

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1919

CONTENTS

Introductory ...	PARAS.
Inspector-General of Prisons ...	1
Classes of prisons ...	2
	3

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

General summary ...	4
Statement D—Classification of offences ...	5
Statement No. I—Convicts ...	6
Statement No. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners ...	7
Civil prisoners ...	8
State prisoners ...	9
Statement No. II—Religion of convicts ...	10
Do. Age of convicts ...	11
Do. Education of convicts ...	12
Do. Previous occupation of convicts ...	13
Statement No. III—Nature and length of sentences ...	14
Statement No. IV—Previously convicted prisoners ...	15
Youthful offenders ...	16
Tanjore Borstal Institution for adolescents ...	17
Statement No. V—Escapes and recaptures ...	18
Statement No. VI—Offences and punishments ...	19
Corporal punishments ...	20
Conduct of habituals ...	21
Education of convicts ...	22
Fetters ...	23
Statement No. VII—Prison officers ...	24
Statement C—Remission system ...	25
Statement No. VIII—Diet scales ...	26

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total expenditure ...	27
Establishment charges ...	28
Dietary charges ...	29
Hospital charges ...	30
Clothing and bedding ...	31
Sanitation charges ...	32
Charges for moving prisoners ...	33
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	34
Travelling allowances ...	35
Contingencies ...	36
Extraordinary charges ...	37
Statement G ...	38
Grand total of expenditure ...	39
Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts ...	40
Statement No. XII—Net cash earnings ...	41
Statement No. XII-A ...	42
Statement No. XII-B ...	43
Statement No. XIII ...	44
Value of supplies made by jails for departmental use ...	45

VITAL STATISTICS

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and mortality ...	46
Death-rates in the several classes of jails ...	47
Cannanore ...	48
Penitentiary ...	49
Trichinopoly ...	50
Vizagapatam ...	51
Vellore ...	52
Other Central jails ...	53
District Jail, Madura ...	54
Other District jails ...	55
Subsidiary jails ...	56

	PAGES.
Statement No. XV—Classes of diseases	57
Cholera	58
Dysentery	59
Malarial fevers	60
Tubercle of the lungs	61
Anæmia and debility	62
Pneumonia	63
Diarrhœa	64
Statement No. XVII—Mortality according to periods of sentence undergone	65
Statement B—Prisoners' weighments	66
Water-supply and sanitation in jails	67

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

Statement A—Accommodation	68
Visits to jails	69
Inspections	70
Expenditure on jail buildings	71
Records, civil stores and service registers	72
General features of the year	73
Matters of administrative importance	74
Conduct of jail establishment	75
Conduct of jail officers	76
Annual Reports of Superintendents of Central Jails	77

APPENDIX I.—STATEMENTS

JUDICIAL

	PAGES
General summary showing the distribution of all classes of prisoners	22 & 23
STATEMENT No. I.—Admission and disposal of convicts	24 & 25
Do. II.—Religion, age, previous occupation and state of education of convicts	26 & 27
Do. III.—Sentences of convicts	28 to 31
Do. IV.—Number of re-convicted criminals admitted	32
Do. V.—Escapes and recaptures of convicts	33
Do. VI.—Jail offences and punishments	34
Do. VII.—Employment of convicts as Prison officers	35
Do. VIII.—Diet scales for Europeans and Anglo-Indians (Central, District and Sub-Jails), including punishment diets	35 to 38

FINANCIAL

STATEMENT No. IX.—Expenditure in guarding and maintenance	39 to 42
Do. X.—Expenditure compared with three preceding years	43 & 44
Do. XI.—Employment of convicts	45
Do. XII.—Cash earnings of convicts	46
Do. XIII.—Net cost of prisoners	47

VITAL

STATEMENT No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality amongst all classes	48 to 51
Do. XV.—Admission and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts	52
Do. XVI.—Mortality according to length of original sentences (abolished).	53
Do. XVII.—Mortality according to length of time passed in jail	54

MISCELLANEOUS

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—Particulars regarding under-trial prisoners	55
Do. A.—Nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners	56 to 58
Do. B.—Condition of prisoners discharged	59
Do. C.—Working of the remission system	59
Do. D.—Nature of crimes for which convicts were imprisoned	60 to 63

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

STATEMENT No. XII-A.—Statement of assets of the manufacturing departments of Central and District Jails	66 & 67
Do. No. XII-B.—Comparative statement of manufactures	68
Do. E showing the cost per head after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year	68
Do. F showing population, sickness and mortality of the subsidiary jails of the several districts	61
Do. G showing the expenditure in the sub-jails of the several districts	70 to 72

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
24th March 1920.

From

MAJOR J. P. CAMERON, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME (JUDICIAL) DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

SIR,

Introductory. I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1919.

2. Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Palk, I.M.S. (Retired), was in charge of the department from the beginning of the year to the 17th April, when I relieved him, and continued in charge to the end of the year.

3. There was no change in the number of central and district jails during the year, viz., 9 and 5 respectively. The Civil Jail at Madras remained open throughout the year for the confinement of civil debtors of the City of Madras. A new sub-jail at Kunnamangalam, in the Calicut taluk of the Malabar district, was opened during the year, in pursuance of G.O. No. 1734, Home (Judicial), dated 30th July 1919, and the sub-jail at Vayalpad in the Chittoor district, which was reported as closed during the year 1918, was ordered, in G.O. No. 2115, Home (Judicial), dated 16th September 1919, to be considered as remaining open until further orders. The number of sub-jails, in consequence, was 320 at the end of the year as against 318 at the beginning.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 15,249 prisoners of all classes; 140,262 were received and 139,160 were discharged, leaving General summary. 16,351 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined rose from 13,375.76 to 16,098.04, which latter is the highest on record since the famine year of 1877. The scarcity which prevailed and the high prices of foodstuffs during the year are largely responsible for the great rise in the criminal population. Criminal statistics are invariably influenced by the cost of living.

5. Of the 31,959 convicts admitted into jails and sub-jails by direct committal during the year, 23,451 or 73.38 per cent were for offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the remaining 8,508 or 26.62 per cent for offences under other laws. The corresponding ratios for the preceding year were 72.94 and 27.06 per cent respectively. Compared with the preceding year, offences against property, Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, rose from 12,781 to 13,372 and largely account for the general rise in the convict population. Convictions for theft rose from 8,093 to 12,224, robbery and aggravated theft from 374 to 408, dacoity from 466 to 870, criminal breach of trust from 404 to 513, receiving and concealing stolen property from 640 to 824 and house breaking and house trespass from 2,264 to 2,897. Failure to give security and offences against other laws increased from 963 and 6,547 to 1,256 and 8,508 respectively. There were in all 420 cases of murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, as compared with 389 in the previous year. An appreciable reduction will be noticed under offences against the public tranquillity (894 to 728) and offences by public servants (110 to 23). Other headings call for no special remarks.

6. The convict population on the 1st January 1919 stood at 10,567 males and 234 females. During the year, 30,410 males and 1,550 females were admitted by direct committal as compared with 23,180 and 1,016 respectively in the previous year. The largest number of direct committals, viz., 2,674 was from the Vizagapatam district. Malabar contributed the next largest number, viz., 2,512 and Madras and Kistna followed with 1,941 and 1,911 respectively. There were 35,186 convicts received by transfer, as compared with 28,791 in 1918. Of this number, 5,384 (including 43 from other provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence, 29,656 were received into sub-jails en route to jails or other sub-jails, and 116 were admitted into the Penitentiary for deportation. Of those discharged during the year, 2,534 were released on appeal, 23,463 on expiry of sentence, 2,651 under the remission rules and 2,351 by order of Government. The figures for the preceding year were respectively 2,436, 17,423, 2,880 and 245. Of those released by order of Government, 1,515 were set at liberty on the 19th July, in commemoration of the Signature of Peace. One hundred and seventeen convicts were deported to the Andamans; 23 were transferred to Lunatic Asylums; 14 escaped and remained at large at the end of the year; 58 were executed and 452 died. At the close of the year, 12,262 convicts remained in custody as compared with 10,801, in the year previous. The daily average number of convicts was 11,429.15, or 1,520.36, greater than in 1918.

7. There were 4,057 prisoners of this class confined in jails and sub-jails at the beginning of the year, and 70,045 were received during the year, making a total of 74,102. Of this total population, excluding transfers and those that remained in jails at the end of the year pending trial, 17,154 or 43.00 per cent were convicted and 22,589 or 56.62 per cent were acquitted and released. The corresponding ratios for the previous year were 37.71 and 61.92 per cent respectively. There were 60 escapes, 59 being from sub-jails, and 90 deaths, 77 of which occurred in sub-jails. The daily average population advanced from 3,076.86 in 1918 to 4,363.24. Prisoners awaiting trial before Sessions Courts were detained on an average for 44.11 days, and those pending trial before Magistrates for 17.60 days. The figures for the preceding year were 31.52 and 12.80 respectively.

8. The year opened with 391 civil prisoners in custody; 3,071 were admitted during the year and 3,055 were released. Eight prisoners died and 14 were transferred, leaving 385 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average was 300.65 as compared with 390.11 in the previous year.

9. There were 5 State prisoners in confinement at the beginning of the year and 4 were admitted during the year. Of these, two were released and placed under police surveillance, and 3 were handed over to the Commissioner of Police for removal to the Straits Settlements. Four prisoners remained at the close of the year.

10. Of the 31,959 convicts admitted during the year, 2.70 per cent were Christians, 8.34 per cent Muhammadians and 88.96 per cent Hindus as compared with 2.86, 7.69 and 89.45 respectively in 1918.

11. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of admissions during the year, it is gratifying to note that the number of convicts admitted under the age of sixteen years only slightly exceeded the admissions of the previous year, viz., 116 against 107. No remarks are called for in regard to convicts returned under other age periods, as the increases over the figures of the previous year more or less correspond with the rise in the total admissions.

12. The percentages of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year work out to 14.28 and 85.72 respectively as compared with 16.54 and 83.46 in the previous year.

13. About 55 per cent of those admitted to jail belonged to the agricultural classes, the percentage last year being 50.13. No special remarks are called for with regard to the other figures in the statement, as they do not vary much from year to year.

14. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 6.77 to 5.94, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment rose from 92.98 to 93.83. The number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, viz., 69, shows an increase of nine over the figure for 1918: and three convicts were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping as against one in the previous year. Of the total number admitted, 108 were sentenced to death, 183 to transportation for life and 70 to transportation for a term of years. The corresponding figures for 1918 were 109, 160 and 69. The number of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month, and exceeding one month and under six months, increased from 7,500 to 9,323 and 11,885 to 16,253 respectively. Increases are noticeable under other headings as well and are due to the general increase in admissions during the year. Of the 12,262 convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, 24 were under sentence of death, 478 under sentences of transportation for life and for a term of years, and 57 under sentences exceeding ten years. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 19, 499 and 89 respectively.

15. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 3,696 had been previously convicted as against 2,748 in 1918. The former number includes 461 committed for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 2,218 had one previous conviction, 521 two previous convictions, and 496 more than two previous convictions. The percentage of convicts previously convicted to the total admissions was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 11.56 against 11.36. 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 ...	3,819	702	85	...	787	20.61
2	Vellore ...	4,391	828	...	...	828	18.86
3	Trichinopoly ...	2,034	468	...	...	468	23.01
4	Coimbatore ...	2,115	194	...	...	194	9.09
5	Penitentiary ...	2,335	456	...	...	456	19.53
6	Cannanore ...	1,592	191	...	...	191	12.00
7	Salem ...	223	131	...	...	131	58.74
8	Bellary ...	2,137	289	8	...	298	13.48
9	Vizagapatam ...	1,357	425	...	...	425	31.31
10	Cuddalore ...	1,157	234	...	...	236	20.40
11	Tanjore ...	40	3	...	...	3	7.50
12	Palamcottah ...	690	123	...	...	123	17.83
13	Madura ...	1,288	200	...	...	200	15.53
14	Berhampur ...	1,036	85	...	...	85	8.21
	Total ...	24,234	4,322	93	...	4,415	18.22
	Total for 1918 ...	19,159	3,356	...	1	3,357	17.52

The number of habituals admitted during the year under report was 4,415 or 18.22 per cent of the total admissions, as compared with 3,357 or 17.52 in 1918.

The separation of habituals from casuals, as required by section 27 of the Prisons Act, IX of 1894, is being carried out in all jails. The complete separation of the two classes is possible during the night, but can only be effected imperfectly during the day, owing to defective and insufficient workshop accommodation.

Some jails are better off than others in this respect, and it is hoped soon to establish a complete segregation in all jails by remedying defects in existing workshops and providing the additional workshops required. In the meantime, all jail officials are alive to the necessity of keeping casuals and habituals apart.

In the Salem Central Jail, which has been set apart for the confinement of habitual criminals of the incorrigible type, 588 habituels were in confinement at the commencement of the year, the lock-up at the end of the year being 680. The daily average was 605.83 as against 619.82 in 1918. In previous years, habituels admitted to jails in the Tamil-speaking area alone were transferred to the Salem Jail, while those admitted into jails on the West Coast and in the Telugu districts were segregated in the close prisons of these jails. During the year under report, habituels of the latter localities were also, in some cases, transferred to Salem, with a view to relieve overcrowding and to utilize the accommodation in the Salem Jail to its fullest extent. Unfortunately, the available accommodation is insufficient for our purpose, viz., the complete segregation of habitual offenders of the incorrigible class. I would like to see every member of this class—and there are some 1,500 in the jails of this Presidency—confined in a Special Habitual Jail.

Habituels of the less professional and degenerate type can be kept apart in ordinary jails in close prison annexes, but in order to remove all fear of contaminating influences it is of paramount importance to completely segregate the criminal degenerate. The question of setting aside an additional jail for the purpose, or converting a first-class Central Jail with the requisite accommodation, into a recidivist centre, is engaging my attention and proposals will be submitted when my plans are formulated.

The conduct of habituels is dealt with in paragraph 21 *infra*.

16. There was an increase from 36 to 52 in the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted during the year, of whom 41 were admitted into Central and District Jails and 11 into Sub-jails. The number of girls admitted, viz., 4, was the same as in the preceding year. Of the 52 juveniles admitted, seven had been previously convicted.

Forty-one boys were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, one boy was sent to the Salvation Army Children's Home at Bangalore and one was released by order of Government and the remaining five boys and four girls completed their sentences in jails.

It is very desirable for sufficient accommodation to be provided at the Reformatory School to enable fit subjects for reformatory treatment to be sent there direct. The present system of committing juveniles to jail to await transfer to the Reformatory School, on accommodation becoming available, is altogether wrong.

17. The designation Tanjore District Jail for adolescents was altered during the year to Tanjore Borstal Institution. There were 212 adolescents in the institution on the last day of 1918, of whom none were under 15 years of age, 191 were between 16 and 21 years, and 21 were aged 21 years and over. There were 40 committed direct to the institution during the year, and 539 were received by transfer from other jails. On a comparison of the figures with those of the previous year, it will be observed that advantage was taken of this institution to its utmost accommodating capacity. The age limit for admission was raised, as a tentative measure, to 23 years, in view of the general overcrowding that existed in jails, and spare accommodation being available in the institution.

The usual Borstal course of developing the mind and body was adopted—viz., compulsory school attendance for a couple of hours daily, physical drill and exercises for one hour, and five hours industrial training. The chief industries taught in the institution are carpentry, weaving, tailoring, sandal making and brick masonry—all of which are under expert instructors. Practical lessons in agriculture are also given to selected boys by a specially qualified instructor. There is a good library and every facility is afforded to the boys to make use of it. Regular lectures are given on moral, religious, and other subjects by honorary lecturers specially appointed for the purpose, and everything possible is done to encourage and educate the boys on sound lines and provide them with a sense of courage and confidence to face the world on release.

During the year, four boys were conditionally released by Government to work under the care of selected honorary probation officers. Of these, one failed to comply with the conditions upon which he was released, though he did not revert to crime, and was recommitted to the Tanjore Borstal Institution to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence. This case was dealt with in

G.O. No. 2933, dated 11th December 1919. Another boy working in the Rajah Mirasdar Hospital at Tanjore, fell ill, and has been recommended to Government for unconditional release. The two remaining boys are working satisfactorily and leading an honest life.

Of the five similarly released in the previous year, four, as far as I know, are doing well, but one is reported to have reverted to crime.

Probation officers are well enough in their way, but there is a lack of enthusiasm on the part of non-officials to come forward and undertake the after-care of Borstal inmates, and the establishment of an aid society to undertake this responsible and humanitarian work is a pressing necessity.

The special annual report on the aftercare of adolescents released from the institution will deal more fully with this subject.

It is proposed to increase the accommodation at Tanjore, which is inadequate, and as an excellent site exists for extension, plans and estimates have been called for, for providing 200 additional cells. It is also proposed to build a reformatory for girls, as an annexe to the new cellular prison for females that is about to be constructed at Vellore.

18. There were 24 escapes during the year, of which 10 were from Central and District Jails and 14 from Sub-jails. The corresponding figures for 1918 were 9 and 6, respectively. The escape of four habituels from the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, was the result of a pre-arranged plot, whereby one prisoner got out of his cell by bending the iron bar of the cell door, picked the padlocks of the three cells in which his accomplices were confined, set them at liberty, and, with the aid of a loom support obtained from one of the workshops, all effected their escape. One of the escapees was recaptured and, on prosecution, awarded an additional sentence. The other three are still at large. The two prisoners that escaped from the Bellary Central Jail were also habituels. The escape was effected from the bathing place, by means of the postern door, through which latrine receptacles are removed. One was recaptured and the other is still at large. At the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, a convict endeavoured to get away from the quarantine, which is only enclosed by palisading, when a favourable opportunity presented itself; and another managed to slip away when working in the warders' lines. Both were recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to additional terms of imprisonment. The escape from the Vellore Central Jail took place from the extramural sweeper gang—the convict making a dash for liberty when the warder's attention was withdrawn for a moment. He was recaptured within half an hour, and, on prosecution, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. At the Tanjore Borstal Institution, an habitual escaped from the quarantine enclosure at midday. The prisoner was recaptured the same day and awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment. Detailed reports on all escapes are received and scrutinized by me. The officers responsible for escapes are dealt with according to the merits of each case, and instructions issued to remedy such structural defects as helped to render the escapes possible.

19. Notwithstanding a rise in prison population during the year, the number of jail offences dealt with by Superintendents fell from 8,262 in the previous year to 7,606. Of this number, 5,613 were minor and 1,993 major offences. Nine offences were dealt with by Criminal Courts as against 16 in the year previous. Offences relating to work amounted to 3,313, those relating to prohibited articles to 1,535 and those relating to other breaches of jail rules to 2,754. There was only one case of assault as compared with two in 1918.

The total number of punishments and the ratio per cent of punishments to average strength correspondingly decreased from 8,364 and 84.41 in 1918 to 7,732 and 67.65 respectively. Warnings, separate and cellular confinement and imposition of hand-cuffs and fetters increased from 2,222, 291 and 1,910 to 2,244, 307 and 1,978 respectively; while combination of minor punishments and other punishments declined from 310 and 3,489 to 194 and 2,823. Penal diet was resorted to in 158 cases against 101 in 1918; and 15 prisoners were awarded penal diet with solitary confinement. Among Central Jails, Vizagapatam shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 1,355 with a percentage of 220.16, and Bellary follows with 101 and a ratio of 124.26 per cent. In both these jails, the majority of the offences related to work, the due performance of the day's task being insisted

upon. The Telugu prisoner is, as a rule, constitutionally idle and averse to steady labour and has to be kept up to the mark. In respect of District Jails, Cudallore takes the lead with 391 punishments. Judging by the ratio per cent of punishments to the daily average population, Salem comes next to Vizagapatam with a percentage of 125.12, which is not surprising in a Habitual Jail, where discipline has to be rigidly enforced. Taking the figures on the whole, there is nothing remarkable to note in regard to offences or punishments. Good order was maintained and tasks rigidly exacted; and there was no disturbance or plot against authority in any of the jails.

20. Corporal punishment was inflicted on 4 prisoners during the year as against 9 in the preceding year, the ratio per cent being .05 against .11. Of the four punishments, one was awarded at the Trichinopoly Central Jail on a casual for hiding himself in a drain with intent to escape. Two habituals were whipped at the Salem Central Jail, one for passing a piece of tobacco wrapped in his jacket to another convict and for spitting on the warder who discovered him; and the other for administering some poisonous seeds to four of his mates, who, in consequence, became very ill. At the Bellary Central Jail, an habitual was awarded 25 stripes for breaking a spinning wheel, abusing the warder in charge and refusing to work. Returns of whipping are received quarterly and reviewed by me and I am satisfied that in no case was the punishment undeserved. The fact that corporal punishment is reserved for the worst offences, and especially for cases of assault, mutiny and the like, is appreciated by Jail Superintendents, and they are not likely to abuse their power. This form of punishment is necessary as a deterrent factor in the hands of a Jail Superintendent to enable him to maintain authority and discipline.

The following table furnishes particulars of the whippings according to the number of stripes inflicted:—

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.	33,800	5,246	...	1	..	1	2	4	.01	.08	...	...
	For 1918	27,991	6,014	...	..	..	1	8	9	.03	.15	...	...

* Excludes offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, offences committed by female prisoners, offences committed in sub-jails and offences punished by warnings only.

21. At the commencement of the year, 3,372 habituals remained in confinement in Central and District Jails, and 4,419 were admitted during the year, making a total of 7,821 dealt with. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 3,136, 3,390 and 6,526 respectively. The habituals formed 22.34 per cent of the convict population and were the recipients of 3,088 of the total number of punishments, and 3 out of the 4 whippings.

A large number of habitual criminals are mentally defective and irresponsible, and it is not surprising that their behaviour in jail compares unfavourably with that of first offenders. These mental defects are at times very intractable; they help to furnish a large proportion of prison offences, and are often responsible for serious breaches of discipline. It is hoped that the time will soon come for special measures to be adopted for dealing with this class. Their reformation is highly improbable as they are mentally and physically unfit for ordinary discipline or work, and they require to be kept under permanent custodial care in an institution where discipline is not so rigorously enforced as in a Criminal Jail. To set them at large is merely to menace society.

22. The paid teaching staff continued to impart elementary education in the three R's and to deliver lectures on religious and moral subjects. Honorary lecturers appointed for the purpose visited the majority of jails from time to time to impart religious and moral instruction to prisoners, but sufficient enthusiasm is not displayed by the non-official community in this respect.

Elementary health lectures, on sanitation and the prevention of disease, are imparted on Sundays in all jails, as a matter of routine by the medical staff.

At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, a scheme was set on foot to bring about a co-ordination between the general instruction and technical training in jails. Under instructions from the Director of Industries, the Inspector of Industrial Schools visited the schools and workshops in five jails and furnished valuable suggestions which have been communicated to all jails for adoption.

The Weaving Expert attached to the Department of Industries has also started visiting jails with the view of advising and assisting us in this particular line. In all the principal jails, the chief industries are under expert supervision, and care is taken to give individual prisoners a sound industrial training, so as to enable them to earn a livelihood on release. I am satisfied that the general education of convicts, as carried out in jails, is satisfactory, and that the majority on release would be able to take advantage of their training if a properly organized Discharged Prisoners Aid Society existed to render them a helping hand in procuring suitable employment.

23. Fetters were imposed on 1,449 prisoners as a jail punishment and on 878 prisoners for purposes of safe custody. These figures are in excess of the corresponding figures for 1918, but were found necessary for maintaining discipline and to guard against escapes from extramural quarantine yards not provided with properly constructed compound walls.

24. A daily average of 713.50 males and 12.32 females were employed as prison officers during the year as compared with 699.06 and 11.45 respectively in 1918. The ratio per cent of those thus employed to the daily average population was 6.90 in respect of males and 5.09 in respect of females. In no jail was the prescribed 10 per cent limit exceeded. The total number of punishments meted out to convict officers advanced from 378 to 505.

25. The number of convicts released under the remission rules fell from 2,830 in 1918 to 2,671 in the year under report. Five convicts who came under the remission rules failed to gain any remission. A convict who was released from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, earned the highest amount of remission, namely, 1,371 days; and the maximum amount of gratuity of Rs. 55-5-0 was awarded to a convict released from the Central Jail, Vellore. Special remission for continuous good conduct for one year was awarded to 1,762 convicts as against 1,909 in the previous year. Extra remission for work turned out, over and above the prescribed task, was earned by 139 convicts. Gratuity in lieu of remission was earned by 25 convicts. Convicts, as a rule, prefer remission to gratuity for increased outturn of work.

26. No change took place during the year in the prescribed diet scales except in individual cases on medical recommendation. Rice was issued in three jails in lieu of ragi for short periods for reasons noted in paragraph 29.

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. 24,99,669-3-2, which differs by Rs. 3,186-4-7 from the figures furnished by the Accountant-General in the monthly statements of jail charges. The difference is due to certain adjustments not effected the particulars of which (excluding petty items of Rs. 10 and under) have been brought to the notice of that officer. The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 4,92,928 over that of the preceding year, and is due to increased charges under all heads except travelling allowances of non-gazetted officers, contingencies and manufactures. The large increase in

the prison population and the abnormal rise in prices of foodstuffs and other articles are mainly responsible for the great increase in expenditure during the year.

The difference between the total of Statement No. IX and the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 6,91,941 is due to the sum of Rs. 6,86,775 representing charges against manufactures, petty construction and repairs, general supervision, police custody and two other items not being included in the statement, the deduction of a sum of Rs. 5,906 realized by the sale of vegetables and unserviceable stores, etc., and to a charge of Rs. 740, representing the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, being added to the total expenditure as required by the orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the result is the sum of Rs. 18,07,723 which is the total exhibited in Statement No. IX.

28. Expenditure under this head increased by Rs. 71,079, and was chiefly due to the increased scale of local allowances sanctioned in G.O. No. 16, Financial, dated 7th January 1919, to subordinates on Rs. 50 and below, and to the debit to the Jail Department of the pay of Dr. Chester of the Rajahmundry Central Jail and Mr. Chamier of the Cannanore Central Jail which, in previous years, was debited to the Medical and Military Departments respectively. The cost per head, viz., Rs. 25-15-2 has not materially increased as the result of a larger prison population. Among Central Jails, Salem, as usual, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 59-15-10 owing to the employment of European warders and an additional strength of Indian warders to guard habitual convicts. The Penitentiary comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 47-3-10 due also to the employment of European warders and to the grant of house-rent and local allowances to clerks and warders. The Tanjore Borstal Institution shows the highest cost per head of jails classed as District Jails, viz., Rs. 61-11-2. This is due to the special establishment maintained at the institution. The high cost per head at Palamcottah and Berhampur is due to the debit of leave allowances of the Superintendent and the Jailor respectively.

29. The increase in the prison population and the high cost of ration articles account for the large expenditure under this head, viz., Rs. 10,34,725 which is nearly double that of the preceding year, viz., Rs. 5,38,099. The cost per head also increased from Rs. 41-7-0 to Rs. 65-8-0. Among Central Jails, the Penitentiary, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Trichinopoly and Salem show a cost per head of Rs. 75-10-7, Rs. 69-1-7, Rs. 66-3-2, Rs. 65-14-2 and Rs. 64-7-4, respectively, whereas the average rate for all Central and District Jails works out at Rs. 60-13-4. Of District Jails, Madura shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 65-9-7. The rates per head at Coimbatore, Salem and Madura are, however, reduced to below the average when the opening and the closing balances of stock for the year are taken into account. The difference in dietary charges between the various jails depends upon two factors, viz., the proportion of prisoners on rice diet and the purchase rate of ration articles. The high rates at the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Coimbatore Jails are chiefly due to the large number of prisoners on rice diet, and also, in the case of the Penitentiary, to the issue of European dietaries to European prisoners. The comparatively higher rates paid for food-grains at Trichinopoly and Madura account for the increased cost per head in those jails. The total cost and the cost per head would have fallen to some extent had it not been for the difficulty experienced in obtaining our full requirements in ragi from Mysore owing to the restrictions imposed by the authorities. Rice had to be issued in lieu of ragi in the jails at Cannanore and Bellary for varying periods for this reason, and in Madura, though ragi was available, rice was issued to all prisoners on medical grounds for several weeks during the prevalence of cholera in the vicinity.

On the advice of the Director of Civil Supplies, contracts for ration articles were entered into for a period of six months only instead of one year in the hope that better rates would be secured for the second half year—but, contrary to expectations, the rates obtained for the latter half of the year were, if anything, more unfavourable than those secured for the first half.

Vegetables and condiments were purchased to the value of Rs. 25,160 in 1919 as compared with Rs. 13,314 in 1918, owing to higher rates paid for these articles during the year. Vegetables to the value of Rs. 6,283 had to be purchased at the Penitentiary alone against Rs. 3,329 in the preceding year. Every effort is

being made to raise a larger supply of vegetables and condiments in jail gardens, with a view to reducing the cost of dieting and with the useful hints and suggestions put forward by the Deputy Director of Agriculture when visiting jails, I have every hope of improving the output. The Penitentiary, unfortunately, has no land to speak of, available for gardening operations.

30. The total expenditure and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 39,402 and Rs. 2-15-2 in 1918 to Rs. 80,206 and Rs. 4-15-9 in 1919. The Hospital charges. increase is due to the larger number of sick prisoners treated, to the enhanced price of medicines and hospital comforts, the outbreak of influenza in all jails and to the prevalence of cholera, dysentery, and smallpox in certain jails. Hospital bedding was renewed in all jails; a better quality of mattress and pillow were supplied and sheets and pillow cases provided on a more liberal scale. Medical stores were also supplied in larger quantities than in the previous year and this helped to swell the hospital charges. The highest cost per head (viz., Rs. 11-15-1), was at the Penitentiary, Madras, which was followed by Cannanore with Rs. 9-2-1, Vizagapatam, Rs. 8-6-5, Bellary, Rs. 7-13-10, Berhampur, Rs. 7-7-11 and Trichinopoly, Rs. 6-10-5. Rajahmundry returned the lowest figure, viz., Rs. 3-2-11. This jail was in the hands of a Medical Superintendent for the greater part of the year and, though situated in a district where conditions were particularly distressing, returned very creditable sick and mortality statistics.

31. This head shows an increase in the aggregate as well as in the cost per head, due to more clothing and bedding supplied on account of increased population and to the high price paid for twist and wool. The renewal of clothing and bedding on a large scale at Cuddalore, Rajahmundry, Berhampur, Bellary and Cannanore, accounts for the increase in the cost per head in those jails.

32. The total cost and the cost per head increased from Rs. 33,878 and Rs. 2-8-6 to Rs. 47,601, and Rs. 2-15-4, respectively, and is Sanitation charges. due largely to the enhanced rate charged for water-supply to the Penitentiary, Madras, to the erection of temporary sheds to relieve overcrowding, and the employment of temporary warders to guard prisoners segregated during the epidemic of cholera at Cannanore. The payment of taxes at the Civil Jail, Madras, and the distribution of the expenditure among a smaller population accounts for the increase in that jail.

33. The total expenditure and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 33,705 and Rs. 2-8-4 in 1918 to Rs. 49,836 and Rs. 3-1-6 in 1919. Charges for moving prisoners. The increase is due to the payment of trainage, road batta, etc., to a larger number of prisoners released during the year. No less than 2,372 convicts were released on the 19th July 1919, from the jails in the Presidency, in commemoration of the signature of Peace. The high cost noticed against the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, is due to heavy expenditure during the year in supplying aid money to adolescents released from the institution.

34. Though there was an increase in the total expenditure under this head, the cost per head declined from Rs. 3-13-0 to Rs. 3-11-3. The Miscellaneous services and supplies. gratuity paid to convicts released on Peace day and the high price paid for kerosine oil, fodder, etc., account for the increased expenditure. The high cost per head at the Penitentiary is due to charges for electric lighting.

35. The expenditure has declined from Rs. 5,740 to Rs. 3,712 and calls for no remarks. Travelling allowance.

36. The total expenditure and the cost per head declined from Rs. 19,595 and Rs. 1-7-5 to Rs. 17,723 and Rs. 1-1-7 respectively. The Contingencies. decrease is chiefly noticeable under the head "Rents, rates and taxes" probably owing to irregular payments of house and land taxes due to municipalities.

37. The total cost under this heading increased from Rs. 8,590 to Rs. 18,027 as also the cost per head from Re. 0-10-3 to Rs. 1-1-11. Extraordinary charges. The increase is due to the larger expenditure incurred in the purchase of articles, such as conservancy carts, latrine receptacles, iron undahs, lanterns, etc., the renewal of which had to be postponed in previous years owing to the financial stringency and the prohibitive cost of materials.

38. The daily average population in sub-jails rose from 3,237.39 to 4,601.69, and, consequently, the total expenditure and the cost per head increased from Rs. 2,61,796 and Rs. 80-13-10 to Rs. 4,49,357 and Rs. 97-10-5, respectively. The increase in the expenditure is noticeable under all the heads except "Travelling allowance" and "Contingencies". The grant of increased rates of local allowance for high prices accounts for the increased expenditure under "Establishment charges". The larger outlay under "Dietary charges" is due to the increase in the prison population and the abnormal prices paid for foodstuffs. As regards the increase under other heads, the reasons put forth under each head of charges in respect of Central and District Jails apply equally to sub-jails. Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 140-1-1 in the Malabar district to Rs. 78-3-8 in the Cuddapah district. The special sub-jails which are under my direct control show a cost per head above that of the respective districts in which the sub-jails are situated. The increase is apparently due to these sub-jails being guarded by special warder establishments. Mangalore, as usual, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 203-7-2, owing to the smaller population dealt with.

39. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head went up from Rs. 11,17,977 and Rs. 83-9-4 to Rs. 18,07,728 and Rs. 112-4-9, respectively, the net increase being Rs. 28-11-5 in the cost per head of daily average population, and accounted for largely under dietary, clothing and hospital charges.

40. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days advanced from 9,737.53 in 1918 to 11,278.09 during the year under report. In the latter figure are included 295.45 who were sick, 605.90 who were convalescent and infirm and 623.74 who were not employed for other reasons, such as, being en-route, on penal diet, etc. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 209.57, 467.21 and 515.74, respectively. The 10 per cent limit was only exceeded in respect of prison servants in the District Jail, Berhampur, where the small increase is due to the comparatively small daily average population. Increases are noticeable under all the heads of employment except in "Additions and alterations to Jail Buildings under the Public Works Department", the average number for which fell from 40.80 to 13.40, owing to the reduction of building work in consequence of financial stringency. The average number employed in gardening increased from 886.50 to 1,063.95 as also the value realized from the sale of garden produce from Rs. 32,477 to Rs. 34,062. Though an average of 4,961.63 prisoners was employed on manufactures, as compared with 4,393.32 in 1918, the percentage to the total number under sentence of labour declined from 45.12 to 43.99, and this was largely due to the lack of orders for jail-made goods from the public-consuming departments. Among individual jails, Salem reached the highest percentage, viz., 59.68; and is followed by Coimbatore with 56.77 and the Penitentiary with 52.99. Vellore returned 50.65 and Trichinopoly 47.28. Though Bellary shows the lowest percentage among Central Jails, this jail heads the list of second-class Central Jails, and is not far behind some of the first-class Central Jails, as regards total value of articles manufactured during the year—vide statement No. XII-B.

41. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,56,439-6-11, which is Rs. 845-0-6 more than the figures recorded in the books of this office. This difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been communicated to that officer. Excluding the sum of Rs. 5,906-14-2 realized by the sale of vegetables, etc., and including the sum of Rs. 15,611-5-3 being the value of convict labour employed in jail presses, the amount shown in column 8 of statement No. XII "Paid into the Treasury, etc.", was Rs. 7,65,298-14-0. Add to this Rs. 7,237-1-0, which represents cash in hand on 31st December 1919, and the total deposits of the year amount to Rs. 7,72,535-15-0 as compared with Rs. 10,07,835-7-0 in the preceding year. Including a sum of Rs. 4,742-15-0 (and Rs. 37-14-0 wrongly accounted for in 1918) which remained in hand at the beginning of the year, Rs. 5,66,398-11-0 were drawn from the treasury. The excess of the deposits over withdrawals represents the cash earnings of the year and amounts to

Rs. 2,06,137-4-0, as compared with Rs. 2,09,954-10-0 in the preceding year. During the year, supplies to the value of Rs. 2,60,600 were made to the Police Department against Rs. 2,53,389 in 1918. Owing to the cessation of hostilities, the value of supplies to the Military Department declined considerably, viz., from Rs. 88,254 to Rs. 17,212. The Coimbatore Jail shows the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 1,45,849-2-0 which includes press earnings of Rs. 2,142-4-1. This represents an increase of Rs. 66,403 over the preceding year, and is chiefly brought about by the recovery during the year of large outstandings of the previous year. Compared with 1918, Vellore, Bellary and Vizagapatam also show increases in cash earnings, while Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Cuddalore show a falling off. The remaining jails show *minus* cash earnings. The decrease in the earnings in the jails referred to above as well as *minus* cash earnings at the Penitentiary, Salem, Tanjore, Palamcottah, Madura and Berhampur, are reported to be chiefly due to one or other of the following causes:—

(1) Smaller orders from Government consuming departments, especially from the Military Department; (2) a larger amount of work than usual done for the Jail Department itself on which no profit is charged; (3) the higher prices paid for raw materials; (4) the cost of raw materials, especially twist, purchased in the previous year having been debited in the accounts of the current year; and (5) a greater portion of the amount of outstandings due to the jails not being adjusted within the year.

The average cash earnings per head, on the total average number employed on manufactures, fell from Rs. 47-3-0 to Rs. 41-9-0. The Coimbatore Central Jail shows the highest earnings per head, viz., Rs. 208-6-0, and Bellary comes second in this respect with Rs. 92-10-0. At Vellore, the average earnings amounted to Rs. 52-11-0 as compared with Rs. 21-9-0 in 1918. The average earnings at Vizagapatam were almost the same as in the previous year, while at Cannanore, Trichinopoly, and Rajahmundry they show a considerable decline, viz., from Rs. 33-5-0, Rs. 25-5-0 and Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 20-9-0, Rs. 7-5-0 and Rs. 4-15-0 respectively. Columns 12 and 13 of statement No. XII have been left blank in respect of the Penitentiary, Salem, Tanjore, Palamcottah, Madura and Berhampur as there were *minus* cash earnings in these jails. Had it not been for the large earnings at Coimbatore, the manufactory cash earnings of the year would cut a poor figure.

42. The true working of the Manufactory Department for the year is set out in this statement and it therefore furnishes a better means of gauging progress, or the reverse, than does statement No. XII which deals with cash earnings only. The total assets amounted to Rs. 2,16,493-7-0 as compared with Rs. 2,81,618-10-0 in 1918. This decline is chiefly due to lack of orders from the Military Department, owing to the termination of the War. Except Salem and Palamcottah, all other jails show a decline in assets when compared with the preceding year. The decrease at the Penitentiary and the Vellore Central Jail, is due to orders for the supply of boots and sandals to the Police Department being placed elsewhere during the year. The supply of coir to the Military Department at a loss, owing to the rise in the price of cocoanut muttays, accounts for the diminished assets of the Cannanore Central Jail. The decrease at Madura is due to poor sales to the public and a lack of orders from Government departments. The larger supplies made to meet the requirements of the Jail Department itself, on which no charges for labour or profit are allowed, helped to decrease the assets of several jails. If the sandal and boot industries are recovered, and the standardization of furniture and hospital clothing, is agreed to, the assets of future years would doubtless show considerable improvement, and what is more important—suitable and continuous employment would be available for convicts.

43. The total value of articles manufactured in jails declined from Rs. 9,71,542-7-3 in 1918 to Rs. 7,85,113-12-1 in the year under report. The percentage of labouring convicts employed on manufactures shows a slight decrease, viz., 46.64 against 47.12 in the preceding year. The decline in the value of manufactured articles is chiefly due to lack of orders.

44. The net cost of maintaining prisoners and the average net cost per head increased from Rs. 9,03,022-6-0 and Rs. 67-14-0 to Rs. 15,71,738-1-0 and Rs. 99-8-0, owing to the larger

prison population and high rates paid for ration and other articles. Coimbatore is the only jail which was self-supporting.

45. The value of supplies made during the year by the Jail Department to itself amounted to Rs. 2,27,362-2-3 as against Rs. 1,18,845-6-10 in 1918. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables sold to the public, which realized Rs. 34,062-0-11, is not included in this sum. Convict labour valued at Rs. 4,980-12-0 was supplied to the Public Works Department as compared with Rs. 3,562-0-0 in the preceding year.

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

Statement No. XIV—
Sickness and mortality.

46. The following table gives particulars of the sick and death-rates for the year 1919 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.
1915	12,181	160	13.2	3	131	134	.2	10.8	11.0
1916	12,440	164	13.2	3	147	150	.2	11.9	12.1
1917	12,136	179	14.7	13	175	188	1.1	14.4	15.5
1918	13,376	239	17.9	8	352	360	.6	26.3	26.9
1919	16,098	344	21.3	48	502	550	3.0	31.1	34.1

The year has been an unfortunate one as regards sickness and mortality. The abnormal rise in prison population, the miserable physical condition of admissions resulting from scarcity, prevailing high prices and adverse climatic and economic conditions, and the prevalence of epidemic influenza and cholera,—all contributed to the unfavourable statistics. And to these I would add the absence of experienced Jail Medical Officers. Jail mortality has been steadily rising for the past few years, and the fact cannot be disregarded that the steady increase in sickness and mortality dates from the reversion to military duty of permanent Medical Superintendents. Central Jails require whole time Medical officers if health conditions are to be satisfactorily maintained. It is impossible for an overworked District Medical and Sanitary Officer to devote the time required for scientific investigation and the practice of preventive methods, on which the health of a jail so largely depends.

The admissions to hospital rose from 6,996 in 1918 to 9,567 in the year under review, and the daily average sick increased from 239.30 to 343.60. There were 550 deaths during the year as compared with 360 in 1918, Influenza and Cholera being responsible for no less than 164 and 48 deaths respectively. Dysentery alone caused 87 deaths.

Of the deaths during the year, 452 were among convicts, 90 among under-trial prisoners and 8 among civil prisoners, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 261, 93 and 6 respectively.

Cannanore Central Jail returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 103, and Trichinopoly, Vellore, the Penitentiary, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry followed with 68, 59, 56, 35, 32 and 23 respectively. Sixteen deaths occurred in the Central Jail, Bellary, 14 in Madura, 6 in Berhampur, and 5 each in the jails at Salem and Cuddalore. There were 3 deaths in the District Jail at Palamcottah, and only one in the Tanjore Borstal Institution. Sub-jails contributed no less than 124 deaths. The Civil Jail, Madras, returned a clean sheet both as regards sickness and mortality.

47. In Central Jails, the death-rate per mille was 40.67, in District Jails 16.74 and in Subsidiary Jails 26.95, as compared with 27.61, 15.97 and 30.27 respectively in the year previous. These figures go to show that the larger penal institutions are responsible for the increase in mortality.

48. In this jail, the deaths advanced from 25 in the previous year to 103—the highest figure recorded in any jail during the year. The number admitted to hospital increased from 170 to 801 and the death-rate per mille from 29.47 to 91.35. Most of the admissions to hospital were for Influenza, Dysentery and bowel complaints. Of the deaths, 13 were from Cholera, 18 Dysentery, 21 Influenza, 11 Tubercle of lungs, 5 Pneumonia, 4 Enteritis, 4 Diarrhoea, 6 Bright's disease and 3 Ankylostomiasis. One prisoner committed suicide by jumping into a well. Of those who died, 16 were over 50 years of age, 32 were admitted to jail in bad health, 24 in indifferent health and 8 died within one month of admission.

49. The Penitentiary comes next with a death-rate of 58.26 per mille as compared with 30.84 in 1918. Of the 56 deaths that occurred during the year, Dysentery accounted for 28, Influenza and Tubercle of lungs for 11 each and Carbuncle 2. The remaining 4 deaths were due to various other causes. Of the number that died, 7 were over 50 years of age and 23 were admitted to jail in bad or indifferent health. Dysentery broke out in this jail towards the end of 1917, when the disease was epidemic in Madras, and was said to be influenzal in origin. Effective steps were taken during the year to stamp out the epidemic, with, I am glad to say, successful results. It is hoped, with a Medical Superintendent now in charge, the health statistics of this important jail will show considerable improvement. The Penitentiary is badly situated and the Indian Jails Committee was strongly in favour of providing a new Presidency Jail on a more open and suitable site.

50. The number admitted to hospital increased from 505 to 896, deaths from 49 to 68 and death-rate per mille from 44.41 to 49.34. Influenza caused 36 deaths, Tubercle of the lungs 12, Dysentery 5, Enteritis 4, Pneumonia 2 and other causes 1.

9. Ten prisoners died within one month of their admission to jail and 16 were over 50 years of age. No less than 29 were admitted in bad or indifferent health.

51. During the year, 32 deaths were returned from the Vizagapatam Central Jail of which 10 were due to Dysentery, 10 to Influenza, 2 to Cholera and 3 each to Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia. The other four deaths were due to Beri-beri, Enteritis, Colitis and Bright's disease, 1 each. It is a notable fact that only 4 of the 32 prisoners who died during the year were admitted in good health. The admission of sickly and emaciated prisoners from the Agency tracts plays havoc with the health statistics of this jail, and the mortality figures are not a true index of the health of the jail. Several prisoners were received in a moribund condition and had to be sent direct to hospital. Four prisoners actually died on the day of admission, 8 in two to fifteen days of admission, 7 within two months and 5 within three months of admission. These facts have been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, and he has been requested to issue instructions to the effect that prisoners are on no account to be transferred to the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, from sub-jails, unless passed medically fit for transfer, and that they are properly clothed, bedded and fed en route.

52. The number of deaths in the Vellore Central Jail also increased from 30 to 59 and the rate per mille from 21.48 to 37.83. The number of admissions to hospital (778) was twice that of the previous year and the daily average sick was 26.50 as against 16.01 in 1918. Thirty prisoners died of Influenza, 6 of Pneumonia, 7 of Tubercular diseases and the remaining deaths were due to other causes such as Syphilis, Malaria, Rheumatic fever, etc. Of the convicts who died, 13 were in jail only for periods under one month and 32 were admitted in bad health.

53. The mortality in the Coimbatore Central Jail though below the average for the Presidency, has risen from 17.11 in 1918 to 26.39. The number of deaths being 35 as against 20 in 1918. Deducting the 19 deaths due to Influenza, 16 deaths are not out of the way for a large jail like that at Coimbatore. Rajahmundry and Bellary have returned satisfactory health statistics, the number of deaths and death-rate in the former having fallen from 34 and 30.39 to 23 and 18.80, and in the latter from 31 and 41.88 to 16 and 19.26 respectively. Taking the adverse conditions of the year

into consideration, these results are very creditable. In Rajahmundry, only 6 prisoners out of those who died were admitted in good health and in Bellary only 2. Of all the Central Jails, Salem has returned the smallest number of deaths, viz., 5, and the improvement in death-rate, from 21.48 in 1918 to 7.31, is commendable.

54. This jail takes the lead among District Jails as regards unfavourable health statistics. There were 14 deaths in 1919 as compared with 9 in 1918. The ratio per mille also increased from 24.12 to 28.74. Of the 14 deaths, 4 were due to Influenza, 3 to Dysentery, 2 to Cholera, 2 to Tubercle of the lungs and the remaining 3 to other causes. Now that a whole-time Superintendent has been appointed to the jail, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will have more time at his disposal to give to its medical administration.

55. The District Jails at Cuddalore and Palamcottah and the Tanjore Borstal Institution have produced satisfactory results during the year under report, as will be evidenced from the appreciable fall in the ratio per mille of deaths to the average strength. Cuddalore had 5 deaths, Palamcottah 3, and the Borstal Institution 1. The 5 deaths at Cuddalore were due to 5 different causes having no particular bearing on jail life; the 3 deaths at Palamcottah were due to Smallpox, Tubercle of the lungs and Enteritis, and the solitary death that occurred at Tanjore was due to Influenza. The 6 deaths at the District Jail, Berhampur, have swollen the rate per mille, on account of the small daily average prison population as compared with other jails. Of the 6 prisoners who died, 4 were admitted in bad and indifferent health, and 2 died of Influenza.

56. The Subsidiary Jails returned 124 deaths as compared with 98 in the preceding year, but owing to the abnormal increase in population, viz., from 3,237.39 to 4,601.69, the death-rate fell from 30.27 in 1918 to 26.95 per mille. Of the 124 deaths, 47 occurred among convicts and 77 among undertrial prisoners. Cholera caused 31 deaths, Dysentery 21, Influenza 17, Diarrhoea 7, diseases of the heart 7 and Pneumonia 6; the other deaths were due to conditions such as smallpox, tuberculosis, Malaria, injuries, etc. Classified according to the districts in which the deaths occurred, Ganjam had 43 deaths, Vizagapatam 37, Malabar 6; Kistna, Trichinopoly and Madura 4 each; Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore, Chittoor, and the Nilgiris, 3 each; Salem, South Arcot, South Kanara and Coimbatore, 2 each; North Arcot, Chingleput and Tinnevely 1 each. The remaining six districts returned no deaths.

Now that it has been made compulsory for medical officers to visit sub-jails daily, an improvement in the general health and sanitation of these institutions is anticipated.

57. The following table shows the rates of admissions to hospital and deaths per mille against the principal diseases for the past four years among convicted prisoners in Central and District Jails:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	21	21	55	44	43	32	302	151
Dysentery	25.70	1.06	22.97	1.21	40.38	2.77	70.06	5.95
Malarial fevers	24.33	32	34.23	66	29.22	21	25.60	57
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle	6.56	2.54	6.85	2.10	9.08	2.88	11.81	4.91
Anæmia and debility	5.61	21	4.86	88	5.87	53	3.87	.09
Other general diseases	66.21	1.80	64.19	2.10	213.26	12.48*	282.49	10.25*
Pneumonia	5.39	1.37	5.63	1.55	6.50	2.13	5.39	1.80
Other respiratory diseases	16.82	1.16	18.44	33	15.57	43	17.29	.94
Diarrhoea	19.99	1.16	20.32	2.21	18.02	1.39	16.44	1.42
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	17.98	11	22.09	...	28.58	21	23.43	.19
All other causes	72.45	3.18	95.52	3.98	71.34	2.88	104.21	4.63
Total	261.34	13.22	296.08	15.46	444.23	26.23	569.61	38.26

* Includes influenza.

58. There were 32 admissions and 16 deaths during the year as compared with 4 admissions and 3 deaths in the preceding year.

Cholera. Cannanore accounted for 28 admissions and 13 deaths, Vizagapatam for 3 admissions and 2 deaths and Madura 1 admission, which proved fatal. Cholera broke out in the Cannanore Central Jail in epidemic form and persisted for a period of 25 days, though all remedial measures were promptly taken to stamp out the disease. The manner in which the infection found entrance to the jail was not ascertained. The Medical Officer attributed the disease to the water-supply but as the water-supply was protected and within the jail limits, I cannot quite see how the infection originated in this connexion. It is possible that the water-supply became infected after the disease had found its way into the jail; and as cholera was prevalent in the vicinity of the jail, and in the town and district, it seems more likely that infection was brought from without by means of infected eatables, surreptitiously introduced, and spread thereafter by flies. At the Vizagapatam Central Jail, the first case was an old and emaciated prisoner who developed diarrhoea on the tenth day after admission. The other two cases were his contacts. The disease was promptly nipped in the bud. At Madura, the disease was imported—cholera being prevalent in the vicinity in epidemic form. Detailed instructions have been issued to all jails for dealing with this disease, and I am of opinion that its spread in epidemic form should be unheard of in any well-conducted jail.

59. The admissions and deaths advanced from 435 and 26 in 1918 to 805 and 63 respectively in the year under review. The Penitentiary had 28 deaths, Cannanore 17, Vizagapatam 9 and Trichinopoly 5. The largest number of admissions was also at the Penitentiary, viz., 228 as compared with 177 in 1918. Cannanore and Trichinopoly had 206 and 101 admissions respectively. Vellore recorded 67 admissions with no deaths, while at Bellary one convict died out of 66 admitted. The ratios of admissions and deaths were 76.06 and 5.95 as against 46.38 and 2.77 respectively in the year previous. To keep this disease in subjection in jails, latent carriers of the disease must be detected and dealt with on admission, and sanitary control generally must be of a high order. I regard the high admission and mortality rates, and the fact that the disease was prevalent in epidemic form in certain jails, as indicative of a relaxation of medical and sanitary control. Some jails were, it is true, unfortunate in receiving a large number of new admissions suffering from dysentery, and this no doubt helped considerably towards mounting up our statistics under this head, but the spread of the disease in epidemic form is unwarranted in institutions like jails where food, water-supply and latrine arrangements are under expert supervision and control. Practically all jail kitchens are now fly-proof and shortly all latrines will be fly-proof as well, so statistics under fly-borne diseases such as dysentery, should soon begin to show an appreciable improvement.

60. The admission rate declined from 29.22 to 25.60 while the death rate increased from .21 to .57. There were in all only 6 deaths. Malarial fevers. Rajahmundry returned 2 deaths and Bellary, 1, out of 46 and 68 admissions respectively. Vellore, Coimbatore and Cannanore had one death each. Among District Jails, Cuddalore had the largest number of admissions, viz., 10. The prophylactic issue of quinine was discontinued, during the year, and other less expensive and more reliable methods of prophylaxis introduced. Each jail hospital requires to be provided with a mosquito-proof ward, where malarial cases can be safely segregated while under treatment.

61. The admissions and deaths under tubercle of lungs advanced from 85 and 27 respectively in 1918 to 125 and 52 in 1919. The ratios per mille work out to 11.81 and 4.91 as compared with 9.06 and 2.88 in the year preceding. The disease was fairly widespread, as Tanjore and Berhampur are the only jails that were free from it during the year. Trichinopoly returned 12 deaths out of 30 admissions and the Penitentiary and Cannanore had 11 deaths each. Five deaths occurred at Coimbatore, 4 at Bellary, 3 each at Rajahmundry and Vellore and one death in each of the District Jails at Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Madura. The special wards at Trichinopoly and Bellary for the treatment of selected cases of the disease were taken full advantage of. It is proposed to build a special jail, on the sanatorium and farm colony principle, at

Madanapalle, in the Chittoor district, for the segregation and treatment of tuberculous convicts, the previous idea of providing an annexe for the purpose in connexion with the Coimbatore Jail having been dropped. The plans and estimates for the new jail are under preparation, and will be submitted for sanction on receipt.

62. There has been a satisfactory reduction in statistics under this head, the admissions and deaths having fallen from 55 and 5 respectively in 1918 to 41 and 1 in 1919. The Penitentiary had the largest number of admissions, viz., 13, and is followed by Cannanore with 7, Cuddalore 6 and Vizagapatam 5. Madura had 3 admissions, and the one death recorded was out of the three admitted at Rajahmundry. As compared with the previous year, the admission and death rates fell from 5.87 and .53 to 3.87 and .09 respectively.

63. There were 57 admissions and 19 deaths from this malady as compared with 61 and 20 respectively in 1918. Like Tubercle of the lungs, this disease was widespread, as Tanjore and Berhampur alone reported no case. Vellore had a large share of admissions and deaths, viz., 11 and 6 respectively. Rajahmundry admitted 14 cases, two of which proved fatal. Out of 5 admissions at Cannanore, 4 proved fatal, and at Vizagapatam there were 6 admissions and 3 deaths. The Penitentiary at Madras, the Central Jail, Salem, and all the district jails returned a clean mortality sheet under this disease.

64. Admissions and deaths, as compared with 1918, increased from 169 and 13 to 174 and 15 but the admission rate per mille declined from 18.02 to 16.44. Cannanore is responsible for 83 admissions and 8 deaths, while Trichinopoly had 27 admissions and 3 deaths. Of the remaining four deaths, Vellore accounted for two, and Salem and Vizagapatam for one each. Two jails had no admissions, while no deaths occurred in 9 jails. With the advent of improved sanitary measures and closer observance of the rules relating to the examination and treatment of 'carriers,' this disease, like dysentery, to which it is allied, should entirely disappear from jail statistics.

NOTE.—Statement No. XVI has been abolished by the Government of India (G.O. No. 1571, Judicial, dated 10th October 1911).

65. Of the 452 convicts who died during the year under review, no fewer than 274 or 60.62 per cent died within 6 months of admission, no less than 21 of these dying within the first fortnight as compared with 148 or 56.70 per cent in 1918. These figures are significant of the miserable state of health in which prisoners were admitted to jails during the year. Of the remaining deaths, 49 occurred amongst prisoners who had spent between 6 and 12 months in jail, 41 among prisoners who had been in jail for periods varying between one and two years, and 77 for periods between two and seven years. Eleven prisoners died after remaining in jail for over seven years as compared with five in the preceding year.

66. Of the total number of convicts, viz., 23,536 discharged from central and district jails during the year, 17,019 or 72.31 per cent gained weight and 3,098 or 13.16 per cent lost weight. The ratios of 'gained weight' and 'lost weight' in the preceding year were 64.03 and 14.42. The percentage of convicts who neither gained nor lost weight fell from 21.55 to 14.53, and this largely accounts for the corresponding increase in the percentage of those who gained weight. Though some jails have exceeded the average percentage under 'lost weight,' the figure, 13.16, for jails collectively is the lowest on record for several years past. Palamcottah had the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, namely, 19.07, though this is a great improvement on 30.49, the figure for 1918. Vellore followed with a percentage of 18.08 which, compared with 16.06 in the previous year, showed a slight rise. Salem had 17.31 per cent lost weights against 13.07 in 1918. Cannanore recorded a remarkable fall, viz., 4.40 per cent, against 26.26 in the preceding year; and Madura also reduced the percentage from 11.04 in 1918 to 7.74.

Water-supply and sanitation of jails.

67. Several important improvements were effected during the year as noted below :—

(1) *Water-supply.*—The bacteriological and chemical analysis of jail water-supplies, which was suspended for some years, was resumed during 1919. At Rajahmundry, a close fitting dust proof wooden covering was provided for the drinking water well. No. 1 garden well at Vellore was deepened and work started on a new pumping installation. The well in block No. VI of the Trichinopoly Central Jail was enlarged, with a view to increasing the water-supply, and an oil engine and pump provided for irrigation purposes. In the Coimbatore Jail, two garden wells were deepened by boring; while at Cannanore, the oil engine was repaired and brought into use in connexion with the main water-supply. To augment the supply of water to the Vizagapatam Jail, arrangements were made for enlarging the mains from the municipal water-supply. Repairs to the service pipes were partially carried out in the Cuddalore District Jail, and a second bullock pump was provided for lifting water from the lake well in this jail. The wells in the Madura and Palamcottah jails were covered over by wooden planks and corrugated iron sheeting respectively. The usual precautions were taken to boil or chlorinate all drinking water, and clean out and hankinise all wells and water reservoirs from time to time. A scheme for linking up the District Jail, Berhampur, with the municipal piped water-supply was placed before Government for sanction.

(2) The kitchen range at the Bellary Central Jail was overhauled and wire netting provided for the ration room verandah. At Vizagapatam, the general kitchen was provided with ridge ventilators and fly-proof netting. Improvements were effected to the kitchen and fire range at Palamcottah by the provision of fly-proof netting and paving the court-yard with square tiles. The floor of the Madura Jail kitchen was laid with Cuddapah slabs and the range provided with new fire bars. A new range was provided at the Penitentiary, Madras, and the kitchen improved in many respects.

(3) Two septic tanks were constructed at Rajahmundry, one at Salem and one at Madura for dealing with sewage. All the barrack latrines in the Vellore Central Jail were remodelled on more sanitary lines. At Trichinopoly, three fly-proof latrines were newly constructed and the hospital latrine was made fly-proof. At Vizagapatam, all the latrines were rendered fly-proof and the close prison latrine improved; while at Tanjore, the platforms of all latrines were repaired and the provision of wire netting for 4 block latrines partially completed. The general and hospital latrines at Madura were remodelled and rendered fly-proof; and cement platforms were constructed on either side of the ejector truck. New sets of latrine receptacles were obtained for practically all jails. A brick in cement washing platform and a portable latrine for quarantine prisoners were constructed in the Berhampur District Jail. The trenching of night-soil was discontinued in the Cannanore and Bellary jails, and incinerators constructed for the disposal of night-soil. Incinerators were also constructed at Vizagapatam and Madura in the hospital and quarantine enclosures.

(4) A tubercular shed was built in the hospital compound at Rajahmundry, and a female hospital opened in the female jail. The hospital in-patient ward and the attached verandah in the Bellary Central Jail were paved with Cuddapah slabs. An operation theatre was constructed in the District Jail, Madura. The post mortem rooms in all jails were improved.

(5) In several jails, the drains were repaired, cemented or otherwise attended to as was found necessary.

(6) Various minor sanitary improvements were carried out during the year, to improve lighting and ventilation in cells, wards and other buildings. The buildings in the Penitentiary were thoroughly overhauled and put in good order.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

68. On the last day of 1919, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 12,350 prisoners as compared with 12,269 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. At the Salem Central Jail, two store rooms

Accommodation—Statement A.

in the Leper Annexe were converted into sleeping blocks to accommodate 6 lepers; while revision of figures based on the actual capacity of available wards resulted in increased accommodation for 4 more prisoners. The total accommodation at Bellary increased by 23 on a revision of the previous year's figures with reference to actual capacity. At Tanjore, the accommodation was reduced by 12 owing to a ward being used as a ragi grinding room. At Madura, two wards to accommodate 60 civil debtors were completed and brought into use from 28th October 1918. The above changes resulted in an increased accommodation for 81 prisoners, viz., 22 in cells and 59 in wards. Though the total daily average population was only slightly below the accommodation available, there was temporary overcrowding in most of the jails, which, however, was more apparent than real, as timely arrangements were made either for the transfer of excess prisoners to jails with accommodation to spare, or for housing excess prisoners in tents or temporary sheds.

69. Two hundred and nine visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors as compared with 249 during the previous year. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Penitentiary.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the Central Jails at Coimbatore, Vellore, Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Bellary, and accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy in his visit to the Penitentiary.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson visited the Penitentiary; and the Vellore Central Jail was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp and the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur paid a visit to the Central Jail, Salem. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General visited the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Bellary and the Tanjore Borstal Institution and the Sanitary Commissioner paid visits to the Penitentiary, the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and the District Jail, Berhampur.

The District Jail at Madura was not visited by any of the official visitors of the station. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. Narasinga Rao Avargal of Berhampur paid the largest number of visits, viz., 30, and Messrs. Daniel Mahanty and Abdul Nabi each paid 9 visits to the District Jail, Berhampur, and Central Jail, Bellary, respectively. M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam paid 8 visits to the Rajahmundry Central Jail and M.R.Ry. C. S. Sundaram Mudaliyar Avargal, 7 to the Coimbatore Central Jail. The Central Jail at Cannanore was not visited by any non-official visitor during the year and the Superintendent has been instructed to address the District Magistrate in the matter.

70. My predecessor Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Palk, I.M.S. (retired), inspected the jails at Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Madura and Palamcottah and visited the Central Jail, Vellore, and the Penitentiary, Madras, during his tenure of office. I inspected all the Central and District Jails, except Palamcottah, as also the sub-jails at Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut, Mangalore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Chittoor, Madanapalle, Vellore, Aska, Chatrapur and Ootacamund. Special visits were also paid by me to Vellore, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Tanjore. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Lunatic Asylums at Waltair and Calicut and to the Reformatory School at Chingleput. The Salvation Army Schools and Settlements at Bangalore, Closepet (Mysore), Perambur, Pallavaram and Bhumannagadda (Chittoor district) were visited by me during the year, as also the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalle, on two occasions, in connexion with the construction of a Tuberculosis Jail in the vicinity of the Sanatorium. Of the 320 sub-jails, 126 were inspected by District Magistrates, 301 by Divisional Magistrates and 196 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,229 against 1,189 in the previous year.

71. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 1,68,757-14-7 during the year as compared with Rs. 1,35,369-4-2 in the preceding year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,32,298-5-7 was spent by the Public Works Department, including Rs. 24,984-6-11 spent by Superintendents of Jails in the capacity of Public Works Disbursers. The amount spent by this department under petty construction and repairs was Rs. 36,459-9-0 as against Rs. 25,402-14-3 in 1918. The total expenditure on account of sub-jails was Rs. 6,352-14-3 as compared with Rs. 10,616-5-2 in the year previous. No

expenditure was incurred during the year under report in the construction of warders' huts.

72. 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 my office were written up to the close of the year.

General features of the year.

73. The salient features of the year are:—

- (1) A further marked rise in prison population in respect of criminal prisoners.
- (2) A fall in the number of civil prisoners.
- (3) A decrease in the number of jail offences and punishments, notwithstanding a rise in population.
- (4) A large increase in sickness and mortality rates due to the prevalence of influenza, cholera and dysentery coupled with unfavourable economic conditions.
- (5) Increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head on maintenance.
- (6) Satisfactory manufactory cash earnings, in spite of paucity of orders from Government-consuming departments.
- (7) Increase in the total available accommodation in Central and District Jails.
- (8) A rise in the percentage of prisoners who gained weight.

Matters of administrative importance.

74. The principal events of importance were—

- (1) The appointment of a full-time Superintendent to the District Jail, Madura.
- (2) The change in designation of the Tanjore District Jail to the Tanjore Borstal Institution.
- (3) The raising of the age limit to 23 years, as a tentative measure, in respect of adolescents confined in the Borstal Institution.
- (4) The release of 1,515 convicts and 38 civil debtors and the grant of special remission to 8,862 convicts on the occasion of the signature of Peace.
- (5) The closing of the Jail Press attached to the Tanjore Borstal Institution.
- (6) The transfer to the Central Jail, Salem, of selected habituals from all jails as a temporary measure.
- (7) The employment in the Tanjore Borstal Institution of a Master Tailor and a Mason Instructor.
- (8) The inclusion of jails in the tours of inspection of officers of the Educational and Agricultural departments, for the purpose of improving industrial and agricultural operations and training prisoners on correct lines.
- (9) The introduction of physical drill as a matter of daily routine for all healthy prisoners.
- (10) Compulsory daily attendance of Medical officers to sub-jails.

75. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year was 843. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,403 as against 2,157 in the previous year. Seven warders were convicted and sentenced, 42 were dismissed the service and 47 were reduced. The other forms of punishment were—warnings 521, extra drill, extra duty and loss of off-duty 591, fine and stoppage of pay 750, black marks 405 and other punishments 40. Though the number of punishments exceeded that of the previous year, the conduct of the warder staff was, on the whole, satisfactory. Thirteen warders were in receipt of good conduct allowance as compared with 17 at the end of 1918. Among the upper subordinates, late jailor Franks and clerk Jesudasan Pillai were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment for defalcations of Government money in the Central Jail, Bellary, and a clerk was reduced in grade for neglect of work.

76. The officers of the department on the whole performed their duties with satisfaction throughout the year. They were called upon to exert themselves with more than usual energy owing to the increased population of jails, the great difficulty in procuring foodstuffs and the more or less general prevalence of epidemic disease. The Superintendent of a

jail has at all times an onerous and exacting charge, and when adverse conditions prevail his anxieties are greatly added to.

It is difficult to gauge progress and efficiency in the administration of a jail by restricting oneself entirely to manufactory profits and cash earnings, as there are so many factors which go towards raising and reducing the value of assets in jails from year to year, over which Superintendents have no control. It is only fair therefore to take a wide and generous view in arriving at a conclusion as to whether or not a jail has been successfully handled.

One Superintendent was reverted to a lesser charge, as a disciplinary measure, in 1919. Lieut.-Col. Fearnside, Dr. Chester, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ivatts and Mr. Snow deserve mention for the zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their duties during the year. Mr. Nicholas did well at the Borstal Institution and Mr. Upshon carried out several improvements at Cuddalore and Madura and managed these jails efficiently. It seems invidious to particularize medical officers when all worked so willingly under exceptionally trying conditions, many of them being new to jail work, but credit is due to Dr. Chester, Dr. Varughese and Dr. Mathias for the satisfactory health returns of the Rajahmundry, Bellary and Salem jails in a particularly unhealthy year.

Mr. Chamier, Superintendent of the Cannanore Central Jail, retired towards the end of the year after 21 years' able service in the department. I was glad to see that this officer's military services during the war were recognized by the award of the C.B.E. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, also retired during the year after 32 years' energetic service.

The higher subordinate officials of the department discharged their duties satisfactorily, and I would specially bring to notice the names of the following jailors for their good work:—

Muhammad Kutb-ud-din Sahib, Mr. Karney, M.R.Ry. M. Gurunathayya and M.R.Ry. T. M. Panchanadam Pillai.

My office Manager, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib E. R. Adiyappa Pillai, retired in August last after 37 years' loyal service in the department and was succeeded by the Head Accountant, Mr. Antonimuttu Pillai. This officer was of great assistance to me in my work and I much regret to record his death early this year. Mr. Srinivasa Rao, my first Statistical Assistant, was promoted to Head Accountant on the retirement of Mr. Adiyappa Pillai and has since succeeded to the Managership. He has conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction, so also have the other senior members of the office establishment.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails.

77. 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,

J. P. CAMERON, Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.—STATEMENTS

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.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts	1,048	63	1,111	4,125	287	4,412	5,173	350	5,523
		Under-trial	32	1	33	338	12	350	370	13	383
		Civil	21		21	182		182	153		153
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,411	144	1,555	4,318	411	4,724	5,724	525	6,249
		Under-trial									
		Civil	26		26	254		254	280		280
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	1,179		1,179	2,672		2,672	3,851		3,851
		Under-trial									
		Civil	33		33	153		153	186		186
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	1,247		1,247	2,390	3	2,393	3,637	3	3,640
		Under-trial	47	1	48	604	13	617	651	14	665
		Civil	56		56	323		323	379		379
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts	958	6	964	2,809	151	2,960	3,767	157	3,924
		Under-trial	58	3	61	1,064	45	1,109	1,122	48	1,170
		Civil									
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	921	12	933	2,092	54	2,146	3,013	66	3,079
		Under-trial									
		Civil	32		32	395		395	427		427
Salem	Do.	Convicts	591		591	792		792	1,383		1,383
		Under-trial	58		58	480		480	538		538
		Civil									
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	768		768	2,389		2,389	3,157		3,157
		Under-trial	24		24	590		590	623		623
		Civil	7		7	40		40	47		47
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	627	9	636	1,618	35	1,653	2,245	44	2,289
		Under-trial	26	3	29	440	25	465	466	28	494
		Civil				15		15	15		15
Guddalore	District Jail	Convicts	310		310	1,354		1,354	1,664		1,664
		Under-trial	33		33	185		185	218		218
		Civil	57		57	453		453	510		510
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	212		212	579		579	791		791
		Under-trial									
		Civil	58		58	439		439	497		497
Palamecottah	Do.	Convicts	293		293	934	1	935	1,227	1	1,228
		Under-trial	73		73	363	12	375	436	12	448
		Civil	22		22	148		148	170		170
Madura	Do.	Convicts	232	13	245	1,272	104	1,376	1,504	117	1,621
		Under-trial	261	1	262	927	30	957	1,188	31	1,219
		Civil	49		49	342		342	391		391
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts	206	3	209	1,281	68	1,349	1,487	71	1,558
		Under-trial	12	2	14	325	11	336	337	13	350
		Civil	1		1	40		40	41		41
Total, Central and District Jails			10,003	220	10,223	28,620	1,114	29,734	38,623	1,334	39,957
		Under-trial	624	11	635	5,336	148	5,484	5,960	159	6,119
		Civil	362		362	2,734		2,734	3,096		3,096
		Total	10,989	231	11,220	36,690	1,262	37,952	47,679	1,493	49,172
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	17		17	177		177	194		194
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	534	14	548	35,776	1,636	37,412	36,340	1,850	37,990
		Under-trial	3,343	79	3,422	62,190	2,371	64,561	65,533	2,450	67,983
		Civil	12		12	160		160	172		172
		Total	3,919	93	4,012	98,126	4,007	102,133	102,045	4,100	106,145
Grand total			10,567	234	10,801	64,396	2,750	67,146	74,963	2,984	77,947
		Under-trial	3,967	90	4,057	67,526	2,519	70,045	71,493	2,609	74,102
		Civil	391		391	3,071		3,071	3,462		3,462
		Total	14,925	324	15,249	134,993	5,269	140,262	149,918	5,593	155,511
Total for 1918			12,007	301	12,308	112,664	3,790	116,454	124,671	4,091	128,762

SUMMARY

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

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.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
4,033	259	4,292	1,140	91	1,231	1,110-03	62-39	1,172-12	1,180-03	63-24	1,223-27
348	13	361	22	...	22	26-36	85	37-21			
141	...	141	12	...	12	13-64	...	13-64			
4,275	412	4,687	1,449	113	1,562	1,411-05	119-50	1,530-55	1,410-12	119-50	1,559-02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378-29	...	1,378-29
246	...	246	34	...	34	29-07	...	29-07			
2,499	...	2,499	1,352	...	1,352	1,359-42	...	1,359-42			
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325-56	88	1,326-44
167	...	167	19	...	19	18-35	...	18-35			
2,355	3	2,358	1,282	...	1,282	1,239-09	13	1,239-22			
628	13	641	23	1	24	53-04	75	53-79	947-53	13-76	961-29
343	...	343	36	...	36	33-43	...	33-43			
2,870	148	3,018	897	9	906	912-03	12-34	924-37			
1,054	47	1,101	68	1	69	35-59	1-42	36-92	1,111-37	16-21	1,127-58
1,869	36	1,905	1,144	30	1,174	1,078-17	16-21	1,092-38			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
358	...	358	69	...	69	35-06	...	35-06	684-11	...	684-11
691	...	691	692	...	692	612-19	...	612-19			
506	...	506	32	...	32	71-92	...	71-92			
2,296	...	2,296	861	...	861	725-10	...	725-10	830-59	...	830-59
592	...	592	31	...	31	106-62	...	106-62			
41	...	41	6	...	6	4-87	...	4-87			
1,580	32	1,612	665	12	677	609-07	6-39	615-46	656-08	9-07	665-15
445	28	473	21	...	21	45-88	2-68	48-56			
12	...	12	3	...	3	1-13	...	1-13			
1,319	...	1,319	345	...	345	332-56	...	332-56	391-27	...	391-27
206	...	206	12	...	12	16-09	...	16-09			
471	...	471	39	...	39	42-02	...	42-02			
451	...	451	340	...	340	260-73	...	260-73	304-95	...	304-95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
483	...	486	61	...	61	41-22	...	44-22			
905	...	905	322	1	323	271-94	0-04	271-98	333-18	1-37	334-55
422	12	434	14	...	14	42-79	1-33	44-12			
143	...	143	27	...	27	18-45	...	18-45			
1,135	97	1,232	369	20	389	235-87	18-26	251-13	466-98	20-16	487-14
1,091	30	1,121	97	1	98	194-46	1-40	196-36			
347	...	347	44	...	44	36-65	...	36-65			
1,289	61	1,350	198	10	208	187-07	6-78	193-85	207-00	7-14	214-14
328	13	341	9	...	9	17-88	3-36	18-24			
36	...	36	5	...	5	2-05	...	2-05			
27,567	1,048	28,615	11,056	286	11,342	10,342-32	242-04	10,584-36	11,237-06	251-33	11,488-39
5,631	156	5,787	329	3	332	615-80	8-20	625-09			
2,741	...	2,741	355	...	355	278-94	...	278-94			
55,939	1,204	57,143	11,740	289	12,029	11,237-06	251-33	11,488-39			
181	...	181	13	...	13	7-96	...	7-96	7-96	...	7-96
35,448	1,622	37,070	892	28	920	814-37	30-40	844-79	4,476-72	124-97	4,601-69
62,369	2,342	64,611	3,264	108	3,372	3,648-56	94-57	3,743-15			
155	...	155	17	...	17	13-75	...	13-75			
97,472	3,964	101,436	4,173	136	4,309	4,476-72	124-97	4,601-69			
63,115	2,670	65,685	11,948	314	12,262	11,156-71	272-44	11,429-15	15,721-74	376-30	16,098-04
67,500	2,498	70,008	3,593	111	3,704	4,261-38	103-86	4,365-24			
3,077	...	3,077	385	...	385	300-65	...	300-65			
133,992	5,188	139,180	15,926	425	16,351	15,721-74	376-30	16,098-04	15,721-74	376-30	16,098-04
109,746	3,767	113,513	14,925	324	15,249	13,055-09	320-67	13,375-76	13,055-09	320-67	13,375-76

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

24

NO. 1.—(continued)

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919—concluded.

25

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Juils and Subsidiary Juils of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919 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 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 sea.		Sentenced to death.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Central Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	12	18	19	13	1	53	415	12	155	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	1	...	9	1	13	46
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	171	...	1,179	128	1,175	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	3,767	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions	183	18	1,169	141	1,181	63	415	12	156	2	195	12	...	...	...	...	17	4	1	...	9	1	211	3,819	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	52	3	130	17	225	20	189	15	29	7	15	14	22	3	...	...	23	6	2	...	2	...	91	1,231	
2	Vellore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	9	5	26	23	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	78
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	109	39	1,514	162	1,150	81	433	25	339	11	172	4	34	1	4	1	10	9	32	...	26	1	324	4,907	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		Total admissions	208	41	1,540	195	1,157	86	496	25	333	11	172	4	34	1	4	1	19	9	32	...	26	1	367	4,391	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	534	50	314	32	200	18	199	4	141	2	74	...	2	...	21	1	12	...	9	...	113	1,662	
3	Trichinopoly	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	12	...	8	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	70
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	114	...	521	...	358	...	529	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	16	...	7	...	...	1,037	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions	126	...	529	...	361	...	544	...	196	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	16	...	7	...	...	2,034	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	1	...	116	...	118	...	350	...	255	...	282	...	152	...	6	...	45	...	25	...	2	...	...	1,352	
4	Colombatore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	15	1	8	...	1	...	247	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	3	...	11	...	1	25	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	173	...	752	...	610	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,103	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Total admissions	189	3	760	...	645	...	247	...	116	...	109	...	25	...	1	...	32	...	3	...	14	...	3	2,185	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	9	...	195	...	153	...	281	...	195	...	212	...	109	...	9	...	76	...	41	...	3	...	...	1,282	

[illegible]

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

† One criminal lunatic excluded.

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 1919 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1	2	3	4. Numbers according to length of sentences.													5										
Serial number.	Jails.	• Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	A Not exceeding 1 month.		B Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H Exceeding 10 years.		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J Sentenced to death.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
11	District Jails —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 ...	3	...	8	...	20	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	2	...	96	...	118	...	91	...	22	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Palanacottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	42	1	241	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	49	1	241	...	175	...	83	...	68	...	53	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	1	1	23	...	113	...	126	...	32	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Madura	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	36	5	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	203	35	305	33	444	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total admissions ...	245	40	375	38	444	16	75	8	10	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	16	1	4	4	180	9	48	6	9	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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												
			Total remaining on the 31st December *												
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												
			Total remaining on the 31st December *												
Total, 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												
			Total remaining on the 31st December *												
Grand total			A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.												
			Total admissions												
			Total remaining on the 31st December *												
Grand total for 1918.			A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.												
			Total admissions												
			Total remaining on the 31st December *												

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

† One criminal lunatic excluded.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1917, who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4						5			6										
		Number admitted during the year.			A			B			C			Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897).							
		M.	F.	Total.	Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the G.P.C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C. with previous convictions in any of those Chapters or under section 110 of the G.P.C.			Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Number previously convicted.	M.	F.	Total.		
					Once previously convicted.	Twice previously convicted.	More than twice previously convicted.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.											F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails.																								
1	Rajahmundry	3,578	241	3,819	81	...	542	25	98	4	71	...	805	30	2250	1245	2185	2	1	3	...	...	...	1
2	Vellore	4,024	367	4,391	218	...	523	24	121	9	98	...	742	38	1844	981	1780	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	2,034	...	2,135	38	...	178	...	25	...	48	...	486	...	2340	...	810	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	2,132	3	2,135	38	...	111	...	53	2	18	7	319	10	1453	719	1409	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	2,106	139	2,245	2	...	96	1	27	...	35	...	163	1	1046	803	1030	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	1,558	33	1,592	5	...	71	...	24	...	16	...	111	...	4978	...	4978	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	223	...	243	...	...	132	...	18	...	12	...	205	...	959	...	859	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Belary	2,137	...	2,137	43	...	104	...	33	...	18	...	155	3	1172	857	1164	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vizagapatam	1,322	35	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																								
10	Cuddalore	1,156	...	1,156	7	...	88	...	27	...	23	...	145	...	1284	...	1254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	40	...	40	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1000	...	1000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	689	1	690	15	...	80	...	18	...	7	...	120	...	1732	...	1739	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	1,284	101	1,385	...	...	6	...	7	...	1	...	9	4	76	385	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Berhampur	986	50	1,036	27	...	63	5	7	...	5	...	107	5	1085	1000	1081	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails.		23,263	973	24,233	447	...	2,116	60	500	16	481	13	3,544	89	1524	945	1409	37	4	41	6	1	7	
Subsidiary Jails																								
15	Grand total	30,409	1,550	31,959	461	...	2,151	67	505	16	493	13	3,600	96	1184	649	1156	48	4	52	6	1	7	
Grand total for 1918		23,140	1,016	24,156	408	7	1,897	42	344	7	337	6	2,686	62	1159	610	1136	32	4	36	9	3	13	

* Excludes one criminal lunatic.

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

Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1918 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.	
Central Jails.															
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
2	Vellore	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bellary	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	
9	Vizagapatam	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	1	
District Jails.															
10	Cuddalore	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	
11	Tanjore	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...		4	6	4	10	2	6	8	2	4	6	3	5	
15	Subsidiary Jails ...		7	7	7	14	...	4	4	7	10	17	12	2	
	Grand total ...		11	13	11	24	2	10	12	9	14	23	15	7	
	Grand total for 1918 ...		7	8	7	15	...	11	11	7	4	11	13	2	

* Vide page 38.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

A.—EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTS—concluded.

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.
		Meat	6 oz.	4 oz.
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
Dinner	Sunday and Wednesday.	Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Fish	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
	Tuesday and Friday.	Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Fish	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Dhal	4 "	3 "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Fish	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
Supper	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.	Bread	6 "	6 "
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Suji	2 oz.	2 oz.
		Bread	6 "	6 "
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Cheese	2 oz.	1½ oz.

III.—Ingredients and instructions.

1. Half an ounce of sugar and half the daily supply of milk are to be issued for the tea at breakfast.
2. 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.
3. On five days of the week, all the articles issued for dinner can be made into a curry.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The allowance of meat is to be exclusive of bone, and that of fish exclusive of heads and fins.
7. The best brown bread is to be issued.

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.
Flour		15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice		5	5
Dhal		† 5	† 4
Vegetables		6	6
Oil		½	½
Tamarind		½	½
Salt		½	½
Curry powder*		½	½
Onions		½	½

* Vide page 38.

† 2 oz. of dhal 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.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

B.—DIET SCALE FOR INDIAN PRISONERS—concluded.

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

	Males sentenced to labour.	Other prisoners.
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 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 ANGLO-INDIAN 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	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fresh fish	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Potatoes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rice	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dhal	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Salt	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
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	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder*	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Milk	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

* Vide page 38.

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

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.
Flour		15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice		5	5
Dhal		† 5	† 4
Vegetables		6	6
Oil		½	½
Tamarind		½	½
Salt		½	½
Curry powder*		½	½
Onions		½	½

* Vide page 38.

† 2 oz. of dhal 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.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

(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.
Morning	...	...
Midday	...	...
Evening	...	...

(3) The morning meal of ragi or rice in the case of exclusive rice-eaters shall be issued at 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 of 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	
Dhal ... "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder *	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Garlic ... drachm	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plantains ... oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Milk ... pint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar ... oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coconut ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

	OZ.	DRS.
Chillies	...	...
Coriander seeds	...	...
Turmeric	...	...

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Bread-and-water diet.

(1½ lb. bread per diem with water.)

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

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

B.—INDIAN AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Morning meal—Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into thick congee.

Evening meal—Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

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

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

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1918, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	Rajahmundry	1,172-42	37-21	13-64	1,223-27	34,014	188	31,202	497	286	61,050	17,777	6,76,328
2	Vellore	1,530-55	41-22	29-07	1,550-62	37,310	391	37,701	24	2	78,042	11,622	1,62,230
3	Trichinopoly	1,350-42	52	18-35	1,378-23	30,580	1,173	31,753	921	194	88,487	16,949	1,62,230
4	Coimbatore	1,239-22	53-79	33-43	1,326-44	29,423	515	29,938	209	375	88,256	16,949	1,62,230
5	Penttore	924-37	36-92	...	961-29	45,344	16	45,360	1,005	36	72,102	11,622	1,62,230
6	Cannanore	1,092-38	14	35-06	1,127-58	33,376	253	33,629	1,053	36	71,236	11,622	1,62,230
7	Salem	612-19	71-92	...	684-11	49,501	539	49,501	1,421	140	42,537	11,622	1,62,230
8	Bellary	725-10	100-62	48-7	834-59	28,559	80	28,439	1,34	290	47,539	11,622	1,62,230
9	Vizagapatam	615-46	48-56	1-13	665-16	25,044	...	25,044	218	53	34,539	11,622	1,62,230
10	Cuddalore	332-56	16-69	42-02	391-27	15,355	137	15,492	135	47	17,777	11,622	1,62,230
11	Tanjore	260-73	41-22	18-45	304-55	18,815	...	18,815	135	545	11,622	11,622	1,62,230
12	Palamcottah	271-98	41-12	18-45	334-55	15,371	425	15,796	163	404	16,949	11,622	1,62,230
13	Naduru	2 4-13	199-36	36-65	487-14	13,662	483	14,085	115	178	31,234	11,622	1,62,230
14	Berhampur	193-83	18-24	2-05	214-14	10,466	315	10,811	93	1	11,947	11,622	1,62,230
15	Total, Central and District Jails	10,584-36	625-09	278-94	11,488-39	3,76,060	4,595	3,80,655	6,382	823	6,76,328	1,663	38,230
16	Civil Jail, Madras	844-79	37-15	7-06	4,601-69	3,597	1,217	3,597	477	2	3,52,180	137	1,385
	Subsidiary Jails	11,429-15	638-24	300-65	12,377-04	4,11,891	5,792	4,17,683	6,859	643	10,34,725	1,800	39,008
	Grand total for 1918	9,908-79	3,676-86	390-11	13,375-76	3,42,700	3,904	3,46,604	3,984	2,609	5,34,009	942	16,631

* 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 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 1919, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—contd.				7		8				9																	
		Hospital charges—contd.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.																	
		D	E	F	G	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D													
																	Proportion of daily expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of sick.	Charges for cleansing and conservancy.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges of convicts and road subsistence.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Central Jails.																													
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
9	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
District Jails.																													
10	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
12	Palmcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
13	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
14	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total, Central and District Jails ...																													
15	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
16	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Grand total ...																													
Grand total for 1918 ...																													

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10										11		12						
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allow- ances.		Contingencies.						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A		B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
		Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses of warders.	Money payments as reward for reception and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscella- neous 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 including country stationery).	(Office furniture, stationery).	Charges for repairs (stationery, furniture, etc.).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	731	90	715	677	6	434	2,653	2 2 8	424	0 5 7	320	150	...	41	59	579	0 7 7		
2	Vellore	909	286	1,010	1,691	18	817	4,841	3 1 8	76	0 0 9	609	...	18	...	76	684	0 7 1		
3	Trichinopoly	677	49	756	1,234	8	458	3,152	2 4 11	209	0 2 5	436	210	28	24	34	761	0 8 10		
4	Coimbatore	1,021	44	911	1,260	10	645	3,802	2 4 11	182	0 2 2	535	3	12	19	64	738	0 8 11		
5	Penitentiary	2,453	209	2,662	1,690	...	414	6,103	6 10 7	301	0 5 0	507	300	165	2	77	2,409	2 9 1		
6	Cannanore	931	251	1,182	1,051	10	511	3,889	3 7 4	177	0 2 6	422	16	12	10	106	569	0 8 0		
7	Salem	531	49	1,721	340	44	600	3,177	4 10 4	189	0 4 5	218	120	45	9	21	413	0 9 8		
8	Bellary	329	14	1,497	787	19	131	2,887	3 7 7	568	0 10 11	337	...	16	...	53	3,187	3 13 3		
9	Vizagapatam	391	114	1,047	630	2	311	2,488	3 11 10	201	0 4 11	254	200	27	...	29	2,961	4 7 3		
District Jails.																				
10	Cuddalore	267	30	368	531	4	121	1,323	3 6 1	162	0 6 7	181	...	32	...	43	259	0 10 7		
11	Tanjore	178	5	376	176	...	652	1,385	4 8 8	218	0 11 5	213	...	21	8	34	209	0 14 8		
12	Palamcottah	283	24	317	265	3	224	1,146	3 6 10	58	0 2 9	161	...	17	2	26	206	0 9 10		
13	Madras	854	104	836	245	27	117	1,074	3 6 11	109	0 3 7	439	60	45	...	28	1,071	1 0 2		
14	Berhampur	271	56	270	25	29	20	871	4 1 1	443	2 1 7	189	...	1	29	9	472	2 3 3		
Total, Central and District Jails																				
		8,412	1,525	12,511	10,587	180	5,605	39,820	3 7 5	3,358	0 4 8	4,085	1,259	413	141	613	14,351	1 4 0		
15	Civil Jail, Madras	78	...	158	24	...	4	200	32 10 7	10	2 6 2	10	...	57	...	12	322	40 7 3		
16	Subsidiary Jails	15,170	1,291	1,027	8	...	2,034	18,532	4 3 11	365	0 1 3	234	...	92	330	65	3,000	0 19 7		
Grand total																				
		24,658	2,816	13,496	10,619	180	7,643	59,812	3 11 3	3,712	0 3 8	4,929	1,259	592	474	740	17,723	1 1 7		
Grand total for 1918																				
		23,131	1,657	13,940	8,363	222	5,683	50,094	3 13 0	5,710	0 6 10	3,351	1,330	461	163	762	19,555	1 7 5		

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 1919, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

[illegible]

* Includes Rs. 6.071 } Stationery Department charges.
† 2.128 }

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

1	2	3				4				5				6				7			
Serial number.	Jails.	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.			
		1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.				
	<i>Central Jails.</i>																				
1	Rajahmundry ...	16 10	17 0	16 11	27 15	31 6	32 1	36 4	53 2	1 11	2 10	2 12	3 3	3 2	2 8	4 12	8 11	2 2	2 3	1 10	2 9
2	Vellore ...	20 14	21 4	23 13	24 3	33 7	29 6	33 2	51 10	1 7	1 13	2 0	5 6	3 9	2 15	3 12	6 2	0 4	0 2	0 7	0 3
3	Trichinopoly ...	22 14	22 14	26 1	23 1	47 4	25 12	42 13	65 14	3 1	4 15	4 12	6 10	3 13	3 2	3 13	5 5	0 12	0 14	0 15	0 13
4	Coinabnore ...	20 14	21 7	26 13	22 9	38 15	33 14	30 7	69 2	2 7	2 9	3 1	5 4	3 0	3 2	3 8	6 7	1 10	1 6	1 2	1 14
5	Penitentiary ...	44 0	42 15	42 13	47 3	42 6	36 4	35 1	75 11	3 6	2 15	4 15	11 15	4 10	3 8	4 12	6 8	7 8	7 11	8 2	10 13
6	Cannanore ...	29 12	33 2	10 8	30 1	47 3	43 1	39 4	66 3	3 6	1 15	5 8	9 2	3 9	3 8	3 5	8 2	1 6	1 13	2 1	3 15
7	Salem ...	45 4	54 10	55 2	60 0	45 5	29 15	36 1	64 7	1 14	1 4	1 9	4 12	3 7	3 13	5 5	3 12	1 6	1 14	1 4	1 10
8	Bellary ...	32 2	33 15	32 6	31 13	31 15	35 10	42 2	57 9	6 7	7 10	8 1	7 14	3 9	3 11	4 12	8 4	1 6	2 8	1 6	1 8
9	Vizagapatam ...	35 7	42 4	38 10	37 10	29 8	28 5	33 0	52 0	2 15	1 9	5 0	8 6	2 8	2 2	3 10	5 9	2 9	3 1	2 11	3 4
	<i>District Jails.</i>																				
10	Cuddalore ...	36 15	35 7	36 11	39 9	32 13	33 2	23 9	51 2	1 6	5 6	2 1	5 3	3 5	3 2	2 15	8 15	0 1	0 3	1 10	0 11
11	Tanjore ...	45 3	47 9	62 11	61 11	28 15	32 0	30 9	47 3	1 0	3 3	2 3	6 4	3 10	2 10	2 10	4 8	0 10	0 12	0 10	1 0
12	Palaicottah ...	44 10	58 10	54 7	47 3	42 14	37 14	18 3	52 14	1 15	3 15	2 3	4 6	3 15	1 2	2 13	5 14	0 5	0 5	0 7	1 3
13	Madras ...	28 13	31 12	31 9	28 15	36 8	26 10	27 14	65 10	2 4	3 5	0 13	3 7	4 10	1 12	2 10	4 2	2 11	3 7	...	0 15
14	Berhampur ...	38 7	44 12	43 13	50 8	37 15	30 8	30 8	56 12	5 6	5 2	4 5	7 8	3 14	3 6	4 13	8 8	0 13	0 14	...	2 11
	<i>Total, Central and District Jails</i>	29 9	31 6	31 1	33 2	38 0	33 0	36 2	60 13	2 12	3 3	3 11	6 7	3 9	3 1	4 0	0 9	1 13	2 0	1 13	2 8
15	<i>Civil Jail, Madras</i>	106 9	163 0	242 8	451 14	1 10	0 1	...	...	3 9	3 6	4 13	0 6	...	...	...	...	24 13	36 6	54 14	93 1
16	<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>	11 7	11 2	8 15	7 4	58 1	58 3	57 8	76 14	0 12	0 13	0 10	1 5	1 2	0 12	0 12	1 2	5 10	5 10	4 9	4 0
	<i>Grand total</i>	26 7	27 11	25 15	25 15	41 13	38 0	41 7	63 8	2 7	2 11	2 15	5 0	3 2	2 10	3 3	5 0	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 15

4.4

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 1919.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on count in hand on the 1st January 1919.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1919.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, etc., account by manufacturing accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1919.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	1,193-26	542-90	188 4	20,449 2	20,637 6	23,098 0	215 15	23,313 15	2,676 9	2 5	4 15
2	Vellore	1,512-58	766-08	1,244 1	21,701 8	22,945 9	(9) 63,100 7	219 5	63,328 12	40,383 3	26 11	52 11
3	Trichinopoly	1,343-65	635-34	1,544 1	39,061 11	37,606 6	87,591 10	4,665 13	42,257 7	4,651 1	3 7	7 5
4	Coimbatore	1,232-91	689-90	1,029 4	2,85,005 12	2,86,635 5	(9) 4,31,773 9	710 9	4,32,484 2	1,45,849 2	118 5	206 6
5	Penitentiary	308-54	48-47	37 7	83,447 8	80,484 15	(6) 73,109 2	25 13	73,134 15	7,350 0	8 13	20 9
6	Cannanore	1,082-25	463-29	9 8	13,914 11	13,924 3	(6) 23,369 8	73 0	23,442 3	9,518 0	27 6	32 10
7	Salem	609-63	363-88	129 11	27,924 12	28,054 7	23,407 13	899 8	24,367 5	19,504 7	11 0	23 10
8	Bellary	712-49	210-62	64 5	12,642 13	12,707 2	32,199 8	12 1	32,211 9	6,687 14	11 0	23 10
9	Vizagapatam	609-83	283-50	18 14	3,784 3	3,803 1	10,448 8	52 12	10,500 15	6,687 14	11 0	23 10
District Jails.												
10	Cuddalore	330-40	121-62	73 12	11,288 11	11,342 7	15,489 15	131 7	15,624 6	4,281 15	12 15	35 3
11	Tanjore	280-27	102-34	260 1	17,196 1	17,456 2	11,451 10	119 13	11,571 7	5,884 11	...	...
12	Palamcottah	289-03	116-47	93 1	2,754 12	20,847 13	10,246 5	46 15	10,293 4	10,554 8	...	...
13	Madura	244-27	50-97	37 14	4,964 12	5,092 10	2,907 10	57 7	2,965 1	2,037 9	...	...
14	Berhampur	191-39	43-72	12 2	1,918 8	1,830 10	1,097 15	8 11	1,101 10	820 0	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails		10,406-56	4,852-10	4,742 15	5,58,634 12	5,63,377 11	7,59,359 14	7,237 1	7,66,596 15	2,03,219 4	19 7	41 10
Subsidiary Jails		811-53	79-53	...	3,021 0	3,021 0	5,989 0	...	5,939 0	2,918 0	3 10	36 11
Grand total		11,278-09	4,931-63	4,742 15	5,61,655 12	5,66,398 11	7,65,298 14	7,237 1	7,72,535 15	2,06,137 4	18 4	41 9
Grand total for 1918		9,737-53	4,333-82	6,339 11	7,91,591 2	7,97,830 13	10,03,104 10	4,780 13	10,07,885 7	2,09,954 10	21 9	47 13

(a) Includes Rs. 1,304-5-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
(b) Do. Rs. 2,142-4-1 do.

(c) Includes Rs. 9,153-6-2 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
(d) Do. Rs. 3,011-8-0 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 1919.

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 11, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
Central Jails.							
1	Rajahmundry	Rs. 1,26,812	Rs. 103 11	Rs. 2,676 9	2 3	Rs. 1,24,135 7	101 8
2	Vellore	1,48,412	95 3	40,383 3	25 14	1,08,028 13	69 5
3	Trichinopoly	1,49,056	103 3	4,651 1	3 6	1,44,414 15	104 13
4	Coimbatore	1,45,694	109 12	1,45,849 2	109 15	245 2	—0 3
5	Penitentiary	1,62,870	169 7	—7,350 0	...	1,62,870 0	169 7
6	Cannanore	1,39,410	123 10	9,518 0	8 7	1,29,892 0	115 3
7	Salem	97,919	143 2	—3,687 2	...	97,919 0	143 2
8	Bellary	1,00,331	120 13	19,504 7	23 8	80,826 9	97 5
9	Vizagapatam	80,495	121 0	6,687 14	10 1	73,797 2	110 15
District Jails.							
10	Cuddalore	42,159	108 8	4,281 15	10 15	38,177 1	97 8
11	Tanjore	38,620	126 10	—5,884 11	...	38,620 0	126 10
12	Palamcottah	39,351	117 10	—10,554 9	...	39,351 0	117 10
13	Madura	51,618	105 15	—2,037 9	...	51,618 0	105 15
14	Berhampur	30,432	142 2	—820 0	...	30,432 0	142 2
Total, Central and District Jails		13,53,429	117 13	2,03,219 4	17 11	11,20,357 1	100 2
15	Civil Jail, Madras	1,942	620 14	...	...	4,942 0	620 14
16	Subsidiary Jails	4,49,357	97 10	2,918 0	0 10	4,46,439 0	97 0
Grand total		18,07,728	112 5	2,06,137 4	12 13	15,71,738 1	98 8
Grand total for 1918		11,17,977	83 9	2,09,954 10	15 11	9,08,022 6	67 14

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry.	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	884 18 20 922	100 100	984 18 20 1,022	1,110.03 36.36 13.64 1,160.03	62.39 .85 ... 63.24	1,172.42 37.21 13.64 1,223.27	1,205 39 25 ...	78 1	1,283 40 25 ...	368 7 ... 375	34 34	402 7 ... 400
2	Vellore	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	1,283 ... 46 1,329	100 100	1,383 ... 48 1,429	1,411.05 ... 29.07 1,440.12	119.50 119.50	1,530.55 ... 29.07 1,559.62	1,571 29	130	1,701 ... 29 ...	725 ... 15 740	33 38	763 ... 15 778
3	Trichinopoly...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	1,256 ... 48 1,304	... ... ... ...	1,256 ... 48 1,304	1,359.42 .52 18.35 1,378.29	... ... ... ...	1,359.42 .52 18.35 1,378.29	1,472 3 35 ...	... ... ... ...	1,472 3 35 ...	890 ... 6 896	... ... ... ...	890 ... 6 896
4	Coimbatore ...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	992 64 80 1,136	10 10	1,002 64 80 1,146	1,239.09 53.04 33.43 1,325.56	.13 .75....88	1,239.22 53.79 33.43 1,326.44	1,339 61 34 ...	... 2	1,339 63 34 ...	840 30 8 878	... ... ... ...	840 30 8 878
5	Penitentiary...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	876 65 ... 941	13 10 ... 23	889 75 ... 964	912.03 35.50 ... 947.53	12.34 1.42 ... 13.76	924.37 36.92 ... 961.29	1,003 54	17 2	1,020 56	793 26 ... 819	12 1 ... 13	805 27 ... 832
6	Cannanore ...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	1,042 ... 52 1,094	20 20	1,062 ... 52 1,114	1,076.17 .14 35.06 1,111.37	16.21 16.21	1,092.38 .14 35.06 1,127.58	1,243 1 70 ...	31	1,274 1 70 ...	756 ... 22 778	23 23	779 ... 22 801
7	Salem ...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	750 40 ... 790	... ... ... ...	750 40 ... 790	612.19 71.62 ... 684.11	... ... ... ...	612.19 71.92 ... 684.11	697 103 ... ...	... ... ... ...	697 103	199 17 ... 216	... ... ... ...	199 17 ... 216
8	Bellary ...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	633 36 5 674	... ... ... ...	633 36 5 674	725.10 100.62 4.87 830.59	... ... ... ...	725.10 100.62 4.87 830.59	928 186 10 ...	... ... ... ...	928 186 10 ...	400 32 2 434	... ... ... ...	400 32 2 434
9	Vizagapatam...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	507 48 10 565	12 12	519 48 10 577	609.07 45.88 1.13 656.08	6.39 2.68 ... 9.07	615.46 48.56 1.13 665.15	829 141 5 ...	12 4	841 145 5 ...	307 20 ... 327	4 3 ... 7	311 23 ... 334
District Jails.														
10	Cuddalore ...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	293 30 28 351	... ... ... ...	293 30 28 351	332.56 16.69 42.02 391.27	... ... ... ...	332.56 16.69 42.02 391.27	403 49 82 ...	... ... ... ...	403 49 82 ...	202 7 20 229	... ... ... ...	202 7 20 229

(ITAL).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

7			8			9											
						Ratio per mille of average strength											
						A			B			C			D		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			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.
19.03	1.29	20.32	22	1	23	331.52	544.96	312.88	17.14	20.68	17.33	19.82	16.02	19.62	19.82	16.02	19.62
31	...	31	...	...	...	192.52	...	168.12	8.53	...	8.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.34	1.29	20.63	22	1	23	223.27	537.63	334.35	16.67	20.39	16.86	18.66	15.81	18.80	18.96	15.81	18.80
24.45	1.63	26.08	54	3	57	513.80	317.99	498.51	17.33	13.44	17.04	38.27	25.10	37.24	38.27	25.10	37.24
42	...	42	2	...	2	515.99	...	515.99	14.44	...	14.44	68.80	...	68.80	68.80	...	68.80
24.87	1.63	26.50	56	3	59	513.85	317.69	498.84	17.27	13.64	16.99	38.89	25.10	37.83	38.89	25.10	37.83
45.89	...	45.89	66	...	66	654.69	...	654.69	33.76	...	33.76	48.55	...	48.55	48.55	...	48.55
703	...	703	2	...	2	326.98	...	326.98	4.36	...	4.36	108.99	...	108.99	108.99	...	108.99
45.97	...	45.97	68	...	68	650.08	...	650.08	33.35	...	33.35	49.34	...	49.34	49.34	...	49.34
21.95	...	21.95	34	...	34	677.92	...	677.85	17.71	...	17.71	27.44	...	27.44	27.44	...	27.44
60	...	60	1	...	1	565.61	...	557.72	11.31	...	11.15	18.85	...	18.85	18.85	...	18.85
27	...	27	...	...	...	239.31	...	239.31	8.08	...	8.08	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.82	...	22.82	35	...	35	602.36	...	661.92	17.22	...	17.20	20.40	...	20.39	20.40	...	20.39
53.35	39	53.74	56	...	56	869.49	972.45	870.86	58.50	31.60	58.14	61.40	...	60.58	61.40	...	60.58
86	04	90	...	...	...	732.39	704.22	731.31	24.23	28.17	24.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
54.21	43	54.64	56	...	56	861.35	944.77	865.50	57.21	31.25	56.84	58.10	...	58.26	58.10	...	58.26
36.65	87	37.52	100	...	100	702.49	1,418.88	713.12	34.06	53.67	34.35	80.84	...	79.64	80.84	...	79.64
36	...	36	3	...	3	627.50	...	627.50	10.27	...	10.27	85.57	...	85.57	85.57	...	85.57
87.01	87	87.88	103	...	103	700.04	1,418.88	710.37	33.30	53.67	33.59	80.98	...	79.82	80.98	...	79.82
6.31	...	6.31	4	...	4	325.06	...	325.06	10.31	...	10.31	6.53	...	6.53	6.53	...	6.53
52	...	52	1	...	1	236.37	...	236.37	7.23	...	7.23	13.90	...	13.90	13.90	...	13.90
6.53	...	6.53	5	...	5	315.74	...	315.74	9.98	...	9.98	7.31	...	7.31	7.31	...	7.31
23.15	...	23.15	16	...	16	551.64	...	551.64	31.93	...	31.93	22.07	...	22.07	22.07	...	22.07
68	...	68	...	...	...	318.03	...	318.03	8.75	...	8.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	...	95	...	...	...	410.28	...	410.28	10.27	...	10.27	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.08	...	24.08	16	...	16	522.52	...	522.52	28.99	...	28.99	19.26	...	19.26	19.26	...	19.26
12.04	07	12.11	29	...	29	504.05	625.98	505.31	19.77	19.95	19.68	44.33	...	43.87	44.33	...	43.87
1.13	17	1.30	3	...	3	435.92	1,119.40	473.64	24.63	63.43	26.77	65.39	...	61.78	65.39	...	61.78
13.17	24	13.41	32	...	32	498.41	771.78	502.14	20.07	26.46	20.16	45.73	...	45.10	45.73	...	45.10
9.61	...	9.61	5	...	5	607.41	...	607.41	28.89	...	28.89	15.03	...	15.03	15.03	...	15.03
22	...	22	...	...	...	419.41	...	419.41	13.18	...	13.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	47	...	...	...	475.96	...	475.96	11.19	...	11.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.30	...	10.30	5	...	5	535.27	...	535.27	26.32	...	26.32	12.77	...	12.77	12.77	...	12.77

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	District Jails—concl.													
11	Tanjore	Convicts ...	308	...	308	260.73	...	260.73	343	...	346	67	...	67
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	60	...	60	41.22	...	41.22	82	...	82	4	...	4
		Total ...	368	...	368	301.95	...	301.95	...	...	...	71	...	71
12	Palancottah...	Convicts ...	318	6	324	271.94	.04	271.98	353	...	353	116	...	116
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	42.79	1.33	44.12	100	...	100	15	...	15
		Civil ...	12	...	12	18.45	...	18.45	30	...	30	5	...	5
		Total ...	360	6	366	333.18	1.37	334.55	...	...	...	136	...	136
13	Madura	Convicts ...	313	16	329	235.87	18.24	254.13	382	28	410	82	3	85
		Under-trials ...	40	3	43	194.46	1.00	195.38	302	4	306	149	1	150
		Civil ...	60	...	60	36.65	...	36.65	66	...	66	18	...	18
		Total ...	413	19	432	466.98	20.16	487.14	...	...	...	249	4	253
14	Berhampur	Convicts ...	142	15	157	187.07	6.78	193.85	286	2	288	170	...	170
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	17.88	.86	18.24	41	...	41	4	...	4
		Civil ...	7	...	7	2.05	...	2.05	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	177	15	192	207.00	7.14	214.14	...	...	...	174	...	174
Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,597	292	9,889	10,312.32	242.04	10,584.36	...	...	...	5,915	114	6,029	
	Under-trials ...	399	13	412	615.80	9.29	625.09	...	...	...	307	5	312	
	Civil ...	428	...	428	278.94	...	278.94	...	...	...	100	...	100	
	Total ...	10,424	305	10,729	11,237.06	251.33	11,488.39	...	...	...	6,322	119	6,441	
Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	71	...	71	7.96	...	7.96	18	...	18	...	...	...	
Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	814.39	30.40	844.79	...	...	...	946	20	966	
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	3,648.58	94.57	3,743.15	...	...	...	2,094	62	2,156	
	Civil ...	...	...	...	13.75	...	13.75	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Total ...	4,900	1,669	6,569	4,476.72	124.97	4,601.69	...	...	...	3,044	82	3,126	
Grand total.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	11,156.71	272.44	11,429.15	...	...	...	6,861	134	6,995	
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4,261.38	103.86	4,368.24	...	...	...	2,401	67	2,468	
	Civil ...	...	...	...	300.65	...	300.65	...	...	...	104	...	104	
	Total ...	15,395	1,974	17,369	15,721.74	376.30	16,098.04	...	...	...	9,366	201	9,567	
Grand total for 1918.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	9,688.98	239.81	9,908.79	...	...	...	4,688	71	4,759	
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,999.00	86.96	3,076.86	...	...	...	1,955	148	2,103	
	Civil ...	...	...	...	390.11	...	390.11	...	...	...	134	...	134	
	Total ...	15,253	1,950	17,203	13,055.09	326.67	13,375.76	...	...	...	6,777	219	6,996	

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919—concluded.

7 Daily average number of sick.	8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.	9 Ratio per mille of average strength											
		A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number of sick.			C Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1.75	...	...	...	1.75	1	...	1	250.97	...	250.97	6.71	...	6.71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.87	...	...	...	1.87	1	...	1	232.83	...	232.83	6.13	...	6.13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.10	...	...	...	5.10	2	...	2	426.56	...	426.56	18.75	...	18.75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.75	...	...	...	5.75	3	...	3	408.19	...	408.19	17.25	...	17.25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.02	...	...	...	3.39	6	...	6	347.64	...	347.64	12.80	...	12.80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.85	...	...	...	11.23	14	...	14	533.21	...	533.21	23.23	...	23.23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.03	...	...	...	6.03	6	...	6	908.75	...	908.75	32.23	...	32.23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.09	...	...	...	6.09	6	...	6	810.58	...	810.58	29.42	...	29.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
268.33	...	...	...	272.95	401	...	405	571.22	...	571.22	25.04	...	25.04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283.16	...	...	...	288.00	422	...	426	562.60	...	562.60	25.20	...	25.20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.56	...	...	...	23.05	47	...	47	1,161.61	...	1,161.61	27.70	...	27.70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54.21	...	...	...	55.60	124	...	124	673.96	...	673.96	12.11	...	12.11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
290.89	...	...	...	296.00	448	...	452	614.07	...	614.07	26.07	...	26.07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337.37	...	...	...	343.60	546	...	550	593.74	...	593.74	21.46	...	21.46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200.36	...	...	...	203.90	256	...	261	481.85	...	481.85	20.72	...	20.72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
235.67	...	...	...	239.30	355	...	360	519.11	...	519.11	15.05	...	15.05

R.

Y:4:62-2118 N19

N20

No. XV.---(VITAL).

Studenten showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

[illegible]

4. malarial disease includes all forms of disease due to malaria and their direct sequelæ such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.

* This heading includes all levers diagnosed as being due to malaria and then direct sequelae of malaria.

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

12

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

Statement showing particulars of Jails during																					
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1919.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry.	32	1	338	12	370	13	383	30-36	85	37-21	140	6	146	103	2	106	104	5	109	22
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly.	47	1	604	13	651	14	665	53-04	75	53-79	406	11	477	161	2	163	...	6	...	23
4	Coimbatore	58	3	1,064	45	1,122	48	1,170	35-50	142	36-92	401	17	472	619	30	679	...	1	...	8
5	Penitentiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	58	...	480	...	538	...	538	71-92	260	71-92	260	...	260	243	...	243	...	2	...	32
8	Bellary	24	...	599	...	623	...	623	160-62	...	100-62	284	...	284	207	...	207	...	101	...	31
9	Vizagapatnam.	26	3	440	25	466	28	494	45-88	263	48-56	94	8	102	236	16	252	112	4	116	21
District Jails.																					
10	Cuddalore	33	...	185	...	218	...	218	16-69	...	16-69	100	...	100	104	...	104	...	2	...	12
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palanquotah.	73	...	363	12	431	12	448	42-79	133	44-12	220	8	228	199	4	203	...	1	...	14
13	Madura	261	1	927	30	1,188	31	1,219	191-46	190	196-36	891	14	905	189	14	203	...	2	...	98
14	Behampar.	12	2	325	11	337	13	350	17-88	36	18-24	205	9	214	120	4	121	...	3	...	9
Total, Central and District Jails																					
		624	11	5,336	148	5,980	159	6,119	615-80	9-29	625-09	2,968	73	3,141	2,212	72	2,284	337	11	318	332
Subsidiary Jails																					
15		3,843	79	92,190	2,371	95,523	2,450	97,983	3,618-58	91-57	3,743-15	8,687	761	19,448	14,237	513	14,870	26,192	865	30,157	3,372
Grand total																					
		3,967	90	67,526	2,519	71,193	2,609	74,102	4,214-38	103-86	4,368-21	24,765	834	22,539	16,469	685	17,154	29,527	876	30,503	3,704
Grand total for 1918																					
		2,230	69	58,225	1,862	60,455	1,931	62,386	2,606-00	80-86	3,076-86	19,147	439	19,838	11,635	446	12,081	25,586	704	26,290	4,057

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 1919.

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 1919, 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.								
1	Rajahmundry.	Central Jails.																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	6	...	17	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	16	2	340	399	144	3,204 8 7	1,834 15 2	
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	528	739				
		Total ...	47	...	59	10	20	...	18	...	...	...	16	100	868	1,138				
Total average population ...	19'34	1'29	77'60	...	13'64	...	36'05	8'85	...	...	28	61'10	1,013'12	1,223'27						
2	Vellore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314	393	118	4,185 11 1	16,892 3 2	
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	...	10	46	...	...	...	10	...	...	98	939	1,199				
		Total ...	64	12	76	11	46	...	...	...	10	...	...	100	1,273	1,592				
		Total average population ...	24'87	1'63	111'45	12'63	28'65	...	...	...	...	...	1'51	105'24	1,243'04	1,539'62				
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	147	193	151	3,485 13 0	3,408 7 2	
		Do. without do. ...	80	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	1,233				
		Total ...	82	...	40	...	48	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,252	1,426				
		Total average population ...	45'97	...	26'13	...	18'27	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	1,287'40	1,378'29				
4	Coimbatore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	70	...	...	...	61	...	4	...	...	2	796	942	125	937 11 0	3,978 13 9	
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	192	427				
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	80	...	61	...	4	...	...	10	988	1,369				
		Total average population ...	22'82	...	37'02	...	33'16	...	52'44	7'5	1'67	...	...	13	1,178'45	1,326'44				
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	54	1	20	2	257	333	10	271 11 0	10,853 9 11	
		Do. without do. ...	59	8	48	...	...	...	36	10	...	...	...	10	265	329				
		Total ...	59	8	65	...	...	...	46	10	54	1	20	12	522	662				
		Total average population ...	54'21	4'3	69'74	...	...	...	34'64	1'98	14'01	...	...	...	759'01	961'29				
6	Cannanore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	4	2	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	167	131	5,453 0 5	3,705 0 7	
		Do. without do. ...	36	...	...	10	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	942	1,064				
		Total ...	40	6	60	11	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,042	1,231				
		Total average population ...	37'01	87	49'35	16	31'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15'18	996'05					1,127'58
7	Salem.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	766	103	1,658 15 7	25,566 7 3	* The wards are capable of holding 40 prisoners instead of 36 as shown in previous years. † Two store-rooms were converted into wards to accommodate 3 leper convicts in each.
		Do. without do. ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	109				
		Total ...	35	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	885				
		Total average population ...	6'83	...	50'24	...	...	...	71'40	...	...	...	...	...	555'59	684'11				
8	Bellary.	District Jails.															95	1,217 14 1	7,979 7 2	The alterations in the figures are due to their being revised with reference to the actual area and correct classification which increased the accommodation by 23.
		Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	495				
		Do. without do. ...	18	...	...	...	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	223	312				
		Total ...	18	...	85	...	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	625	807				
9	Zirga-patam.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	246	301	103	1,486 5 10	1,518 7 3	
		Do. without do. ...	38	...	29	...	10	...	48	...	...	...	...	10	255	390				
		Total ...	40	...	74	...	19	...	48	...	...	...	...	16	501	691				
		Total average population ...	13'17	0'24	63'26	...	1'13	...	11'75	2'51	...	...	...	...	535'54	655'15				
10	Cuddalore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	281	239	219 1 9	5,628 6 6	
		Do. without do. ...	20	...	15	...	28	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	14	137				
		Total ...	22	...	15	...	28	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	293	418				
		Total average population ...	10'31	...	33'58	...	41'55	...	16'47	...	...	...	...	...	289'37	391'27				
11	Tanjore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	296	247	705 2 2	2,424 10 9	‡ This was shown under observation cells in previous years. § A ward accommodating 12 prisoners is being used as a ragi-grinding room and hence the accommodation is reduced by 12.
		Do. without do. ...	15	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	101				
		Total ...	17	...	29	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	405				
		Total average population ...	1'87	...	10'46	...	44'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248'40	304'95				
12	Palanacottah.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	241	228	1,903 14 6	14,559 8 10	
		Do. without do. ...	18	...	51	...	12	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	80	200				
		Total ...	18	...	56	...	12	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	318	441				
		Total average population ...	5'75	...	31'08	...	18'38	...	42'21	1'33	...	...	...	...	234'55	334'55				

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	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity	163	4	337	2	104	...	42	8
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	29	2	5	...	7	...	...	...
All other sections	Offences by public servants	16	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	81	1	12	1	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	16	...	21	3	39	5	27	...
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211	Making false charge	9	2	25	...	11	1	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212, 216 and 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	45	7	59	...	31	...	5	...
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	3	...	1	...	6	...	1	...
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All other sections	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 284.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	16	...	9	2	6	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	68	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294 A.	Obscene books and lotteries	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 301-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	1	...	3	1	15	...	11	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	12	6	15	3	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a Thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	3
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	272	10	203	1	101	...	43	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 324 to 333, 355 to 358.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	106	...	249	1	214	...	134	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	21	...	17	...	17	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	68	...	94	3	41	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	...	...	2	1	7	...	8	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 376.	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	2,362	194	4,257	168	3,427	68	888	16

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1919, 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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	15	728
46	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	8	119
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	53
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	7	152
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	2	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	16	302
2	...	13	...	...	12	...	1	1	140	13	9	...	106	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	1	118
7	...	45	...	...	28	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	29	9	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	17
...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	11	639
5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	3	881
91	...	60	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	2	10	...	...	55	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	3	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	27
7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
541	14	221	5	41	...	7	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	11,769	465	12,224

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. 384 and 385.	3	...	10	1	12	...	2	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 392, 392 and 391.	4	...	21	...	37	...	172	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 395, 395, 400 and 402.	...	...	18	4	17	...	22	1
	Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	8	...	28	...	13	...	5	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	82	1	190	10	125	2	63	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	91	10	326	48	182	16	64	2
	Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	17	...	37	5	53	1	51	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	1	2	6	...	3	...	...	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	43	2	91	...	70	3	14	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	52	1	36	1	7	...	...	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	16	...	179	...	99	...	...	...
	Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 453.	121	8	933	26	980	11	240	3
	Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	7	...	6	...	7	...	14	...
	Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	6	3	14	...	21	...	2	...
	Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	22	2	16	...	8	...	3	...
	C.O.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	4	...	5	...	155	10	993	18
	Offences against other laws ...	4,786	489	1,695	179	811	92	286	14
	Grand total ...	8,563	700	8,945	461	6,634	210	3,101	65
	Total for Central and District Jails ...	2,391	193	8,269	455	6,333	209	3,101	55
	Total for Subsidiary Jails ...	6,172	507	676	9	301	1	...	...
	Grand total for 1918 ...	7,009	491	6,134	261	5,339	151	2,561	77

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919—concluded.

2												3				
Jail during the year 1919 under sentences not exceeding																
E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
132	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	408	...	408
114	...	488	...	147	...	11	...	10	...	38	...	...	...	865	5	870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
21	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	14	513
31	...	44	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	85	824
24	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	6	199
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
7	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	7	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	2	97
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	295
178	1	75	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2,553	49	2,602
14	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	53
52	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	28	1,256
129	3	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,731	777	8,508
1,428	22	1,101	10	272	1	21	1	168	15	70	...	106	2	30,408	1,550	31,959
1,428	22	1,101	10	272	1	21	1	168	15	70	...	106	2	23,260	973	24,233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,148	577	7,726
973	11	614	6	198	...	...	...	144	16	69	...	106	3	23,180	1,016	24,196

* Excludes one criminal lunatic.

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

Statement of assets of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the

Serial number	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1919.							Closing	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	188 4	6,249 12	23,079 1	3,436 8	2,323 12	13,583 2	21,601 3	215 15	8,154 15
2	Vellore ...	1,214 1	33,018 4	21,716 13	9,061 3	19,976 10	1,621 5	87,305 15	219 5	20,360 0
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,541 11	11,192 5	16,029 15	4,184 8	14,400 11	3,031 7	44,390 11	4,065 13	22,602 7
4	Coimbatore ...	1,029 4	66,041 3	95,484 3	85,346 2	93,415 5	26,591 3	3,14,724 14	710 9	70,738 10
5	Penitentiary ...	37 7	19,631 3	21,440 6	6,335 6	28,520 10	31,724 12	44,650 4	25 13	25,819 3
6	Cannanore ...	9 8	10,695 6	17,532 7	11,865 6	3,238 13	4,412 15	38,929 9	73 0	6,247 7
7	Salem ...	129 11	21,190 4	30,049 14	3,580 7	4,294 6	20,111 5	39,433 14	899 8	25,849 2
8	Bellary ...	64 5	6,063 9	14,333 14	1,023 13	6,760 8	8,240 10	20,875 5	12 1	2,143 2
9	Vizagapatam ...	18 14	11,016 8	4,285 0	1,639 6	4,700 13	328 8	21,392 1	52 12	9,643 1
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
10	Cuddalore ...	73 12	2,179 0	5,635 4	4,842 2	2,623 10	4,149 12	11,264 0	134 7	1,843 8
11	Tanjore ...	269 1	1,543 12	14,978 6	2,259 4	700 7	10,539 11	9,187 2	119 13	2,201 1
12	Palamcottah ...	83 1	1,720 7	4,430 11	605 10	5,510 8	49 0	12,362 8	46 15	1,729 6
13	Madura ...	37 14	3,358 4	3,347 11	913 1	277 3	1,512 9	6,421 8	57 7	3,122 10
14	Berhampur ...	12 2	413 4	2,833 0	598 8	152 1	2,679 12	1,299 7	3 11	717 9
	Total ...	4,712 15	1,96,469 9	2,78,246 12	1,35,911 7	1,97,235 5	1,28,574 15	6,73,931 1	7,237 1	1,01,257 1
	Total for 1918 ...	6,339 11	2,04,060 14	2,09,033 8	1,36,776 10	1,15,774 5	70,396 2	6,01,588 9	4,780 13	1,96,469 9

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

- * Includes Rs. 1,304-3-0, being the value of convict labour employed in the jail press.
- † Do. Rs. 2,142-4-1 do.
- ‡ Do. Rs. 9,153-6-2 do.
- § Do. Rs. 3,011-8-0 do.

Madras Presidency at the commencement and close of the year 1919.

balance on 31st December 1919.					Difference between columns 9 and 16.	Amount.			Total increase (+) or decrease (—) in assets of Jail manufacturing departments during 1919 (total of columns 17 and 20).
Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 15.		Paid into the Treasury during 1919 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1919.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (—).	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
8,136 12	3,634 5	8,071 12	442 14	27,770 13	6,076 10	23,008 0	20,449 2	2,648 14	8,725 8
22,216 13	8,056 12	17,887 7	2,911 0	65,792 5	— 21,508 10	63,169 7	21,701 8	41,407 15	19,901 5
15,800 8	4,822 9	11,843 9	2,947 8	56,967 6	12,576 11	37,591 10	36,061 11	1,529 15	14,106 10
60,584 14	80,842 11	48,262 9	17,146 0	2,63,993 5	— 50,731 9	4,31,773 9	2,85,605 12	1,46,167 13	95,436 4
34,213 12	6,260 1	12,122 3	9,290 6	69,150 10	24,500 6	1,73,109 2	80,417 8	— 7,338 6	17,162 0
12,080 6	11,403 8	4,971 5	350 15	34,429 11	— 4,499 14	23,369 3	13,914 11	9,454 8	4,954 10
28,806 15	3,333 12	1,555 13	44 5	60,400 13	23,967 3	23,467 13	27,924 12	— 4,456 15	16,510 4
5,340 4	1,326 1	6,761 12	779 6	14,828 14	— 6,046 7	22,179 8	17,042 13	19,556 11	13,510 4
6,374 0	1,687 5	3,290 19	206 14	20,830 14	— 561 3	10,448 3	3,784 3	6,664 0	6,102 13
4,310 1	5,863 12	1,237 7	...	13,469 3	2,205 3	15,489 15	11,268 11	4,221 4	6,426 7
11,492 9	2,483 1	2,798 5	671 1	18,423 12	9,236 10	11,451 10	17,196 1	— 5,744 7	3,492 3
5,391 5	760 7	24,125 10	17 8	21,976 3	19,613 11	10,246 6	20,754 12	— 10,508 7	9,165 4
3,780 13	1,267 3	1,671 0	266 14	9,472 3	3,059 11	2,967 10	4,964 12	— 2,057 2	893 9
856 10	687 4	82 6	161 2	2,186 6	888 15	1,097 15	1,918 8	— 820 9	66 6
2,39,505 10	1,32,313 11	1,41,741 12	35,305 13	6,89,699 6	15,768 5	7,59,359 14	5,58,634 12	2,00,725 2	2,16,493 7
2,77,625 13	1,35,811 7	1,87,252 0	1,28,526 6	6,73,483 4	71,894 11	10,00,782 12	7,91,658 13	2,09,723 15	2,81,618 10

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

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL).

Comparative statement of manufactures of the Jails in the Madras Presidency.

Serial number.	Jails.	* Total value of articles manu- factured during the year		Percentage of lab ur convicts employ-d on manu- factures (last column of general statement No. XI).	
		1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Jails.					
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	22,550 12 4	32,628 4 3	47.70	46.83
2	Vellore	17,532 0 0	43,455 0 0	55.75	50.65
3	Trichinopoly	57,841 12 3	69,605 4 6	33.35	47.28
4	Coimbatore	4,57,260 3 5	3,86,499 7 4	51.96	53.77
5	Penitentiary	1,23,986 0 0	62,574 0 0	61.32	62.49
6	Cannanore	13,519 9 6	28,899 7 0	41.38	42.81
7	Salem	31,649 10 0	31,016 8 3	47.04	59.63
8	Bellary	34,612 15 10	35,306 12 9	31.22	29.56
9	Vizagapatam	25,905 3 9	21,230 14 11	44.29	46.49
District Jails.					
10	Cuddalore	17,518 8 11	16,733 11 2	50.03	38.81
11	Tanjore	15,795 2 3	15,559 2 8	43.33	39.32
12	Palamcottah	23,775 15 10	28,050 10 11	43.16	43.29
13	Madura	5,069 0 0	7,426 0 0	27.04	20.87
14	Berhampur	2,527 9 2	3,123 8 4	37.17	22.84
Total ...		9,71,542 7 3	7,85,113 12 1	47.12	46.64

* Columns 3 and 4 exclude a percentage allowance for profit.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the cost per head under diet after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.

Serial number.	Jails.	COST PER HEAD UNDER DIET.	
		As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.			
1	Rajahmundry	63 2 0	63 9 3
2	Vellore	51 9 8	52 13 4
3	Trichinopoly	85 14 2	51 12 7
4	Coimbatore	69 1 7	60 1 2
5	Penitentiary	75 10 7	70 7 3
6	Cannanore	66 3 2	66 11 3
7	Salem	64 7 4	56 5 2
8	Bellary	57 9 2	58 4 5
9	Vizagapatam	52 0 3	48 11 0
District Jails.			
10	Cuddalore	51 2 5	51 7 1
11	Tanjore	47 2 11	50 11 7
12	Palamcottah	52 13 7	53 12 1
13	Madura	65 9 7	59 15 6
14	Berhampur	56 12 4	54 9 9
	Total, Central and District Jails	60 13 4	58 5 2

STATEMENT F
Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1919 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

Serial number.	Districts.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.			Daily average population.			Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District Medical officers.
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.						
1	Ganjam	2,015	2,765	...	101.35	172.27	...	18.90	772	43	155.45	10	13
2	Vizagapatam	4,262	4,749	...	196.48	332.49	...	16.83	679	37	67.40	35	13
3	Godavari	1,541	4,016	1	22.99	167.09	...	5.45	262	3	16.38	27	6
4	Krishna	1,854	4,170	...	26.82	165.64	...	5.23	262	3	20.81	38	15
5	Guntur	2,058	4,913	...	25.81	23.83	...	4.54	215	3	11.42	31	15
6	Nellore	1,749	3,293	...	39.29	141.94	...	8.20	261	...	12.74	19	51
7	Kurnool	1,669	3,824	...	35.56	227.19	...	7.75	261	...	...	33	37
8	Bellary	708	1,854	...	17.70	187.21	...	9.13	261	...	...	24	5
9	Anantapur	520	1,983	...	11.45	134.31	...	8.03	261	...	...	21	10
10	Cuddapah	1,278	2,241	...	11.45	134.31	...	7.53	261	...	...	23	23
11	North Arcot	2,840	3,224	...	25.02	180.53	...	3.23	261	...	...	20	12
12	Chittoor	1,492	2,806	...	27.14	168.21	...	3.64	261	...	...	10	11
13	Salem	2,420	3,224	...	27.14	168.21	...	6.82	261	...	...	35	13
14	Chingleput	1,006	1,556	...	14.90	74.64	...	5.11	261	...	...	19	6
15	South Arcot	1,433	2,549	...	25.17	136.88	...	5.59	261	...	...	32	16
16	Tanjore	1,679	4,224	...	17.24	169.97	...	3.75	261	...	...	37	16
17	Trichinopoly	1,342	1,847	2	10.99	115.97	...	2.99	261	...	...	33	9
18	Madura	695	1,801	...	11.48	137.02	...	6.13	261	...	...	28	6
19	Ramanud	913	2,321	...	17.09	146.07	...	6.13	261	...	...	24	4
20	Tinnevely	554	1,381	...	7.70	93.91	...	5.07	261	...	...	24	16
21	Mahabar	3,255	3,178	1	97.20	142.11	...	10.10	261	...	...	61	21
22	Aulengo	895	1,018	...	29.98	67.00	...	12.22	261	...	...	15	184
23	South Kanara	1,258	2,614	...	22.16	131.73	...	8.43	261	...	...	83	7
24	Coimbatore	385	1,242	53	8.19	25.69	...	7.76	261	...	...	5	21
25	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	...	...	...
	Total	37,930	67,983	172	84.79	3,743.15	13.75	8.11	55.60	121	26.95	652	577
	Total for 1918	30,079	56,438	174	530.71	2,492.25	14.43	6.44	39.61	98	30.28	637	492

STATEMENT G

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	3		4		5		6		7	
		Number of Subsidiary jails.		Daily average number of prisoners.		Establishment.		Dieting charges.		Hospital charges.	
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Strength.	Miscellaneous charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of duty ex-penses.	Total cost.
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Ganjam	10135	17227	27662	4605	323	1713	23072	15	63	23150
2	Vizagapatnam	10348	35249	54897	6927	87	1212	33284	211	96	33541
3	Gowalpari	2246	16709	18314	1133	6	30	11334	...	...	11544
4	Katwa	262	16564	19226	88	8	4	12858	...	...	12858
5	Guntur	2871	23683	26271	680	2	4	23810	...	...	23810
6	Nellore	3820	1943	23552	2604	154	11	14833	29	7	14860
7	Kurnool	3556	22719	26275	...	...	...	16778	...	...	16778
8	Bellary	1770	18129	19819	458	419	2	12359	...	...	12359
9	Anantapur	1145	13491	14636	794	3	16	13555	...	...	13555
10	Cuddapah	2302	1853	20553	794	3	16	13555	...	...	13555
11	North Arcot	2312	14837	17349	698	...	...	14287	...	...	14287
12	Chittoor	2414	16921	19375	1370	7	4	16615	...	...	16615
13	Salem	2786	14841	17628	53	...	...	16065	...	...	16065
14	Chingleput	1490	7464	9373	1033	10	7	6062	...	...	6062
15	South Arcot	2517	13848	16205	821	5	1	12804	...	...	12804
16	Tanjore	1724	19997	21721	722	3	5	15762	...	...	15762
17	Tiruchinopoly	1090	11597	12703	1000	7	13	11752	...	...	11752
18	Madurai	1168	13402	14770	572	3	14	10783	...	...	10783
19	Ramanad	1709	14607	16318	1210	7	9	13110	...	...	13110
20	Tinnevely	770	1491	10261	647	5	4	6587	...	...	6587
21	Malabar	3720	14211	23932	2924	449	3	23190	86	4	23580
22	Anjengo	2993	6700	9686	1915	204	21	8165	133	12	8253
23	South Kanara	2216	13173	15389	...	...	...	11792	...	...	11792
24	Coimbatore	819	2569	3619	351	...	...	2806	...	...	2806
Total		320	374315	46169	33234	1217	33451	744	332180	477	352839
Total for 1918		318	263225	323739	25406	401	28897	814	184917	282	185368
Russellkonda		7877	3257	11231	2879	323	3262	288	7844	15	7922
Koraput		1342	3050	13992	4627	87	4714	1311	4634	211	5001
Nellore		2742	8178	10850	1901	164	2055	1815	6	367	334
Calicut		2915	2803	5838	3246	55	3246	55	9	7	3815
Mangalore		1843	2355	4203	1788	1204	1992	47	6	3	4317
Total		318	374315	46169	33234	1217	33451	744	332180	477	352839
Total for 1918		318	263225	323739	25406	401	28897	814	184917	282	185368
Russellkonda		7877	3257	11231	2879	323	3262	288	7844	15	7922
Koraput		1342	3050	13992	4627	87	4714	1311	4634	211	5001
Nellore		2742	8178	10850	1901	164	2055	1815	6	367	334
Calicut		2915	2803	5838	3246	55	3246	55	9	7	3815
Mangalore		1843	2355	4203	1788	1204	1992	47	6	3	4317

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8		9		10		11		12	
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.		Charges for moving prisoners.		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.		Travelling allowances.	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Ganjam	641	251	97	3	151	3	151	3	151	3
2	Vizagapatnam	145	110	23	1	151	3	151	3	151	3
3	Gowalpari	201	100	5	3	543	2	543	2	543	2
4	Katwa	159	100	6	3	36	2	36	2	36	2
5	Guntur	186	100	65	3	297	1	297	1	297	1
6	Nellore	107	100	1	1	92	0	92	0	92	0
7	Kurnool	107	100	1	1	382	2	382	2	382	2
8	Bellary	107	100	1	1	55	0	55	0	55	0
9	Anantapur	107	100	1	1	380	1	380	1	380	1
10	Cuddapah	127	100	1	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
11	North Arcot	109	100	1	1	83	0	83	0	83	0
12	Chittoor	311	141	2	3	59	0	59	0	59	0
13	Salem	18	100	1	1	111	0	111	0	111	0
14	Chingleput	172	100	1	1	357	1	357	1	357	1
15	Tanjore	102	100	1	1	110	0	110	0	110	0
16	Tiruchinopoly	95	100	1	1	347	2	347	2	347	2
17	Madurai	21	100	1	1	132	0	132	0	132	0
18	Ramanad	44	100	1	1	71	0	71	0	71	0
19	Tinnevely	614	211	176	6	720	3	720	3	720	3
20	Malabar	424	451	17	4	326	3	326	3	326	3
21	Anjengo	182	1211	17	7	391	2	391	2	391	2
22	South Kanara	39	126	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
23	Coimbatore	39	126	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
24	The Nilgiris	39	126	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Total		5175	17064	412	18418	7542	1103	7542	1103	7542	1103
Total for 1918		5175	17064	412	18418	7542	1103	7542	1103	7542	1103
Russellkonda		581	14571	344	14571	5281	1301	5281	1301	5281	1301
Koraput		891	45	87	142	249	256	249	256	249	256
Nellore		91	42	23	133	238	277	238	277	238	277
Calicut		168	87	...	...	47	77	47	77	47	77
Mangalore		403	171	171	364	54	92	54	92	54	92
Total		5175	17064	412	18418	7542	1103	7542	1103	7542	1103
Total for 1918		5175	17064	412	18418	7542	1103	7542	1103	7542	1103
Russellkonda		581	14571	344	14571	5281	1301	5281	1301	5281	1301
Koraput		891	45	87	142	249	256	249	256	249	256
Nellore		91	42	23	133	238	277	238	277	238	277
Calicut		168	87	...	...	47	77	47	77	47	77
Mangalore		403	171	171	364	54	92	54	92	54	92

STATEMENT G—concluded.

By the expenditures in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subjail Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1919 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	Districts.	13										14										15	
		Contingencies.										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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			I	J	K	L
		Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	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).	Drugs, etc. (excluding 11 P.).	Other miscellaneous.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
1	Ganjam	Rs. 112	85	...	...	50	Rs. 17	204	Rs. A. P. 0 15 3	Rs. 41	...	...	...	26	3	12	...	...	...	54	Rs. A. P. 120 11 2		
2	Vizagapatam	89	70	...	...	14	103	80	0 2 4	256	...	...	14	26	...	11	...	...	...	387	33,387		
3	Kolavari	318	...	...	...	...	103	103	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	40	47,969		
4	Kistna	195	...	...	...	7	326	213	1 11 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	37	15,146		
5	Guntur	213	5	...	...	17	213	213	0 12 4	233	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	21	241	16,826		
6	Nellore	250	...	...	...	31	249	249	1 0 11	4	...	...	...	...	10	25	...	...	...	30	26,706		
7	Karnool	227	...	...	...	2	251	251	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	19,910		
8	Belary	20	7	...	...	18	226	226	1 12 0	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	21,568		
9	Anantapur	68	...	...	...	...	9	20	0 0 8	10	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	8	18,000		
10	Cuddapah	206	...	...	...	...	68	68	0 5 8	264	...	...	...	112	35	...	...	...	2	36	16,090		
11	North Arcot	87	...	...	...	...	91	206	2 1 5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	482	17,220		
12	Chittoor	206	...	...	...	...	130	206	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	113	22,551		
13	Salem	115	...	...	...	...	19	130	0 12 10	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	19,779		
14	Chingapat	66	...	...	...	...	71	130	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	108	8,228		
15	South Arcot	54	...	...	...	...	30	19	0 1 5	20	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	13	33	16,736		
16	Tanjore	27	...	...	...	...	27	71	0 8 11	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	65	22,709		
17	Tichinopoly	30	...	...	...	...	83	30	0 8 3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	65	10,293	
18	Madura	27	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
19	Ramanid	87	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
20	Tinnevely	19	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
21	Madurai	30	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
22	Arango	233	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
23	South Kanara	7	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
24	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
25	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	83	27	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	13,021	
Total		2,329	231	...	...	330	65	3,070	0 10 7	706	1,074	76	264	39	91	284	48	28	31	980	4,48,357		
Total for 1918		3,140	100	...	...	47	44	3,395	1 0 9	134	787	30	116	333	204	...	...	...	128	1,716	2,61,796		
Russellkonda		51	85	...	...	15	17	168	1 7 11	39	39	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	53	13,615		
Korapat		187	60	...	...	2	6	272	0 8 8	268	268	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	367	13,417		
Nellore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	9,407		
Calicut		231	57	...	...	5	23	300	0 9 4	126	126	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	181	8,380		
Mangalore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	8,561		

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL)

G.O. No. 1353, 1st June 1920

Jails

Administration Report for 1919—Reviewed.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter—from Major J. P. CAMERON, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 15th April 1920.
No.—G. 173.

Order—No. 1353, Home (Judicial), dated 1st June 1920.

Recorded.

2. The Government are indebted to Major Cameron, I.M.S., for his full and interesting report on the working of the Jail Department during his first year of office and congratulate him upon the general efficiency of the administration during a period of exceptional difficulty. They note with particular satisfaction the special attention paid to sanitation and the high standard of discipline maintained.

3. In paragraphs 15 and 21 Major Cameron refers to the desirability of special arrangements for the separate custody of two classes of habitual criminals; he proposes to utilize an existing or additional central jail as a recidivist centre for incorrigibles and also contemplates the provision of an institution managed under conditions of easy discipline for the reception of the mentally defective and irresponsible class of habituals. The questions of policy in issue have, it is understood, been under the consideration of the Jails Committee, whose recommendations on these and other jail problems the Government await with interest.

Other measures for the improvement of jail accommodation in this Presidency relate to—

(1) reformatory schools for boys and girls (which have been brought into special prominence by the enactment of the Madras Children Act, 1920),

(2) the Tanjore Borstal Institution (where local facilities readily admit of extensions),

(3) the Penitentiary (in regard to which a new location on a more open and suitable site is contemplated), and

(4) a special jail sanatorium at Madanapalle for the segregation and treatment of tuberculous convicts (plans and estimates for which have reached an advanced stage).

Minor sanitary proposals in progress or awaiting sanction make provision for the improvement of the water-supply in the Vizagapatam and Berhampur jails.

4. In paragraph 7 of the report figures are given which indicate a serious increase in the period of detention of prisoners pending trial before sessions courts and magistrates. This is a point to which the Government have on more than one occasion found it necessary to invite the particular attention of district magistrates, and those officers will once again be enjoined to exercise effective supervision over the work of the subordinate magistracy so as to prevent the unnecessary protraction of judicial proceedings.

5. The same paragraph reports the number of escapes of undertrial prisoners as 60, while from paragraph 18 it appears that 24 convicts also escaped. These figures represent a substantial advance on those for the preceding year, viz., 27 and 15. Of the total number of escapes, 73 occurred in sub-jails. The number of prisoners was much larger than in the preceding year, and this may have contributed to more

numerous escapes, but the figures furnished suggest lack of supervision, and the Inspector-General will be requested to scrutinize them in detail and communicate with those District Magistrates in whose charges supervision appears to have been defective.

6. In paragraph 17 mention is made of the pressing necessity for the establishment of a 'Prisoners' Aid Society.' This has been recognized by Government and prominently brought to the notice of the public in G.O. No. 360, Home (Judicial), dated 7th February 1920, which was laid upon the Editors' Table. Another sphere in which unofficial help would be particularly acceptable is with regard to the religious and moral instruction of prisoners, as indicated in paragraph 22 of the report.

7. With reference to paragraph 42 the Government have already issued general instructions in their Proceedings No. 1775, Home (Judicial), dated 6th August 1919, and they desire again to impress upon all heads of consuming departments the duty of consulting the Jail Department and giving the longest possible notice of their requirements to the Inspector-General. It is understood that arrangements have already been made with the Surgeon-General for the standardization of indents for hospital clothing.

8. The Government are in agreement with the Inspector-General's comments on the unfavourable results attributable to the absence of experienced jail medical officers and they hope that before long it will be practicable to bring the Indian Medical Service personnel of the Jail Department up to full strength with a resultant improvement in the statistics of mortality and sickness.

9. The complete failure of official visitors to inspect the District Jail at Madura, which is noticed in paragraph 69 of the report, is especially unsatisfactory in view of the comments made in regard to the same defect in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1251, Home (Judicial), dated 2nd June 1919. Under rules 21 and 22 of the Madras Jail Manual it is the duty of sessions judges, district magistrates and subdivisional magistrates to visit the jails at their headquarters at least twice in each quarter of the year unless they are prevented by absence or other unavoidable cause. The explanation of the officers responsible for the complete disregard of this explicit instruction will be separately obtained.

10. The Government notice with satisfaction the Inspector-General's reference in paragraph 76 to the manner in which the officers of the department have discharged their duties, particularly Mr. W. Chamier, the Superintendent of the Cannanore Central Jail, and Rao Bahadur P. Subrahmanya Ayyar, acting Superintendent of the Bellary Central Jail, both of whom retired during the year after a long and meritorious service.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

Editors' Table.

RC, RF
3557

