
Tanjore ...	355	25	23	90	98	97	308	12	8	2	...	22
Palamcottah ...	629	80	...	278	114	78	470	...	62	11	6	79
Madura ...	1,058	174	245	403	147	11	806	32	43	1	...	76
Berhampur ...	546	37	81	308	84	15	488	9	9	2	1	21
Grand total ...	16,114	2,639	1,562	5,058	2,709	1,220	10,549	773	1,467	470	166	2,876
Total for 1913 ...	16,223	2,614	1,498	4,758	2,857	1,208	10,321	775	1,753	575	190	3,293

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

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 ...	...	137	71	55	15	36	95	289	106	25	59	117	395	22	6 6	2 0 3
2	Vellore ...	...	224	112	57	24	34	98	266	141	31	61	166	240	21	14 0	1 12 5
3	Trichinopoly ...	6	180	91	56	26	38	87	216	443	26	51	129	259	28	2 6	1 9 0
4	Coimbatore ...	...	73	60	74	29	38	76	235	483	29	59	121	267	34	1 0	2 14 4
5	Penitentiary ...	...	82	79	32	28	57	89	241	650	28	51	111	293	28	8 0	2 6 11
6	Canannore ...	...	50	49	36	22	41	79	215	520	29	61	139	341	60	2 6	2 12 3
7	Salem ...	2	88	33	54	31	39	83	236	487	28	56	110	281	21	7 0	3 1 3
8	Bellary ...	...	118	43	22	14	35	95	327	339	24	59	131	187	22	11 0	1 7 1
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	160	33	66	12	38	89	281	383	39	65	158	267	35	4 0	2 10 2
District Jails.																	
10	Cuddalore ...	...	76	33	16	8	34	87	267	377	29	55	127	267	23	3 6	1 5 3
11	Tanjore ...	...	95	52	21	3	52	102	266	323	32	64	151	322	21	1 0	1 2 11
12	Palamcottah ...	2	34	39	33	6	35	93	270	293	28	59	124	240	22	5 0	2 5 9
13	Madura ...	...	4	3	1	4	33	78	108	163	25	67	108	122	29	7 0	6 10 0
14	Berhampur ...	...	26	17	9	1	33	82	376	375	30	56	159	375	8	5 0	0 12 4

NOTE.—Sixteen convicts sentenced to less than one year who earned special remission have been excluded from this statement.

STATE

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

1	Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	241	6	401	4	200	...	135	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	11	...	21	...	11	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	14	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	164	6	23	...	14	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	21	3	35	2	30	4	18	5
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	20	4	26	...	41	...	14	...
Chap. XI, sec. 215 ...	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence ...	26	2	54	2	35	...	12	...
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	7	...	12	...	5	...	3	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	1	...	2	2	4	...	1	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	16	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	51	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	2	...	10	...	9	...	7	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a Thug ...	10	10	14	4	1	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	...	5	...	8	...	5	...	3
Chap. XVI, secs. 324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ...	501	60	193	1	76	...	14	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	188	8	263	2	177	...	74	2
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	43	3	26	...	12	1	4	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	40	4	101	1	34	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	5	...	14	...	13	4	17	1
Chap. XVI, sec. 376.	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914.

2																3		
jail during the year 1914 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.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	10	1,044		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	6	297		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	14	122		
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	5	110		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	4	133		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	53		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10		
...	1	8	...	21	...	1	...	140	7	10	...	69	4	250	12	262		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	...	55	...	34	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	143	...	143		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	40		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	61	845		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38	1	25	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	775	16	791		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	4	91		
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	5	187		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	3	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	9	90		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		

STATEMENT D—

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

1	Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	1,437	103	1,807	122	1,822	51	527	12
	Chap. XVII, secs. 384 and 385.	11	...	12	...	11	...	3	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 382, 392 and 394.	8	...	8	...	57	...	127	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	...	...	7	...	2	...	5	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	8	...	24	1	22	...	2	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	66	4	148	1	73	3	28	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	62	13	107	19	100	5	41	1
	Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	27	...	36	1	55	1	36	1
	Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	12	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	51	2	83	1	57	...	15	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	115	11	46	1	12	...	2	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	47	2	376	14	522	10	96	...
	Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	7	...	5	...	6	...	14	...
	Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	2	...	33	...	17	...	1	...
	Chap. XXI, sec. 500 to 502.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	34	3	5	...	4	...	...	...
	G.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	...	...	8	...	120	5	1,067	4
	Offences against other laws ...	4,803	392	877	61	302	32	30	...
	Total for Central and District Jails ...	2,418	153	4,691	245	3,652	120	2,310	30
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	5,637	492	122	3	205	2	...	...
	Grand total ...	8,055	645	4,813	248	3,860	122	2,310	30
	Grand total for 1913 ...	7,908	695	4,890	231	3,610	85	2,184	49

* Excludes two criminal lunatics

included.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1914 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				Sentence to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
357	4	168	2	24	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	6,153	291	6,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
105	..	16	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	1	326
18	...	143	...	53	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	249	...	249
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	58
17	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	8	347
28	2	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	40	404
22	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	3	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	4	218
2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	12	189
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	..	29	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,161	26	1,187
18	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46
36	..	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	10	1,287
8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,024	485	6,509
827	14	601	11	170	2	2	...	152	7	45	...	69	4	14,937*	586	15,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,967	497	6,464
827	14	601	11	170	2	2	...	152	7	45	..	69	4	*20,904	1,083	21,987
823	11	681	14	181	...	13	1	153	10	44	...	60	1	20,547	1,097	21,644

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 20th March 1915.
No.—A.

Order—No. 1343, Judicial, dated 15th June 1915.

The report of the Inspector-General of Prisons on the administration of the jails in the Presidency for the year 1914 has been submitted with the usual punctuality.

2. The number of convicts admitted during the year was 21,989, or 344 more than in 1913; the number of under-trial prisoners was 24,623, practically the same as in the previous year; while the number of civil prisoners admitted was 3,639, or 685 more than in 1913. The daily average prison population has fallen from 11,400 to 11,326.

3. Of the 24,623 under-trial prisoners received in 1914, 34·05 per cent. were convicted and 57·96 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 34·9 and 57·8 respectively. The proportion of persons against whom prosecutions failed after they had been subjected to imprisonment in jail is still high and the Govern-

Year.	Average period of detention of prisoners pending trial before magistrates.	ment again desire to impress on the magistracy the need for the exercise of care in remanding accused persons to custody. It is satisfactory that the average period of detention of prisoners pending trial before magistrates was less than in previous years, as will be seen from the figures in the margin.
1910	15·4 days	
1911	14·56 "	
1912	14·84 "	
1913	13·69 "	
1914	12·44 "	

4. The number of offenders admitted to jail under the age of 15 was 119 (i.e., 107 boys and 12 girls). The corresponding figures for the previous five years are compared below :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1909	288	70	358
1910	296	67	363
1911	209	82	291
1912	158	120	278
1913	159	48	207
1914	107	12	119

The Governor in Council is glad to note the considerable reduction in the number of juveniles committed to prison, especially in the number of girls. This result is no doubt due to the attention paid to this important subject by District Magistrates.

5. The Governor in Council has perused with satisfaction the favourable report on the working of the Tanjore District Jail, which is devoted exclusively to adolescent criminals. A qualified instructor has recently been added to the staff of this jail for teaching agriculture, in view of the large proportion of the prisoners in it who belong to the cultivating classes. In order to assist convicts on release from this jail to begin life, the Government have sanctioned the grant in each case of a small sum of money, in addition to the grant of the expense incurred in journeying back to the prisoner's home and the gift of clothing where necessary.

6. Seven escapes from jails and two from sub-jails took place during the year; all but one of the escaped prisoners were recaptured. There was a considerable decline in the total number of offences committed by prisoners and in the number of punishments awarded. Excluding warnings, each prisoner received on an average less than one punishment in the year. In the matter of the punishment of prisoners, the year established a record, corporal punishment having been awarded in only eight cases. There was also a great reduction in the number of cases in which fetters were imposed. It is the habitual who is most prone to offend against jail discipline and all the eight whippings were inflicted on men of this class. With a view to the separation of habitual prisoners from the rest of the jail population, the Salem Central Jail has been set apart for the confinement of the more pronounced type of habitual criminal and orders have also been issued for the segregation of the other habituals in the close prisons of the other central jails.

7. The Government notice that considerable progress has been made in imparting elementary education to convicts in the first-class central jails and in the second-class central jail at Salem and that moral and religious lectures are delivered to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose. The success of this experiment is encouraging and the Governor in Council desires that instruction shall be given in all central and district jails and that the staff already employed on educating prisoners be increased and improved where necessary. The instruction of prisoners requires qualities above the average in the teacher and great care should be taken to select suitable men. The Inspector-General should consider whether instruction should not be given to female convicts also.

The Government are indebted to the gentlemen who have undertaken the honorary duty of imparting religious and moral instruction, and they hope that their example will be followed. The Inspector-General should report the number of jails in which such instruction is now given and the facilities offered for imparting it. The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, who presented a sum of Rs. 200 to the library at the Madras Penitentiary.

8. The ratio per mille of daily sick was the same as in the previous year, but the death-rate among the prisoners, which was 7.9 in 1913, rose to 11.8 per mille. This mortality rate, though somewhat higher than that of 1913, which was a specially healthy year, compares favourably with the death-rates of preceding years. There was a decided improvement in the figures relating to prisoners' weighments; 65.46 per cent. of the convicts gained weight, as compared with 63.60 in 1913; and only 17.85 lost weight, against 20.29 in the previous year. The health of the Coimbatore Jail was remarkable, and the Government note with satisfaction that it is ascribed to the excellent work of Major Cameron, I.M.S., whose investigation of the prevalence of intestinal worms will be brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General in order that the attention of other medical officers may be invited to its importance.

9. Excluding the outlay incurred by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 15,42,558. It exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 39,508. The cost per head rose from Rs. 83-2-8 to Rs. 84-6-11. The increase has been chiefly under manufactory and dietary charges. The advance in dietary charges is reported to be mainly due to the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to prisoners accustomed to the exclusive use of rice prior to admission to jail. It has been suggested that the courts far too readily accept the statements declaring prisoners to be rice-eaters. District and Sub-divisional Magistrates should, when they visit jails, examine a number of cases to see whether prisoners have been

improperly classified by the courts as rice-eaters; the attention of the Inspector-General will in this connection be drawn to G.O. No. 1241, Judicial, dated the 27th May 1914. The net cash earnings of the industries carried on in the jails by convict labour amounted to Rs. 1,55,321 only, compared with Rs. 1,93,561 in the previous year.

10. At the close of the year accommodation was available in the central and district jails and the civil jail at Madras for 12,103 prisoners, compared with 11,872 at the end of 1913. The daily average population for the same jails stood at 9,081. There was a satisfactory advance made during the year in the provision of cellular accommodation, 368 cells having been added during the year, against an average of 80 in preceding years.

11. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with approval the good work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 79 of the report. Colonel Macnamara has, since the end of the year, been called to military duty, and it is improbable that he will return to the post of Inspector-General. He has held that important office for more than eight years and the Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the energy and zeal with which Colonel Macnamara has performed its duties. He has paid special attention to the subject of the health of prisoners and the marked improvement in this respect that has taken place in recent years is largely due to the skill and labour he has devoted to this side of prison administration.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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