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Report of the administration of
Police in the Madras
Presidency
1919



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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1919.

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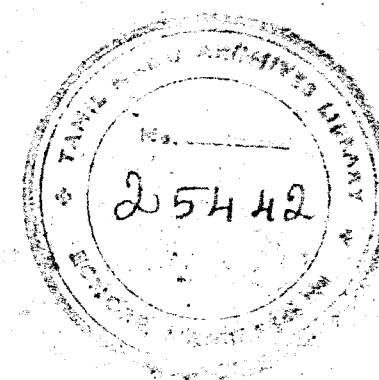
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

‡ G.O. No. 1571, Judicial, dated 5th October 1901.



 * செப்பனுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * மாதம் வருடம் *
 * செப்பனிட முடிந்த *
 * மாதம் வருடம் *
 * ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் *
 * கையொப்பம். *

6. The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 17,040 males and 242 females. 22,720 males and 872 females were received by direct committal during the year as compared with 21,977 males and 895 females, respectively, in the previous year. Coimbatore district heads the list with 2,182. Malabar contributed the next largest number, viz., 1,972; and Salem, Madras, Madras, Tanjore, North Arcot and Vizagapatam followed in order with 1,773, 1,734, 1,324, 1,192, 1,177 and 1,130, respectively. 23,903 convicts were received by transfer against 23,104 in 1924. Of this number, 19,454 were admitted into sub-jails en route to jails or other sub-jails, 282 (including 67 from other Provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence, and 37 (including 11 from other Provinces) were received into the Penitentiary, Madras, for deportation. Of those discharged during the year, 2,697 were released on appeal against 2,515 in the year preceding: 16,126 on expiry of sentence against 16,590; 5,311 under the remission rules against 4,852. The number of convicts released by order of Government fell from 1,209 to 273, of which 139 were released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards, 44 on medical recommendation and 90 on other grounds. Thirty-six were transported to the Andamans, 15 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 3 escaped and remained uncaptured, 58 were executed and 218 died. At the end of the year, 16,648 were in custody against 17,282 in 1924. The daily average number of convicts was 16,645.97, or 1,460 less than in the previous year, the decrease is chiefly noticeable against the Alipuram Jail. The concentration of mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics in the Cuddalore District Jail continued during the year. There were 49 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year, and 43 were admitted during the year by transfer from other jails, and from the Mental Hospital, Madras, making a total of 92. Of this number, 3 died during the year, 2 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, and 13 were released in the ordinary course leaving 74 at the close of the year. Mental defectives as a class are difficult to deal with and require tactful management to keep them under control. Additional cellular accommodation is required for this class at Cuddalore, as also accommodation in association for epileptics, and plans and estimates are under preparation. The accommodation available for lepers in the Salem Central Jail annexe is insufficient and extra accommodation is urgently required. Plans and estimates for an additional cellular block of 15 cells have been called for.

7. There were 1,978 prisoners of this class confined at the opening of the year, and 38,043 were received during the year making a total of 40,021. The daily average rose from 2,095.26 to 2,132.16. No less than 1,787.56 were confined in subsidiary jails. Excluding transfers and those that remained at the end of the year pending trial, 24,111 undertrial prisoners were disposed of during the year. Of this number 10,157 or 42.13 per cent were convicted and 13,915 or 57.71 per cent acquitted and released, as against 10,534 or 41.32 per cent and 14,932 or 58.57 per cent, respectively, in 1924. There were 23 escapes, all from sub-jails, and 16 deaths, 12 of which occurred in sub-jails. At the end of the year, 1,866 prisoners remained in custody pending trial as compared with 1,978 in the year previous. The average period of detention rose from 27.26 to 34.17 in the cases of prisoners awaiting trial before Sessions Courts, but in cases dealt with by the magistracy fell from 17.35 to 16.75. Every day's delay in the detention of undertrial and remand prisoners means extra charges for food, and it is therefore most essential for their period of detention to be reduced by dealing as expeditiously as possible with their cases. The large number acquitted and discharged, close on 14,000, points to the need of more careful investigation in the forming of charges.

8. The year opened with 1,051 civil prisoners, including 208 State prisoners, in custody; 4,561 were admitted during the year, 4,618 were discharged, 102 were transferred and 8 died leaving a population of 884 at the close of the year. The daily average increased from 758.91 to 799.02. Depression in trade is the chief cause which contributed to the admission of so large a number of prisoners to jail. There was overcrowding in certain jails, which necessitated special arrangements being made to accommodate excess prisoners within the criminal enclosures of certain jails. The excess prisoners from Coimbatore were transferred to the Vellore and Cannanore Central

jails (G.O. No. 1363, Law (General), dated 23rd April 1925). In this connection I desire to draw attention to section 29, Prisons Act, which does not provide for the removal of civil prisoners from one jail to another.

Before taking steps to increase accommodation for this class of prisoners in certain centres, I await the orders of Government as to the policy it is intended to pursue in regard to the recommendations made by the Indian Jails Committee, if there is no possibility in the near future of the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

9. The number of State prisoners in custody on the 1st January 1925 was 208, and 16 were admitted during the year. Of the latter, six were concerned in the Mappilla Rebellion, four in the Futuri disturbance, and six were received on transfer from the Bengal jails. The four Futuri prisoners were detained only for a few days in the sub-jail at Russellkonda and thereafter released. One State prisoner, implicated in the Rampa disturbance, and five Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from jails for detention under Police surveillance; one died, and 212 remained at the end of the year. The daily average was 209.04. Their behaviour on the whole was satisfactory, with the exception of 15 Mappilla State prisoners detained in the District Jail, Palamcottah, under modified Borstal treatment, who joined their confreres and took an active part in the disturbance which took place in the jail—to be referred to later on in this report. They were suitably dealt with and their conduct has since been exemplary.

10. Of the 23,952 convicts admitted during the year, 86.44 per cent were Hindus (including Sikhs), 9.31 Muhammadans, 4.20 Christians and .05 Buddhists and Jains. As compared with the figures for the previous year the percentage of Hindus has decreased, while that of Muhammadans and Christians has increased.

11. Admissions under 16 years of age fell from 45 to 37. There was also a slight fall in the number admitted between 16 to 18 years and above 40 years of age. Under the other age periods there was an increase, more or less due to the increase in the number of admissions during the year.

12. Additional information regarding the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into jails and sub-jails is furnished in this statement. The number of children under 14 years increased from 6 to 8, while that of 14 to 15 years decreased from 39 to 29. The number of young persons from 16 to 20 years and adolescents from 21 to 23 years rose from 1,530 and 1,634 in 1924 to 1,672 and 1,730 during the year.

13. Of the convicts admitted, 19.69 were literate as compared with 19.22 in the year previous.

14. There has been an appreciable decrease in the percentage of admission to jail of persons engaged in agriculture and with animals, viz., from 42.13 to 38.61. A slight decrease is also noticed in admissions of persons employed under Government, municipalities, etc., and of those employed as mechanics, etc. The ratio per cent of all other classes shows a slight increase as compared with the previous year.

15. The percentage of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment rose from 85.26 to 87.35, while that of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 14.61 to 12.43. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement increased from 27 to 43, as also those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, viz., from 3 to 9. Of the total number admitted, 91 were sentenced to death, 252 to transportation for life, and 31 for a term of years. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 113, 213 and 17, respectively. A regrettable increase is noticed in the number sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. In my opinion, most, if not all, of these cases could have been dealt with otherwise than being committed to prison for short periods. Penologists have time and again drawn attention to the futility and harmfulness of short sentences, especially in the case of young and casual offenders. It is therefore for Government to take action and legislate against short sentences,

and the passing of a Probation Act on the lines of the English Act would meet the situation. The principle underlying the Probation System as worked under this Act is that a first offender, convicted of an offence which is not of a serious nature, is given another chance, being placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer appointed by Government. Under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, the appointment of Probation Officers is not permissible, the supervision being done by the Police, which is objectionable in the class of cases we desire to deal with. The Probation System, as pointed out in the Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, is a measure of prison reform undertaken by most civilized Governments and should also be introduced in India. Apart from removing the stigma of prison from the first offender it is an economical measure and would result in giving considerable relief to our overcrowded jails. Of the 16,648 convicts that remained in the jail at the end of the year, 22 were under sentence of death, 1,525 were sentenced to transportation for life, 3,292 to transportation to a term of years, 536 to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years, and 6,630 to periods of imprisonment from 1 to 10 years.

16. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 3,051, or 12.93 per cent, had been previously convicted as against 2,822, or 12.33 per cent, in 1924. The slight increase is in proportion to the rise in the total number of admissions. The former number includes 311 committed for the first time, in default of finding security, under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 1,921 had one previous conviction, 454 two previous convictions, and 365 more than two previous convictions. The number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year under report was 3,264, or 20.53 per cent of the total admissions, as compared with 3,535 or 22.10 in the year preceding. Only 16 were identified as habituals by Superintendents of Jails against 36 in 1924. Of these, 11 were identified at Cuddalore, 2 at Madura, and 3 at Berhampur. The requirements of section 27 of the Prisons Act of 1894, in regard to the separation of habituals from casuals, were complied with in all central, district and special jails. All criminals of the incorrigible type are strictly segregated in the special habitual jails at Salem and Vizagapatam, which provide accommodation for 2,106 prisoners. At Salem, a separate block has been set aside for European incorrigibles, and this block is self-contained in every respect and suited to the requirements of this class. The Government have finally approved of the proposal for the construction of a new sub-jail in the compound of the Taluk office at Salem for remand and undertrial prisoners and short-term casuals. I hope the scheme will go forward this year, to enable me to provide more accommodation in the Salem Central Jail for recidivists.

17. The star classification continued to work satisfactorily. The star prisoners are carefully selected, being the best of the casual class, and segregated as far as possible from the ordinary prisoners. They are provided with special quarters and enjoy certain privileges such as recreation after lock up, etc. This system of classification is sound and undoubtedly protects the better class of prisoners from contaminating influences.

18. No special division prisoners were in custody during the year.

19. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jails during the year increased from 7 to 12; of these, 3 were previously convicted (1 admonished and 2 whipped), 7 were transferred to the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and 5 were discharged from jails after an average detention of 19 days. Of those discharged, 4 were released on expiry of sentence and 1 released on bail, the unexpired sentence being subsequently remitted by the High Court.

I have taken steps to put a stop to the practice of committing juveniles in the first instance to jails pending transfer to the Reformatory School, by issuing instructions to all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates to commit such cases direct in future to the School, where ample accommodation has been arranged for. No child or youthful offender should, under any circumstances, be sent to prison if it is humanly possible to avoid doing so. Now that the Madras Children Act of 1920 is to be extended throughout the Presidency, by establishing certified schools in the north of the Presidency as well as in the south, there

will be no excuse for committing young delinquents to prison. The control and management of the certified schools in this Presidency were transferred during the year from the Educational Department, to the Jail Department, as it was considered that, being institutions for dealing with the prevention of crime, these schools should come under the Home Department. My only anxiety is to find time to give to the efficient administration of both jails and certified schools, and I do not think, if I may say so, it is sufficiently realized how arduous and responsible the duties of my appointment now are, and how increasingly difficult it is to cope with the work single-handed. A detailed report on the working of the certified schools will be submitted to Government separately, as ordered in G.O. No. 12, Law (General) Department, dated the 4th January 1926.

20. In the Borstal School at Tanjore all classes of adolescents between 16 and 23 years of age were confined; and Mappilla adolescents, for whom accommodation was not available at Tanjore, were detained in the District Jail at Palamcottah under modified Borstal treatment. There were 497 inmates in the Tanjore Borstal School at the beginning of the year; 232 were received during the year, 257 were released, 12 were transferred to other jails, being found unfit subjects for Borstal treatment, 10 were transferred under the P.T. Act and otherwise, 2 escaped, 1 died and 447 remained at the end of the year. At Palamcottah 233 Mappilla adolescents were in custody on the 1st January, 19 were admitted during the year, 104 were disposed of by transfer to other jails for various reasons and 148 remained at the end of the year. The Borstal system, which aims at the reformation and reclamation of the young offender, made good headway at Tanjore under the able direction of Mr. Hitchin, the Superintendent. Every effort was made to instil the right spirit into the boys, to improve their physique, to teach them to be truthful, upright, and manly, and to inculcate a spirit of industry and liking for congenial labour.

A somewhat modified system on these lines was carried out at Palamcottah with the Mappilla adolescents incarcerated there. Unfortunately, the Superintendent selected to put the system into effect failed to do his duty properly and allowed discipline to get out of hand. Fortunately, however, his mismanagement was detected, though not sufficiently early to prevent the regrettable disturbance which took place in the jail soon after the new staff had been installed and started to put down irregularities and tighten up discipline. I have referred at length to this elsewhere and need only say here that after discipline had been restored the staff set to work on correct lines and succeeded in establishing the educational and industrial working of the jail according to the Borstal régime, and had made marked progress in all branches of the administration before the end of the year. The Borstal system, properly worked, is bound to prove a most important factor in the reduction of crime in this Presidency, and now that the Madras Borstal Schools Act has been passed by the Legislative Council we shall be in a position to deal more adequately with youthful offenders once the Act comes into operation.

A detailed report on the working of the Borstal schools will be submitted to Government in May 1926, as ordered in G.O. No. 12, Law (General), dated the 4th January 1926.

21. There were 17 escapes during the year, of which 6 occurred from sub-jails. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 16 and 4, respectively. Of the 17 escapes, 12 were from extramural gangs. Slack supervision and overconfidence in the prisoners were largely responsible for these escapes from custody. Central jails are responsible for 6 and the Borstal School, Tanjore, for 5 escapes. Ten out of the 17 escapes had unexpired sentences of less than one year, six above 1 year and under 7 years, and one above 7 years. During the year 16 convicts, including two who escaped in previous years, were recaptured. At Rajahmundry, a convict bricklayer employed on the construction of the extramural quarantine cells, asked to be permitted to visit the latrine and made good his escape through a gap in the main wall close to the latrine. The warder in charge failed to comply with rule 192 (i), Jail Manual, in that he permitted the convict to get out of view. He was prosecuted and fined Rs. 50. The convict is still at large. A convict at Vellore employed in an outgang attempted to escape by making a dash for liberty

through the bushes. His attempt was frustrated, and he was prosecuted and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Trichinopoly, an old offender made good his escape at night with the connivance of a warder and certain convict warders. The evidence goes to show that his cell door was unlocked by a convict warder and the convict permitted to help himself to a bamboo from the weaving workshop, wherewith he climbed over the main wall and effected his escape. The warder was dealt with departmentally, as also some of the convict warders concerned. The chief accused in the case, a convict warder, was prosecuted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The convict, apparently, committed a further offence when at large and was identified while undergoing sentence at the Penitentiary for this offence, by Deputy Jailer D'Cruz, as the prisoner who had escaped from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. He was prosecuted for escaping from custody and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and transferred to the Salem Habitual Jail.

Owing to the negligence of a warder, a convict employed in the garden gang at Coimbatore made good his escape, and ran into an adjoining field where he was caught by three coolies and handed over to the warder, who had followed in pursuit. The case was not reported immediately to the Police and was considered "not cognizable" by the District Magistrate. The warder and the convict were, however, dealt with departmentally.

At the Penitentiary, Madras, a short term convict, on the pretext of visiting the latrine, made good his escape from the jail garden. He was recaptured the same evening and awarded a further sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The warder responsible was suitably dealt with. A convict, while employed in the Toti gang outside the jail, at Cannanore took to his heels when he found a favourable opportunity, but was recaptured at once and punished with forfeiture of remission already earned and permanent exclusion from the remission system. In the middle of April last, four inmates, all belonging to a criminal tribe, escaped from the Borstal School, Tanjore. The escape was prearranged and was effected in the following manner: One inmate, locked up in the observation cell, managed to unlock his cell door with a sharp iron rod which he had succeeded in secreting. He then proceeded to another part of the school and removed a crowbar-like iron rod from the palisading of the rain-gauge and used it for opening the cell doors of his three comrades, after which all four effected their escape by climbing the main wall with the aid of a post obtained from the dhoby yard. Three of them were recaptured during the year and sentenced to a further period of six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth was recaptured in January last and the case is still proceeding against him. The services of the petty officer on sentry duty, through whose negligence the escape was made possible, were dispensed with. Another inmate made good his escape in August 1925 from the extramural quarantine, through the negligence of the guard officers. He was re-arrested during the current year. One of the guard officers was dismissed and two others reduced and transferred to other jails. The six convicts who escaped from sub-jails, namely, two from the sub-jail at Koraput and one each from the sub-jails at Nandikotkur (Kurnool district), Attur (Salem district), Pollachi (Coimbatore district), and Mangalore (South Kanara district) were recaptured during the year.

22. During the year, 2,980 offences were reported, including 9 dealt with by criminal courts, against 3,432 in the preceding year. Of the number dealt with by Superintendents, 1,444 were major and 1,527 minor offences, as compared with 1,367 and 2,052, respectively, in 1924. Offences relating to work fell from 1,097 to 749 and those relating to other breaches of discipline from 1,556 to 1,248. Offences relating to prohibited articles and assaults, mutiny, etc., show an increase, viz., 745 to 766 and 21 to 208, respectively. The trifling increase under prohibited articles calls for no remarks; but I would like to mention briefly the reasons for the rise in the number of offences relating to assaults, etc. There were disturbances in the Trichinopoly, Palamcottah and Cuddalore jails during the year, brought about by unruly Mappilla prisoners, and those that took an active part in these disturbances had to be dealt with under the rules. At Trichinopoly, the Mappilla prisoners quarrelled with the warders and Hindu prisoners and were disinclined to submit to the authority of the warder guard.

Statement No. VI—
Offences and punishments.

There were one or two slight disturbances in the early part of the year, which were dealt with departmentally, and finally a somewhat more serious disturbance in the month of June, when a Hindu prisoner was stabbed by a Mappilla. The full facts were brought to the notice of the Government at the time and it is unnecessary to enter into further details here. Suffice to say that the principal offenders were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while others were suitably dealt with by the Superintendent of the Jail. At Palamcottah, the Mappilla adolescents got out of hand in July and created a disturbance in the jail. The jail, I regret to say, had been mismanaged for some time and it was found necessary to make radical changes in the staff in order to stop irregularities and tighten up discipline. The Mappillas, who had been having it much their own way, resented the new régime and decided to make a bid to regain their old ascendancy over the subordinate staff and Hindu prisoners, and carried out their intention in the manner already described in detail in my report to Government, No. G. 557, dated the 12th August 1925. With the assistance of the Reserve Police the rioters were rounded up and removed to safe custody without any casualties. In the interests of discipline I decided to deal with the rioters departmentally, under the Prisons Act of 1894, as a sharp and immediate lesson was required. The ringleaders, 10 in number, were whipped and all others who took part in the rioting—some 171 in number—received exemplary punishment under the rules. The disciplinary measures taken had immediate and lasting effect, and the jail has been working smoothly since. In the Cuddalore District Jail there was a fracas between Mappilla prisoners and others, during the evening meal parade, in the month of December. Several warders and prisoners received minor injuries during the mêlée—chiefly as a result of stone throwing. The disturbance was not of a very serious nature and was quickly suppressed by the jail staff. The fanatical Mappilla is always ready to take part in a fight—more especially when he considers he has a grievance to set right—and his co-religionists are always prepared to support him, irrespective of right or wrong. Instructions have been issued to Superintendents of Jails to effect better control over Mappilla prisoners and to instruct the warder staff in their conduct and bearing towards these prisoners, who are very fanatical and not inclined to tolerate pinpricks and impertinences from those in petty authority. If treated properly, these men, as a class, are docile and obedient but are inclined to immediately flare up if they suspect that they are being got at in any way. The number of punishments has declined from 3,434 to 2,983, as a result of a smaller number of offences reported, and the ratio per cent of punishment to average strength fell from 18.97 to 17.92. All forms of minor punishments show a decrease. Only two prisoners were awarded penal diet during the year against 31 in the previous year. Under major punishments, separate cellular and solitary confinement rose from 12 to 14, corporal punishments remained the same, viz., 15, imposition of fetters and combination of minor punishments decreased from 285 to 241 and from 79 to 22, respectively, while other punishments increased from 977 to 1,152 as a result of the disturbances already alluded to. The punishments meted out to the ringleaders and others who took part in the disturbance at Palamcottah account for the increase in the percentage of punishments, viz., 74.16, which is the highest for all the jails. The same reason holds good for the high percentage at Cuddalore, viz., 55.58. Next comes the District Jail, Berhampur, with a percentage of 41.80, due to a smaller prison population dealt with. Among central jails, Vizagapatam, shows a percentage of 33.41, followed by Bellary and Vellore with 33.03 and 24.16, respectively. The lowest percentage of punishments was recorded at the Central Jail, Cannanore. The great majority of the prisoners in custody were well behaved and every endeavour was made to keep discipline at a high standard.

23. Corporal punishment was inflicted on 15 prisoners during the year, the same as last year, but the ratio per cent slightly increased from 44 to 50 as a result of a smaller prison population dealt with. There was one case of whipping in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, one at the Penitentiary, Madras, 3 in the Alipuram Jail and 10 in the District Jail, Palamcottah. At Trichinopoly, a casual convict was awarded 15 stripes for assaulting a warder by hitting him with a stone and knocking him down. At the Penitentiary, an habitual convict was awarded 20 stripes for assaulting a warder. The convict, who was employed on the oil-mill, endeavoured to throw

some oil-cake over the wall into the juvenile block and was prevented from doing so by the warder on duty; a struggle ensued and the convict caught the warder by his collar, dragged him to the ground and threw him into a large drain in the yard. At Alipuram, two prisoners who contumaciously refused to work were given 30 stripes each. They were having a bad influence on the other prisoners in the jail, and exemplary punishment was called for in the interests of discipline. Another convict was awarded 30 stripes for striking two warders. He had been leniently dealt with on two previous occasions for similar offences and deterrent punishment was considered necessary in this case. The 10 Mappilla adolescents who took a leading part in the disturbance at Palamcottah were given 25 stripes each, and thoroughly deserved their punishment, which had a salutary effect on all. The whip has to be kept in reserve for dealing with serious offences; it is the only means of keeping the vicious type of criminal in hand, and although I am averse to whipping, I realize that in cases of moral depravity, defiance of authority, assault, etc., this form of punishment is unavoidable if discipline is to be maintained. I am satisfied that the punishment is not unduly resorted to.

The following table gives particulars of whipping:—

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.*	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	Total 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 for 1925.	31,770	2,492	...	1	1	10	3	15	05	60	...	...
	Total for 1924	33,225	2,589	...	5	5	...	5	15	05	58	...	...

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

24. There were 3,399 habitual convicts in custody from the beginning of the year and 3,282 were admitted, making a total of 6,681 out of a convict population of 32,445. The percentage worked out at 20.69 against 21 in the previous year. They received 931 or 31.21 per cent of the total number of punishments. There was only one case of whipping, which has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The conduct of habituals was on the whole satisfactory, especially in the habitual jails. As a class they are usually well behaved in jail as they are subtle enough to appreciate that good conduct while in custody pays better than misbehaviour. Our present system of dealing with incorrigible habitual offenders is wrong and affords little or no protection to the law-abiding community. Once a criminal is proved to be incorrigible and irreclaimable he should be eliminated from society and kept under control for the rest of his natural life. If public opinion—through ignorance and a misplaced sympathy—is not prepared to place these powers in the hands of the executive, at least it should be prepared to approve of legislation whereby a scheme of preventive detention can be brought into force to enable these dangerous enemies of society to be kept under control for some considerable time. The class of recidivists referred to are men who have forfeited all claims to liberty, and the public are entitled to protection from them. Under our present system, it will be impossible to reduce crime to any extent in India as with the periodical discharge from jail of professional and depraved criminals, crime is bound to keep more or less at its present standard.

It is said that criminals breed criminals; and there is considerable truth in this statement. It is up to the public to say if this manufacture of criminals is to go on or not. I have suggested a means, in my note on the prevention and reduction of crime, which is printed in the appendix of the Proceedings of the

Second Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons, for dealing with recidivism, and I am glad to learn that the Government of Burma is endeavouring to solve this problem by setting aside an agricultural settlement on an island to the south of Burma where incorrigibles undergoing preventive detention will be encouraged to settle as self-supporters when conditionally released on ticket of leave. I hope it will be possible for India to follow suit, and make a move in the right direction for dealing adequately with the thousands of hopeless recidivists who, when not enjoying the hospitality of His Majesty, are causing untold grief and despair to a long-suffering public.

25. Elementary education was imparted in all jails by the paid teaching staff. This education is compulsory in the case of all prisoners under 30 years of age and optional with regard to others. The female convicts in the central jails at Rajahmundry and Vellore receive similar instruction. Lectures on moral and religious subjects were delivered in all jails by honorary lecturers appointed for the purpose, assisted by the senior members of the jail staff. Facilities in the matter of conveyance are afforded to those lecturers who live far away from the jail, when possible. The Medical staff attached to jails continued to deliver lectures on health and sanitation. The jail schools are regularly visited by inspecting officers of the Educational Department and all suggestions made are carried out as far as possible. The best available instruction in up-to-date methods of labour is given to convicts to enable them to command a living wage on release from prison, and for this purpose technical instructors are employed in all central and district jails. Selected long-term prisoners are taught English to enable them to be trained as compositors in one or other of the jails where press work is carried out. Each jail is provided with a library, and facilities are given to prisoners for reading and study. Recreation is also provided for well-behaved prisoners in Association wards for an hour or two after lock-up. The Jail Chronicle, now known as "The Howard Journal," was published weekly during the year and circulated to jails. The paper contains the news of the world and various items of interest calculated to be of educational and reformatory value. A Tamil vernacular supplement is attached to each copy. The paper is read to the prisoners on Sundays by a member of the jail staff, and thereafter deposited in the library for the use of literate prisoners. It has filled a great want and is much appreciated. Magic lantern lectures were delivered in a few jails. I hope in time to provide all central and district jails with magic lanterns, with the object of giving lantern lectures and showing slides dealing with subjects of educational interest—on agriculture, health, sanitation, flies, mosquitoes, gardening, industrial enterprises, etc. I desire to start night classes, as far as possible, when our lighting arrangements are perfected, to occupy prisoners during the somewhat trying period between lock-up and sleeping time. Dramas were got up during the year by Star Class prisoners in the Central Jail, Bellary, and Special Sub-jail, Koraput, and benefit performances given in aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Leprosy Relief Fund.

Teams were trained during the latter part of the year to take part in the All India St. John Ambulance Competitions.

The Jail Department entered 2 warder teams, 8 convict teams, 2 Borstal teams and 2 Reformatory teams. The convict team from the Central Jail, Cannanore and the two teams from the Reformatory School, were among the prize winners; and the Borstal teams, though they failed to actually win a prize, did very well in the competition for Educational Institutions.

The Borstal and Reformatory boys were on parole and lived with the other Competitors on the Island and thoroughly enjoyed the outing. Their behaviour throughout was exemplary.

I propose to make Ambulance and First Aid training a regular feature in all jails in future, and to hold inter-Jail and Institutional Competitions annually, selecting the winning teams to compete for the All India Competitions wherever they may be held.

26. The Central Committee of the Madras Discharged Prisoners Aid Society did good work during the year in assisting discharged prisoners and in finding them employment. Certain of the District Committees worked well also, but even the best of them fell far short of my expectations. The table following gives particulars of the number of prisoners assisted and the number of probation officers appointed in each centre during the year.

Centre.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.	Number of probation officers appointed.	Remarks.
Central Society, Madras ...	164	8	374 members of Mappilla families en route to Andamans were given shelter and assistance.
<i>District Societies.</i>			
Rajahmundry ...	20	6	
Vellore ...	47	25	
Trichinopoly ...	4	414	
Coimbatore ...	25	17	
Cannanore ...	7	10	
Salem ...	6	18	
Bellary and Alipatnam ...	35	18	
Vizagapatam ...	4	4	
Cuddalore ...	...	27	
Tanjore ...	25	47*	
Palamcottah ...	1	...	
Madura ...	10	13	
Perbampar ...	3	18	
Total ...	351	625	

* For Tanjore district alone; 180 additional probation officers were appointed to supervise ex-Borstal boys in other districts and are included in the total of probation officers appointed during the year.

It will be seen that the Central Society did more than all the branch societies put together. Of the 164 discharged prisoners assisted in Madras, no less than 87 were found suitable employment, and the great majority are reported to be doing well. The Central Society also received and gave assistance and shelter to 374 members of various Mappilla families en route to join relatives (self-supporters) in the Andamans. Eight probation officers were appointed in the Presidency town during the year. The branch societies between them assisted 187 discharged prisoners in various ways and appointed 617 probation officers. I do not propose to enter into full details here in regard to the activities of the society during the year, as this will be fully discussed in the Society's Annual report and, further, I have not at my disposal sufficient information in regard to the form of assistance given, etc., to enable me to make a full report. I am glad to see that there has been considerable activity in appointing probation officers—no less than 625 having been appointed during the year—but it is not much use having a network of probation officers, if we are not going to give them some work to do! In Trichinopoly, for instance, 414 probation officers were appointed during the year, whereas only 4 discharged prisoners were assisted! It is absurd to say that only 4 out of 1,478 prisoners discharged during the year from the Trichinopoly Central Jail, not taking into account the large number of prisoners belonging to this district who served their sentences in other jails and, presumably, returned to the district on release, required the assistance of the Society. If the Penitentiary, a smaller jail, released 164 who needed assistance, it is not likely that Trichinopoly, or any other Central Jail, would have a less number requiring help of some sort. The fact of the matter is that there is an enthusiastic Honorary Secretary in Madras, and a paid Agent, and the latter visits the jail regularly and ascertains the needs of deserving prisoners about to be released, and places their names before the Honorary Secretary who personally investigates each case and deals with it according to requirements. There is no paid Agent in connection with any other jail, and it is hardly to be expected that Honorary Secretaries of the various branch Societies, who are busy men, should do the work of paid Agents—except perhaps in District jails where the work is not very arduous. I am convinced of the need of paid Agents in all important centres of jaildom—reliable, trustworthy, benevolent minded men—who will do all the spade work in connection with visiting prisons to select those who are to be assisted, and go round finding employment, etc. I feel that when whole-time paid officers are established and trained in their duties, the work of the Society will not be scrimped and that real headway will be made with Aid on Discharge throughout the Presidency. The necessary funds are now available and there is nothing to hinder the Society from forging ahead and appointing suitable agents in selected centres. The main difficulty we have to contend with is finding employment for discharged prisoners; but I feel that as the Society gets better known and respected, and when employers of labour begin to recognize that the Society's officers are an earnest body of men doing real social service for the country in endeavouring to reduce crime, they will be more willing to assist deserving ex-prisoners by offering them employment.

More propaganda work is required in order to educate the public and prove to it, by facts and figures, that it is to its advantage to assist in reinstating these unfortunate men as honest citizens. At the recent Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons held in this Presidency the subject of Aid on Discharge was gone into pretty fully and it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that more Government support was necessary. Our prison policy necessitates an efficient system of Aid on Discharge, and the Government cannot afford to hand so important a measure of social reform over to the non-official public entirely until satisfied that the public accepts responsibility and is willing to undertake the work and carry it out efficiently. The reduction of crime, is, first and foremost, a Government concern, and it is for the members of the Government and public men generally to play an active part in supporting the work of the Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society. District officials are much too keen in trying to saddle the non-official with the entire responsibility, whereas it is their business to help to organize, advise, assist and play the part of propagandists in their respective districts. If in England where philanthropic work of this kind is meat and drink to a large body of social workers, it is necessary for the Government to give active support financially and otherwise to keep Aid on Discharge functioning and up to the mark, it is not likely that Government backing will ever be unnecessary in India.

Additional District Committees were opened at Devacottah, Koraput and Chingleput during the year. The Chingleput Committee is to be regarded as a Branch of the Borstal Association at Tanjore and specially organized for dealing with the after-care of ex-reformatory school boys. I am most anxious for the Borstal Association to receive more attention from the Central Society, as it is essential for this Branch to be more than ordinarily organized and equipped with funds and a sound probation system to enable its work to be satisfactorily conducted. The Association is responsible for carrying on the good work done in the Borstal and Reformatory Schools, a task even more difficult than the Borstal and Reformatory training, as it is by no means easy to control and direct a youth and keep him on the right path once he tastes liberty after a period of rigid discipline. This kindly control has to be exercised in the case of every youth discharged from these institutions, and kept up for a year or two until there is no likelihood of a relapse to crime. The work is arduous and responsible, and often disappointing, but to those interested in it most congenial and satisfying. All Borstal Associates must be well wishers of the system and enthusiastic, if success is to be assured. Here again the work of the Association is the keystone of the Borstal system and must therefore go hand in hand with it.

Of the officers of the Society who did good work during the year I would like to mention the Joint Secretaries of the Central Society—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettyar and Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar—both of whom continued to display great interest in their duties. Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti, in particular, not being tied to official duties, was able to give a great deal of his attention to the welfare of the Society and, as Provincial Visitor, visited several districts at his own expense and did a lot of useful propaganda work. He was awarded the Silver Kaisar-i-Hind medal for his services to the Society, recently. The Bellary Branch did excellent work during the year with Diwan Bahadur Gopalaswami Mudaliyar as President and Mr. Krishnama Chetti as Honorary Secretary. In Vellore, Mr. Nayanar was indefatigable in advancing the aims and objects of the Society, and has been the means of establishing this Branch on a sound working basis. Mr. Govinda Panikkar, at Cannanore, did much good work in an unostentatious way, and deserves mention. Unfortunately, owing to illness and domestic troubles, Rao Bahadur G. Seetharama Chetti was unable to carry out his duties as Provincial Visitor, but he continued to take more than ordinary interest in the local doings of the Society at Bellary.

27. Fetters were imposed on 600 prisoners as a Jail punishment and on 46 prisoners for purposes of safe custody. The figures for the preceding year were 647 and 30, respectively. I have discouraged the use of fetters for safe custody and hope to return nil figures under this head in future. If guarding is efficiently carried out there should be no occasion for fettering prisoners.

28. A daily average of 1,149.41 males and 12.27 females were employed as prison officers during the year as against 1,114.69 and 11.59, respectively in 1924. The ratio per cent of those thus employed to the daily average population rose from 6.54 in

Statement No. VII--
Prison Officers.

respect of males and 5.64 in respect of females to 7.44 and 6.17, respectively. The 10 per cent limit, calculated on the convict strength, was slightly exceeded in the District Jail, Madura, but the ratio does not exceed the average when the total jail population is taken into account. During the year the periods of eligibility for appointments of convict warders were reduced by Government, which minimized to a certain extent the difficulty experienced in finding qualified prisoners for such duties. The employment of selected habituals as convict night watchmen, in association wards set apart for habituals, continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of punishments awarded to convict officers advanced from 354 to 366.

29. The number of convicts released under the remission rules increased from 4,852 to 5,311, chiefly due to grant of remission to a large number of convicts with sentences of periods between 6 months and one year released during the year. No convict coming under the remission system failed to earn remission. A convict released from the Central Jail, Vellore, earned the highest remission, viz., 1,201, days; and the maximum amount of gratuity of Rs. 52-2-0 was awarded to a convict released from the Penitentiary. Extra remission for continuous good conduct for one year was granted to 8,181 prisoners against 9,426 in 1924. Special remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was earned by 1,236 convicts. Only a few convicts, viz., 7, preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work, and the amount earned by them was Rs. 28-10-8.

It is very questionable if the Recidivist class should be allowed to earn remission of sentence. As already pointed out, it is undesirable to let professional criminals loose on society a day earlier than need be, and yet we do everything in our power to shorten sentences already too short by granting remission. It should be possible in the case of recidivists, to replace remission by some other concession, e.g., the grant of small luxuries, etc., that would be equally attractive as an incentive to good behaviour and industry.

30. The scheme of conditional release of convicts on the recommendation of Advisory Boards has continued to work with success and has undoubtedly been the means of improving the general conduct of long-term prisoners. Eighteen meetings were held during the year, viz., one in the jails at Cannanore, Palamcottah, Madura and Berhampur and two in the other central and district jails. This system of release is not applicable to habitual and Mappilla rebellion prisoners and adolescents confined in the Borstal School. Three hundred and forty-nine cases were placed before the Board for consideration, of which number 219 were rejected and 130 recommended to Government. Of the 130 cases, 109 were ordered to be released, 17 were not considered suitable for conditional release, and 4 were pending the decision of Government at the end of the year. Eight convicts whose cases were pending orders of Government on the 31st December 1924 were also released during the year; thus the total number released under the scheme was 117 against 142 in 1924. The system of release, on licence, for service under private employers, is applicable in the case of adolescents in the Borstal School, Tanjore. Under this system, 25 adolescents were released during the year.

31. There was no change during the year in the prescribed diet scales, except in individual cases on medical recommendation. In the case of Punjabi prisoners, the diet scales in the Punjab Manual were adhered to. The scale of diet adopted for State prisoners in Bengal, was issued to the Bengal State prisoners detained in custody in the Presidency. The daily meat ration in force at the beginning of the year in the Alipuram Jail was reduced to 2 oz. twice a week, in lieu of a similar quantity of dhal. The Mappillas are meat-eaters and appreciate a meat ration occasionally, and there is no objection to this issue in Bellary where meat is cheap and can be obtained fresh.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX to XII-B AND STATEMENT G.

32. Excluding, as usual, the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 29,28,467-8-4, which is Rs. 3,029-11-6 more than the figures noted by the Accountant General in the Controlling Officer's statement of

expenditure. This difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been pointed out to that officer for necessary settlement. The total expenditure has dropped as compared with the previous year, the reduction being noticeable under the two primary items of expenditure, viz., "Diet" and "Clothing and bedding of prisoners." The decrease of Rs. 21,088 under "Contingencies" is more apparent than real in view of the inclusion of the arrears of rent relating to 1923 in the year 1924. The decrease under "Sanitation charges," which is small, is due in the main to a low expenditure under "Water-supply" at the Penitentiary, Madras. On the whole, we have succeeded in screwing down our expenditure from Rs. 37,91,142-4-8 in 1922 to Rs. 29,28,467-8-4 in the year under review, and have almost fully recovered from the abnormal conditions brought about by the large influx of Mappilla prisoners in the year 1922. The total of Statement No. IX is less than the total expenditure by Rs. 6,08,634-6-4, which represents charges on account of "Manufactures," "Petty construction and repairs," "General supervision," "Travelling allowances of gazetted establishment," "Charges for Police custody" for the first three months of the year, and three other minor items not coming under my direct financial control. Furthermore, a sum of Rs. 14,134-13-8, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, etc., has been deducted, while a sum of Rs. 1,682-4-10, being the cost of stationery articles supplied by the Stationery Department, has been added as required by the standing orders of the Government of India. The net result is the sum of Rs. 23,19,833 exhibited in Statement No. IX against Rs. 23,49,477 in the preceding year. The total cost per head works out to Rs. 118-12-5, against Rs. 112-1-6 in 1924, and this increase is largely the result of a smaller prison population dealt with, but also to the increase in the cost per head under dieting, due to higher rates paid during the year for ration articles.

33. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 6,88,953, against Rs. 6,74,917 in the year previous, and the cost per head advanced, as well, from Rs. 32-3-2 to Rs. 35-9-2. The increase of over half a lakh, roughly, under the head "Temporary" is more or less compensated by a comparative decrease under the "Permanent establishment" in consequence of the classification of the charges in respect of the sanctioned establishment for the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, under the former head, so as to follow the budget heads of account. The increased expenditure of Rs. 14,336 in the aggregate is due to the effect of increments on time-scales of pay, the grant of leave allowances to Messrs. E. A. Steele, G. M. Salisbury and others for varying periods and to the debit of the pay of Captain M. M. Khan and Captain S. C. Contractor during the period of their training. As is usually the case, the Penitentiary, Madras, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 68-14-4, which is to some extent the result of the adjustment of the leave salary of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., who proceeded on leave soon after his tenure of office as officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, as also to the fact that there are European warders in this jail whose rates of pay are relatively high, and that house rent and compensatory allowances are being drawn by the subordinate staff in Madras. The high cost per head at Cuddalore is due to the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the entertainment of additional warder staff to guard the criminal lunatics and mental defectives incarcerated there throughout the year. Next comes Tanjore, with a cost per head of Rs. 63-1-2, by virtue of the employment of a special staff of teachers and instructors for the instruction of the adolescents confined there. Berhampur and Vizagapatam follow with a cost per head of Rs. 58-15-7 and Rs. 57-6-11, respectively, owing to a smaller prison population dealt with. Rajahmundry comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 47-3-7, which is apparently due to the reduction in the prison population from 1,219-36 to 1,031-29. It is also attributable in part to the maximum rate of pay drawn by the Superintendent of that jail. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, shows the lowest expenditure per head by reason of its incomparably large prison population. For the same reason, Trichinopoly follows next. The Civil Jail, as usual, tops the list with a cost per head of Rs. 230-2-11.

34. It is a matter for gratification that there has been a further reduction in the dietary charges from Rs. 11,46,056 to Rs. 11,19,507. But, the cost per head advanced from Rs. 56-11-9 to Rs. 59-9-11, which is chiefly due to the high prices paid for ration articles and

to the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to a proportionately large number of prisoners accustomed to the exclusive use of rice prior to admission to jail. Among individual jails, the Penitentiary heads the list in view of its location in the Presidency town, where the majority of prisoners are rice eaters, and to the issue of European dietaries to the European prisoners confined there. Alipuram ranks next with a cost per head of Rs. 61-10-5, owing to the free supply of rations to the Indian warders and to the fact that the Mappilla prisoners are all on rice diet. Cannanore follows closely with a cost per head of Rs. 61-4-5, for the latter reason. Palamcottah exhibits a high cost per head of Rs. 60-0-5, as the Mappilla adolescents confined there are rice eaters and the rates secured for the chief cereals were very high. Vizagapatam, among Central jails, and Berhampur, among District jails, record the lowest rate of expenditure per head. According to Statement E, which makes an allowance for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning of the year, the situation is not altered in respect of the costly-fed jails, viz., the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. Vizagapatam, however, discloses an increase, allowing Bellary to come out first in the matter of "Economic feeding charges"; while Berhampur presents a still further reduction in the cost per head—viz., Rs. 35-9-10 from Rs. 36-1-1, and establishes once more a record for low dieting charges.

35. The total cost and the cost per head have slightly increased under this head, due principally to the fact that supplementary indents for medicines were inevitable consequential on the introduction of a revised programme for indenting for medicines by turns throughout the year. A larger supply of medicines is noticeable against the Penitentiary, Bellary, Vizagapatam, and Cuddalore Jails and the Tanjore Borstal School as contrasted with the year previous. The cost per head is the highest in the Bellary Central Jail, as is usually the case, due to the special treatment afforded to the tubercular patients confined there and to an increase in the average sick from 36.53 to 41.59. Vizagapatam comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 7-11-6, due to a large debit on account of medicines purchased, a corresponding increase in the sick diets and extras, and to the low prison population on which the average is struck. Rajahmundry follows closely with a cost per head of Rs. 7-6-8, for the last named reason. The Penitentiary shows a cost per head of Rs. 7-1-1, due to the issue of extra rations to convicts in the Bowel gang. Among District jails, Cuddalore stands foremost, followed by Tanjore and Berhampur. The increased rate per head at Cuddalore is due to the special treatment meted out to the mental defectives confined there. The Cannanore, Salem, Palamcottah and Madura Jails exhibit a lower cost per head as compared with the previous year.

36. The expenditure and the cost per head fell from Rs. 1,19,131 and Rs. 5-14-4 to Rs. 1,01,566 and Rs. 5-6-6, respectively. This is partly due to economy in the wearing of clothing and partly to the introduction of a central laundry system in jails, which has gone a great way to reduce expenditure. The cost per head varies from Rs. 3-15-1 at Coimbatore, to Rs. 9-7-5 at the Penitentiary, where the high cost per head is explained as being due to the purchase of extra clothing and jute mats, which are higher in price than coir or aloe mats, though in many ways preferable. Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and Salem, among Central jails, and Tanjore and Palamcottah, among District jails, exhibit a cost per head above the average, due to the periodical substitution of new for old clothing.

37. The total expenditure has declined from Rs. 69,163 to Rs. 66,308, but the cost per head advanced slightly from Rs. 3-4-10 to Rs. 3-6-9, due to a smaller population dealt with. The payment of municipal water-tax at the Civil Jail, Madras, causes the rate per head to appear unduly high. The same reason holds good in the case of the Penitentiary, where large amounts were paid to the Madras Corporation on account of excess water charges and arrears of water-tax. The high cost per head at Vizagapatam, viz., Rs. 4-13-5, is due to a large debit of water-tax remaining from the previous year's accounts. The remaining jails show a cost per head below the average.

38. The charges under this head increased from Rs. 43,332 to Rs. 43,337 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-1-1 to Rs. 2-7-11. This slight increase is due to the adjustment of the charges on account

of railway fares of convicts released under the suspension of sentence scheme having been effected in the accounts for 1925. The high cost per head at Rajahmundry is due partly to the longer distances over which the released prisoners had to travel. Vellore follows with a cost per head of Rs. 4-0-9, for the same reason. Berhampur, among District jails, shows the highest cost per head, owing to a smaller prison population dealt with, not to speak of its isolated position.

39. An increase has taken place against this general heading contributed by the following detailed heads, viz., "Annual expenses for miscellaneous services uniform," "Money payments as rewards" and "Other miscellaneous charges." The Penitentiary shows the highest rate per head among Central and District jails, due to the debit in the accounts of the year under review of the cost of warders' uniform supplied in 1924, to the payment of a sum of Rs. 843 to the Government Solicitor for defending a civil suit, and a large expenditure incurred on account of railway freight on miscellaneous articles. Rajahmundry and Bellary exhibit a cost per head above the average due to the adjustment of the value of supplies in the previous year and larger payments of gratuity to convict officers and long term convicts on release. Among District jails, Tanjore stands ahead of other jails, due to the charges on account of electric lighting and to the purchase of class books, books for the convict school library, sports materials, and fodder for cattle under "Other miscellaneous charges." Cuddalore comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 5-13-11, due to the large sums of money paid by way of gratuity and to the debit of the pay of the jail bandyman. Palamcottah comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 5-8-4, due to larger payments of gratuity and to the fact that the average was struck on a smaller prison population. For this latter reason, viz., decrease in the prison population, which has affected the average cost in individual cases, the Civil Jail, Madras, discloses the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 13-7-4.

40. The cost under this head increased by Rs. 1,414, which is, in the main, due to the allowances drawn by Captain S. C. Contractor and Captain M. M. Khan, I.M.S., on their appointment in this department. The Palamcottah District Jail shows a cost per head above other jails, owing to disciplinary transfers effected of the executive staff, consequent on the disturbance in the jail during the year. Transfers necessitated by exigencies of the service helped to swell the cost per head in such of the jails which show a cost per head above the average.

41. There is a decline under this head of account, in spite of the fact that rent was paid only up to the end of August 1925 and arrears of rent relating to the previous year were adjusted during the first three months of the year under review, due, as has already been explained, in the foregoing paragraph, to the inclusion of Rs. 44,693—a considerable item—towards the adjustment of rental for the Alipuram buildings. This will cease to inflate the cost per head under this head, now that the buildings have been purchased outright from the Military Department. Bellary Central Jail shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 8-9-5, followed by the Penitentiary, due to the payment of arrears of municipal taxes. For the same reason Madura ranks first among District jails.

42. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 19,986 to Rs. 26,908, and the cost per head as well from Rs. 0-15-3 to Rs. 1-6-3. The Alipuram Jail, where aluminium eating and drinking vessels have been introduced on a wholesale basis, and the Penitentiary, Madras, where arms and accoutrements to the extent of Rs. 2,893 have been purchased, are largely responsible for this increase. A large outlay on articles such as iron undahs, locks, aluminium feeding and drinking utensils (now universally provided), etc., the purchase or renewal of which had to be postponed in previous years in pursuance of the general policy of retrenchment, also helped to bring about the increase. The Penitentiary stands foremost with a cost per head far above other jails, for the reason stated above. Bellary shows a cost per head of Rs. 2-2-10 due to the equipment under "Dietary," "Hospital" and "Disciplinary" dead stock. Tanjore, among District jails, exhibits the highest figure, due to the replenishing of garden implements and the purchase of cooking utensils.

The Model Dairy Farm, which was established in the Central Jail, Vellore, with the object of supplying fresh milk to meet hospital requirements, and to provide other jails, in course of time, with well bred young cows and bulls for draught purposes, is working satisfactorily and has proved a profitable investment. This is evidenced by the low average cost per head under hospital charges. Small Dairies have now been established at Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Trichinopoly and I hope in time to have each Central and District Jail self contained in this respect. If properly supervised these small Model Dairies can be worked at a profit, and are of inestimable value to the Medical Administration in supplying Jail Hospitals with good fresh milk.

43. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,47,801 of the previous year to Rs. 3,53,979. Nevertheless, the cost per head has fallen from Rs. 128-4-10 to Rs. 120-9-5 due, apparently, to an increase in the prison population. This slight increase is contributed by the following heads of account, viz., "Diet" and "Clothing and bedding," notwithstanding the reduction of Rs. 8,000 under "Contingencies", which is due to the inclusion in the accounts for 1924 of the arrears of taxes paid at the Trichinopoly Sub-jail. Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 100-6-11 at Tinnevely, to Rs. 173-14-5 at Chittoor. The special sub-jails at Nellore and Mangalore show a total cost per head somewhat over that of other sub-jails in their respective districts for the reason that special establishments exist in these two jails. The cost per head under "Diet" is, as usual, markedly low in the special sub-jails, owing to the departmental system of dieting practised.

44. Notwithstanding the fact that the grand total of expenditure fell from Rs. 23,49,477 to Rs. 23,19,833, the total cost per head advanced from Rs. 112-1-6 to Rs. 118-12-5, due to a smaller prison population dealt with and to the reasons set forth under the several heads of account.

45. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days fell from 17,929-17 to 16,343-95 during the year, owing to a decline in the daily average convict population. Those on the sick list and not employed for other reasons, such as being en route, in quarantine, etc., show a decrease, but the number convalescent and infirm has increased from 734-20 to 778-74. The average number of convicts employed as prison officers increased from 1,188 to 1,246, but those employed as prison servants decreased from 1,673 to 1,411. An average of 1,634 convicts were employed in gardening against 1,688 in 1924, and the value of garden produce raised and issued declined from Rs. 48,625 to Rs. 42,059 as a result of the smaller number of convicts employed in gardening, and also to water scarcity in certain jails which handicapped agricultural enterprise. The number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail use slightly increased, viz., from 3,512 to 3,563, while those employed in jail repairs decreased from 725-03 to 762-72. The number employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings carried out by Superintendents decreased from 259 to 144, but those employed by the Public Works Department advanced from 34 to 70. The new drainage work at Koraput continued during the year. The full complement of convicts required for the work was employed, and a substantial amount is anticipated from the Public Works Department, when the final bills are made out by them. A sanitary gang, under police escort, was also deputed during the year for anti-malarial operations at Koraput. At Alipuram, the work of removing prickly-pear for the municipality, in order to improve the health and sanitary conditions of Bellary, was undertaken this year also, and the surroundings of the jail were cleared of unhealthy vegetation. In consideration of this work, the Municipal Council gives an annual donation of Rs. 250 to the funds of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The number of convicts employed on manufactures during the year decreased from 7,228-48 to 5,956-81, as also the ratio per cent from 40-32 to 36-45, but the value of articles manufactured during the year rose from Rs. 8,39,468-7-1 to Rs. 10,11,168-2-6. Among individual jails, the Central Jail, Cannanore, as in the preceding year, employed the largest percentage of convicts, viz., 53-92, Madras (Penitentiary), Vellore, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry follow in order. Bellary employed the smallest percentage, viz., 21-60,

owing to a large number of convicts employed in this jail for making cumbles for warders and convicts and shown as employed on prison duties.

46. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant General, the total receipts, excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 8,83,667-10-10, which is Rs. 442-10-4 more than the figures recorded in the books of this office, viz., Rs. 8,83,225-0-6. This difference is due, in the main, to the adjustment in the accounts for December 1925 of the value of convict labour supplied to Jail Presses at Vellore and Coimbatore, and to certain other items, the particulars of which have been pointed out to that officer. A sum of Rs. 67-3-0, being the recovery of jail charges from Indian States, Rs. 43-11-0, representing refunds and Rs. 16,960-5-2, originally credited under "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts" and "Rents" and now adjusted under the relative heads, have been excluded, and a sum of Rs. 20,951-8-3, being the value of convict labour employed at the Jail Presses at Vellore, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and Cannanore Jails, has been added, the resultant figure being Rs. 8,87,105-5-0 exhibited in statement No. XII, column 8. These amounts added to Rs. 2,220-8-0, being the cash in hand at the close of the year, give a total of Rs. 8,89,325-13-0 against Rs. 6,16,436-12-0 in the previous year. Including a sum of Rs. 2,914-2-0 in cash, which remained in hand at the opening of the year, a sum of Rs. 4,66,153-12-0 was drawn from the Treasury. The difference between the total receipts and drawings is Rs. 4,23,172-1-0, which represents the cash earnings during the year, against Rs. 1,25,304-4-0 in 1924. That the year is one of outstanding success is apparent from the large cash earnings, which are altogether unique from a comparison of the figures for the previous 25 years. This is mainly the result of the value of supplies—more especially khaki drill—made to the Police Department having gone up from Rs. 1,41,348-11-9 to Rs. 3,28,500-15-8. Likewise, the Stationery Department has increased its dealings from Rs. 15,366-14-5 in the previous year to Rs. 82,871-3-7 and the Forest Department from Rs. 14,053-2-9 to Rs. 14,413-4-10. The Military and Medical Departments have curtailed their demands slightly, as will be seen from the statement appended below.

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments (compared).

Public Departments.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police Department	2,09,137	60,711	1,41,349	3,28,501
Forest Department	49,324	8,103	14,053	14,413
Stationery Department	52,943	75,489	15,367	82,871
Postal, etc., and Military Departments ...	...	...	44,743	26,213
Medical Department	...	...	1,23,879	1,17,161

The Government Order on the Jail Industries Committee has been the means of placing large orders from Consuming Departments of Government with the Jail Department, to the advantage of all concerned. It is hoped that orders from the various Departments of Government will go on increasing until regular and profitable employment is assured in all jails. I have no hesitation in undertaking to satisfy all Departments in regard to the quality, workmanship and price of jail-made articles, provided I am given the chance to develop and improve my industries—and this is only possible by getting regular work to do. There is still a tendency on the part of officers to postpone their requirements to the tail end of the year. It would be infinitely more satisfactory, both in the interest of the buyer and the manufacturer, for orders to be placed in good time, to ensure satisfactory execution. It is hardly fair to expect us to turn out well-finished and reliable articles and to complete large orders within a specified period if such orders are placed at the eleventh hour.

In compliance with paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925, I attach separately the reports received from Heads of Departments who entered into contracts or placed orders with my Department during the

year, and it will be seen that our supplies were regarded as satisfactory, except for certain unsatisfactory comments by the Police and Forest Departments in regard to boots. The boots supplied to South Kanara were reported to be of poor quality by the Inspector-General of Police and those supplied to the Nilgiris (Forest Department) are said to have been worn out after six months wear. The boots were of the same quality as supplied to other districts, and I can only presume that the wet climate of South Kanara and the Nilgiris was responsible for the leather wearing out. Even the best of leather will deteriorate rapidly if soaked in water and not looked after by the application of dubbing or grease, and I have reason to believe that this care is not always expended by Constables and Forest guards. We are doing our best to manufacture good boots at Vellore and are making steady progress in training convicts in this highly skilled trade. With improved machinery, I hope to be able to supply the requirements of some of the Consuming Departments and to give satisfaction. For the reasons given by the Jail Industries Committee in their report, it is not possible for the Jail Department to supply boots at competitive rates, but on the other hand, I have every reason to believe that our rates will compare very favourably with the market rates if quality of material and workmanship are taken into account. The Coimbatore Central Jail has, by far, the largest cash earnings and outstrips all other jails in this respect. The Penitentiary, Vellore, Cannanore and Salem Jails follow in order. As compared with the results of the year previous, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and Salem have shown up well. Tanjore, Palamcottah, Madura and Berhampur have also done exceedingly well. Trichinopoly, The Penitentiary and Rajahmundry have fallen off, due either to large outstandings or large stocks of raw materials and manufactured articles on hand. As regards the average earnings calculated on the average number employed, Coimbatore out-distances the remaining jails, its average earning being Rs. 176-4-0. It is interesting to note that this jail has managed to be self-supporting during the year; probably the only large jail in the world that this can be said of! The Penitentiary follows with an average of Rs. 40-8-0, Cannanore with Rs. 23-13-0 and Vellore with Rs. 22-5-0. Among District Jails Palamcottah and Tanjore have done well. The average cash earnings per head on the total number employed on "Manufactures" rose considerably—viz., from Rs. 17-5-0 to Rs. 71-1-0. Coimbatore again stands ahead of other jails. At Bellary and the Penitentiary the earnings average Rs. 101-2-0 and Rs. 79-8-0, respectively. Palamcottah among District Jails, shows the highest cash earnings per head.

47. This statement which records the true transactions of the Manufacturing Departments of Jails, detailing their assets, in every respect, shows that these amounted to Rs. 2,71,911-7-0, against Rs. 2,51,716-11-0 in the previous year. Coimbatore shows the largest assets, viz., Rs. 1,16,443-4-0, and is followed by Vellore. Among District Jails, Madura exhibits the highest figure, viz., Rs. 8,625-1-0, followed by Tanjore, viz., Rs. 6,474-5-0. As compared with the previous year's record, Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Alipuram have improved. Cuddalore, Madura and Berhampur show an increase over the previous year's figures. The minus cash earnings at Salem is due to the reduction in the prices of raw materials and manufactured articles on hand to current market rates—vide my letter No. G/177, dated the 27th February 1926. The wool industry at Bellary, now that a spinning plant is about to be installed, the boot industry at Vellore, the coir yarn and mat industries at Cannanore, with improved machinery, and the carpentry industry at the Penitentiary, consequent on the opening of a carpentry class managed by qualified instructors, promise success. Furthermore, there is every likelihood of the departmental receipts being inflated, in view of the resolution to charge 10 per cent profit on jail to jail supplies, which has not been done hitherto. There has been some agitation against the undue competition with free labour—but this agitation is unreasonable, for the reasons that have been given time and again by those who have studied the question carefully, viz.—

(i) That competition by prison labour must of necessity be limited and is so small as to be negligible.

(ii) That the product of prison labour relieves the cost of maintaining prisons and thereby the tax-payer.

(iii) That the importance of reforming prisoners, by training in up-to-date industries, etc., outweighs all economic conditions.

I may say that the Jail Department is not out to compete with private trade, nor is it the intention of Government that it should do so. All we desire is to improve our jail industries to enable us to supply Government Departments with their requirements according to standard specifications, and to turn out skilled tradesmen with a view to finding them suitable permanent employment on release and reinstating them as useful citizens.

48. The total value of articles manufactured rose from Rs. 8,39,478-7-1 to Rs. 10,11,168-2-6 while the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures fell further, as in the previous year, from 41.56 to 37.36. The Cannanore Central Jail had the highest number so employed, viz., 53.92, while Bellary returns the smallest percentage, viz., 21.60. A striking increase in the value of articles produced is noticeable against Coimbatore, among Central Jails, and Madura, among District Jails. Considering the increase in the output and the low percentage of labour employed, the manufactories at Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Vellore, Salem and Berhampur have worked very well.

49. The value of supplies made during the year by the Jail Department, to itself, amounted to Rs. 2,47,837-10-0 as compared with Rs. 2,32,361-8-3 in the previous year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables and other garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 37,109-7-4 and Rs. 4,939-14-4, respectively, or Rs. 42,049-5-8 in the aggregate against Rs. 48,625-2-3 in the year previous. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department during the year under review works out at Rs. 6,649 against Rs. 7,246 in 1924.

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

Statement No. XIV.—
Sickness and mortality.

50. The following table gives particulars of the sickness and mortality in 1925 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.
1921	15,935-60	274-03	17-14	8	331	339	50	20-71	21-21
1922	24,397-53	742-70	30-44	34	1,193	1,230	1-39	49-02	50-41
1923	22,242-95	383-61	17-24	...	368	368	...	16-54	16-54
1924	20,950-96	309-27	14-76	1	249	250	05	11-88	11-93
1925	19,577-15	289-70	14-80	2	243	245	10	12-41	12-51

Though there was a fall in the daily average sick and the total number of deaths, the ratio per mille of daily sick and the death-rate have gone up slightly as a result of the fall in the prison population. The vital statistics on the whole are very satisfactory. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, the daily average-sick, and the number of deaths decreased from 6,295, 309.27 and 250 in 1924 to 5,856, 289.70 and 245, respectively, in the year under report.

The death-rate per mille of average strength shows a slight increase, viz., from 11.93 to 12.51. There were 221 deaths among convicts, 16 among undertrials, and 8 among civil and State prisoners, as compared with 225, 17 and 8, respectively, in 1924. Of the 245 deaths, 110 are attributable to Mappilla rebellion prisoners. Excluding Mappillas, the death-rate for the normal prison population works out at 10.04 per mille against 10.57 in 1924.

Two sporadic cases of cholera, both fatal, occurred in the sub-jails at Tirupattūr and Sattūr in the Rāmād district, where the disease was prevalent in epidemic form. The Central and District Jails return a clean sheet, in spite of the disease being epidemic in some of the districts in which these jails are situated, which points to efficient medical and sanitary control. Of the 245 deaths that occurred during the year, 95 occurred at Alipuram, 31 at Trichinopoly, 17 at Salem, 11 at Vellore, 10 each at Rajahmundry and Cannanore, 9 each at Coimbatore and Bellary, 8 at Vizagapatam and 7 at the Penitentiary, Madras. The District Jail, Cuddalore, returned 5 deaths, while Madura contributed 4 and

Palamcottah and Berhampur 3 and 2, respectively. There were 3 deaths in the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Civil Jail returned a clean mortality sheet. Sub-jails contributed 21 deaths (including one death debited from the District Jail, Palamcottah, to the Sub-jail, Sattūr), as against 20 in the previous year. There were three cases of suicide by hanging, one in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, one in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and one in the Sub-jail at Hospet. Two cases of accidental death occurred in the Central Jails at Vellore and Cannanore. Three deaths occurred out of hospital—two in the Central Jail, Salem, and one in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Influenza, which was prevalent in a mild form in certain jails, caused five deaths.

51. A slight increase is noticeable under all classes of jails in the death-rate, as compared with 1924—viz., from 13.30 to 14.03 under Central Jails, from 6.99 to 8.51 under District Jails and from 7.38 to 7.47 under Sub-jails.

52. Among Central Jails the highest death-rate recorded during the year was 22.87 per mille at the Alipuram Jail, as against 13.96 in 1924. There were 95 deaths as compared with 71 in the previous year. Fifty-three of these deaths occurred among men over 50 years of age and 23 were due to tuberculosis. A Mappilla released on medical grounds under rule 514-A, Jail Manual, is included as a death in these figures for statistical purposes. In this jail there are over 20 per cent unfit for hard labour, due to age and debility, and the vital statistics are always adversely affected by these old and debilitated prisoners. Normal figures can only be looked for in the vital statistics of this jail when these chronic unfits have been reduced to a reasonable minimum. Thirty-nine died of Dysentery, 21 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6 of Senile debility, 5 of Chronic Nephritis, 3 of Pneumonia, 2 of Influenza, and the remainder of various other diseases.

53. The Trichinopoly Central Jail comes next with a death rate of 18.26, as compared with 13.54 in the year previous. The number of deaths returned by this jail is 31 (28 convicts and 3 civil prisoners) against 22 in 1924. Nine were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6 to Tubercular Enteritis, 3 to Acute Enteritis, 2 each to Dysentery and Enteric fever, and the remaining to various other causes. Tuberculosis is responsible for a large number of deaths. Had it not been for its heavy toll the death-rate would have been normal.

54. The death rate of this jail was 13.03 as compared with 25.06 in the preceding year, which is a decided improvement. There were only 8 deaths, including one debited from the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, as against 16 in 1924. Three died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 of Pleurisy and the remaining of other diseases.

55. There were 17 deaths in this jail, the same number as returned in the previous year, but the death rate increased slightly from 12.51 to 12.61 owing to a smaller population dealt with than in the preceding year. Two deaths occurred in the Headquarters Hospital, Salem, where the prisoners had been removed for treatment under rule 515-B, Jail Manual. Five deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were debited to the jail—4 by the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and one by the Central Jail, Bellary; and 2 heart cases died out of hospital from Syncope. The remaining 8 deaths were due to other diseases such as Broncho Pneumonia, Enteritis, etc.

56. There was an improvement in the mortality rate which fell from 13.88 to 10.71 during the year, but the average sick rate rose from 36.53 to 41.59, owing to a large number of admissions for Influenza, which prevailed in a mild form during the months of May and June. This jail returned 9 deaths against 13 in the previous year. Two died of Chronic Nephritis, two of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the remaining of various other diseases.

57. Among Central Jails, Coimbatore has recorded the lowest death rate during the year, namely, 6.27, a decided improvement on the previous year's rate—11.52. The daily average sick rose from 4.74 to 5.78 due to a mild epidemic of Influenza. There were 9 deaths, including two which occurred out of hospital, one due to suicidal hanging and the other to perforation of a Dysenteric ulcer (while undergoing quarantine shortly after

admission). Two died of Pneumonia, and the remaining five, including one civil debtor, died of various other causes. Next comes the Central Jail, Vellore, with a death rate of 7.33 as compared with 7.60 in 1924. There were 11 deaths, including 1 State prisoner and 1 civil debtor. Two died of Pneumonia, 2 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 of Valvular disease of the heart, 1 of multiple injuries sustained by accidentally falling into a pump pit in the jail, and the remaining four of other causes. At the Penitentiary, Madras, there were 7 deaths, including three debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and 2 from the Central Jail, Bellary, due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the two deaths which actually occurred in a jail, one was the result of Gastro-Enteritis and the other Malaria.

The death rate has slightly increased as compared with the previous year, viz., from 6.09 to 7.71. Had it not been for the five deaths from Tuberculosis—all advanced cases, admitted with the disease—the Penitentiary would have returned the lowest death rate. The Penitentiary, though situated in the heart of Madras, has always been a healthy jail, and its death rate, in comparison with the average death rate of the Presidency town (47.3) is astonishingly low. This is not accidental, but due to unremitting care and the skilful medical preventive work constantly being carried out. There were 10 deaths in the Central Jail, Cannanore, including one accidental death due to extensive burns received in the kitchen while removing a congee undah from the oven.

Six deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were debited by the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and the remaining three were due to other ordinary causes.

The Central Jail, Cannanore, would have also scored well in the matter of a low death-rate had it not been for the six deaths from Tuberculosis at Trichinopoly.

At Rajahmundry, both the health statistics and the death-rate have considerably improved. There were 10 deaths, including a suicide, as against 24 in the previous year. Two died of Dysentery, 2 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the remaining of various other diseases. The fall in the daily average sick and mortality rates from 35.62 and 19.73 in 1924 to 18.36 and 9.70 in the year under report is most satisfactory and largely attributable to improvements effected in the water supply and sanitation of the jail. The drinking water supply is now regularly chlorinated.

58. Among District Jails, Cuddalore, has recorded the largest number of deaths and the highest mortality rate, viz., 5 and 15.26, respectively. This is largely due to the scheme that has been adopted of concentrating all recovered criminal lunatics and mental defectives in this jail, many of whom are received in bad health, and continue unhealthy, suffering from various chronic complaints. Of the 5 deaths, 3 were mental defectives who were received in a bad state of health, 1 of whom died eight days after admission. Of the remaining deaths, 1 died of Tuberculosis of the lungs, and an undertrial prisoner died of exhaustion due to Chronic Enteritis a day previous to the receipt of orders for his release on medical grounds. Next comes Madura, with 4 deaths and a death-rate of 7.82. Of these, 2 died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including 1 debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, and 1 of Pneumonia three days after admission. The civil debtor who died within a week after admission of Acute Gastro Enteritis was 65 years of age. There were 3 deaths in the Borstal School, Tanjore, including 2 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on account of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. One inmate died of Filarial fever. At Palamcottah there were no deaths among the convicts, but 1 death was debited to this jail by the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on account of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. A remand prisoner received with a number of wounds on his person developed Tetanus and died 20 days after admission. One civil prisoner died of Tuberculosis before orders for release were received. There were 2 deaths at Berhampur, an undertrial and a convict. The former died of Dysentery and the latter of Influenza. Both were over 50 years of age and admitted in bad health. They died within a week of their admission.

59. There were 21 deaths in the Sub-jails during the year and the death-rate was 7.47 as compared with 20 and 7.38, respectively, in 1924. Of the 21 deaths, 8 were convicts and 13 undertrials. One undertrial prisoner in the Hospet Sub-Jail, Bellary district, committed suicide by hanging himself, and 2 prisoners, 1 undertrial and 1 convict, died of Cholera

in the Ramnad district. Of the remaining 18 deaths 3 were due to Pneumonia, 2 to Influenza, 2 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the other to various other causes. Ramnad and Malabar districts returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 3 each. Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Coimbatore had two deaths each, while East Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Salem and Tinnevely had one death each. The remaining districts had no deaths.

60. Twenty-one convicts belonging to this Presidency were repatriated from the Andamans on medical grounds against 45 in the previous year. Of the former, 5 were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4 from Enlarged spleen, 2 each from Asthma and Malaria, 2 from Insanity and the remaining from various other causes; 12 out of the 21 were admitted into hospital, 2 were treated as out-patients, and one mental defective was transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras. Only one convict suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis died during the year. Of these 21 repatriated convicts six had spent from 2 to 5 years in the Andamans and nine above 5 years. Particulars of the periods undergone in respect of the other six prisoners are not available.

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

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	3.09	1.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	107.97	18.76	50.03	2.89	68.60	2.20	37.12	2.87
Malarial fevers	40.25	1.49	81.45	.44	25.32	.17	23.45	.19
Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis	8.18	2.86	10.13	3.10	10.37	3.48	12.78	3.98
Other tubercular diseases	1.33	.46	2.02	.44	2.14	.70	1.91	.64
Anæmia and debility	2.97	.22	2.28	.16	2.08	.17	2.43	.61
Other general diseases	160.29	8.00	72.93	2.28	39.98	.58	60.56	.64
Pneumonia	14.13	5.49	9.27	2.29	6.08	1.22	5.24	.83
Other respiratory diseases	26.79	.91	24.60	.33	21.15	.23	14.25	.26
Diarrhoea	10.12	1.09	6.27	.38	6.22	.46	7.47	.51
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	7.15	.09	10.80	...	9.56	.06	7.03	...
All other causes	128.78	5.78	105.08	4.31	71.54	3.24	56.60	3.20
Total	517.25	46.78	324.95	16.62	263.44	12.51	228.84	13.61

62. There was no case of Cholera during the year under report though the disease was prevalent in a few districts in the south in the vicinity of certain jails. Precautionary measures were taken in these jails with satisfactory results.

63. The number of admissions fell from 1,184 to 581 but the number of deaths rose from 38 to 45. Alipuram alone returned 39 deaths chiefly old chronics whose powers of resistance had failed. Since the new protected water supply from the Alipuram tank has been brought into use, bowel troubles have largely ceased and Dysentery has been reduced to a minimum. Whereas the year opened with 41 cases, there was only one case at the end of the year! Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly returned two deaths each and Coimbatore and Vizagapatam one each. At the Penitentiary, Madras, there was an outbreak of Dysentery in a mild form and 72 cases occurred. An investigating unit from Guindy assisted in the detection of "carriers," and very soon the epidemic was brought under control. The disease was prevalent in the city in epidemic form.

64. Though the number of admissions declined from 437 to 367, the number of deaths remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3. The Penitentiary, Madras, Central Jail, Bellary, and the Alipuram Jail returned one each. Anti-malarial measures are adopted as a matter of routine in all jails, except quinine prophylaxis, which is discouraged except in very exceptional circumstances.

65. Both the number of admissions and deaths increased from 179 to 200 and 60 to 62, respectively, as also the ratios per mille from 10.37 to 12.78 and 3.48 to 3.96. The disease was widespread in

all the jails. Alipuram Jail returned 21 deaths, Trichinopoly 9, Cannanore 6, the Penitentiary and Salem 5 each, and Vizagapatam 3, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary, Tanjore and Madura returned 2 deaths each, and Coimbatore, Cuddalore and Palamcottah, one each. There was no death from Tuberculosis in the District Jail, Berhampur. Both the number of admissions and deaths from other Tubercular diseases fell from 37 and 12 to 30 and 10, respectively. The scheme for the conversion of the Indian Station Hospital at Bellary into a Tuberculosis Jail has been sanctioned and the work is to be executed shortly by the Public Works Department. I hope it will be possible to transfer all prisoners fit to travel who are suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, to the new Tuberculosis Jail before the end of the year, where they will be placed under up-to-date sanatorium treatment. Bellary is situated at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea-level, and having an annual rainfall of about 15 inches is well suited for lung complaints. The average mean temperature is 82° and the climate is dry and bracing. The evacuation of the special wards at Trichinopoly and Bellary will permit of this accommodation being used for other purposes.

66. There were 38 admissions and 8 deaths during the year as compared with 36 admissions and 3 deaths in 1924. Alipuram records 6 deaths, and Salem and Cuddalore one each.

67. There was a considerable reduction both in the number of admissions and deaths as compared with the previous year, viz., 105 to 82 and 21 to 13, respectively. Of the 13 deaths, Alipuram returned 3, Vellore, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam 2 each, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and Madura one each.

68. The number of admissions rose from 109 to 117, but the number of deaths was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 8. Trichinopoly accounts for 3 deaths and Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Salem, Bellary and Cuddalore, for one death each.

69. As a matter of routine, hookworm investigation is systematically carried out in all jails, followed by recognized methods of treatment and control. As a result of the investigations made during the year, 49.26 of the prisoners examined were found to be infected as against 52.92 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller number of Mappilla prisoners admitted during the year, this class being heavily infected as a rule with hookworm. The attention paid to the elimination of hookworm infection in recent years has undoubtedly helped considerably to improve the vital statistics of the department. Both the number of cases admitted to hospital and the number of deaths fell from 37 and 2 to 27 and 1, respectively. The marked improvement in the general health and well-being of prisoners who have been cured of the infection is very noticeable.

70. There was no admission under this disease during the year.

71. Though the number of admissions increased from 8 to 39, the number of deaths remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3. Trichinopoly had one death and Alipuram 2 deaths. There were no less than 23 admissions for this disease in the Trichinopoly Central Jail, and Enteric was epidemic in the district. The jail is supplied with municipal water, and it is just possible that the water supply is responsible. The disease caused great ravage in the district and an investigation to trace the source of infection and identify carriers seems called for. Of new admissions to the jail 702 had samples of blood examined during the year and no less than 78 were found to be typhoid carriers!

72. Of the 221 deaths that occurred during the year, 48 (including 8 in sub-jails) died within six months of admission as compared with 39 in the previous year. The ratio of deaths per mille of average population went up to 10.18 as compared with 7.73 in 1924. These figures are significant of the bad state of health in which prisoners were admitted to jails during the year. Of the 40 deaths in Central and District Jails, Trichinopoly had the largest number, viz., 8, followed by Coimbatore with 6, Bellary with 5 and Rajahmundry and Vellore with 4 each. There were two deaths in each of the jails at Cannanore, Salem, Tanjore, Cuddalore and Madura, and one death each at the Penitentiary

Statement No. XVII—
Mortality according to
periods of sentence under-
gone.

Vizagapatam and Berhampur. Of the remaining deaths 13 occurred among prisoners who had spent between 6 and 12 months in jail, 21 among prisoners who had been in jail for periods between one and two years and 134 for periods between 2 and 7 years, while 5 prisoners died after remaining in jail for over 7 years as compared with 3 in the preceding year.

73. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 72.74 per cent gained weight as compared with 74.77 per cent in 1924. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary increased from 15.61 to 18.63 while that of prisoners who lost weight decreased from 9.62 to 8.63. These results are very satisfactory. As compared with 1924, the proportion of men losing weight improved in the majority of jails. Rajahmundry, like the year previous, shows the largest percentage of lost weights, viz., 23.60, but it is an improvement over the previous year, viz., 27.54, and the health statistics of this jail compare favourably with that of the previous year. Next comes Alipuram with a percentage of 19.35. A possible explanation for the high percentage of lost weights is that out of 36 who lost weight, 33 were released on medical grounds. The Penitentiary and Coimbatore follow with 16.41 and 11.45, and these two jails have recorded the best health statistics.

74. (1) The majority of jails get their water supply from wells, all of which are protected and periodically cleaned and hankinised. Drinking water is sterilized by chlorination, and field tests are systematically carried out. A system of automatic chlorination has been introduced in most jails, whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs and by this means, the sterilization is very effective and absolutely fool-proof. The system is to be introduced in all jails. Water scarcity was keenly felt at Salem, Bellary, Vellore and Cannanore during the summer. At Salem, all wells were deepened during the year, and the new well which was started in the previous year in the bed of an adjoining "nulla" was nearing completion at the end of the year. This well appears to have an unlimited supply of good water and saved the situation by supplying the water required during the period of drought. A reservoir has been provided at the site into which water is pumped and flows therefrom to the jail through a piped connection. The drinking supply is obtained from a well within the jail. The supply is protected and is distributed from a closed reservoir, after chlorination, through pipes to all blocks of the jail. The Central Jail, Bellary, is linked up by a pipe line with an artesian well, which is military property, and the military required this water supply for themselves during the year. I have since come to an understanding with them, and the artesian well supply will, from now onwards, be available for the Central Jail,—the troops obtaining their water from the Alipuram supply. Here too, the water is pumped into a reservoir, automatically chlorinated and distributed throughout the jail by pipes, with tap delivery. The Vellore Central Jail water supply is only inadequate in the hot weather when the rains have failed. The scarcity is felt most for bathing and land irrigation for agricultural purposes. The Municipal water supply is only sufficient for town purposes and cannot be spared for the jail. In connection with the construction of a new Female Prison in Vellore, however, which is to go forward this year, it is proposed to acquire a well in the vicinity which will not only provide water to the female prison, but also to the Central Jail in times of scarcity. The well referred to is an excellent one, apparently fed by a sub-artesian spring, as it has never been known to run dry. At Cannanore, efforts were made to increase the water supply by deepening the two main wells; one was deepened by 2 feet, and boring operations were carried out in the other to a depth of 42½ feet. The improvement effected was very slight; and it was therefore decided to sink a new well in order to ensure a sufficient water supply during the summer months. This work is now in progress and water in considerable quantity has been tapped. The pipe lines to the several blocks within the jail were relaid during the year and all joints tested and protected. The Alipuram Central Jail water supply scheme was completed during the year and now provides a permanent and unfailing water supply to this important jail. The work was carried out entirely by the Jail Department, the Superintendent of the Jail acting as a Public Works Disburser, and the Department has reason to be proud of the very satisfactory manner in which the work has been accomplished. The water from the tank, which is ideally situated, is led by pipes

into three large filter beds with a capacity of 80,000 gallons. From the filter beds, the water passes to a storage reservoir with a capacity of 60,000 gallons, and from there it is pumped to the jail (3 miles distant) by two pumps each of which is capable of pumping 12,000 gallons per hour. The storage tank at the jail has a thirty feet head and a capacity of 25,000 gallons. Here the water is automatically chlorinated before distribution. A drinking-water station with stand pipes has replaced the old system of water troughs, which were open to hand contamination. If funds permit additional stand pipes will be erected in different parts of the jail. At Trichinopoly, sub-artesian borings were made in two garden wells which has greatly improved the water supply. The drinking water is supplied by the municipality, and there is piped distribution throughout the jail. The water was previously boiled before use, but the automatic chlorination system was introduced during the year and is infinitely more satisfactory. The question of obtaining drinking water from the South Indian Railway Company's reservoir on the Golden Rock, in preference to the municipal supply, when the former is brought into use, is still under consideration, and I hope it will be possible to come to some arrangement with the Railway company, as the municipal supply is apt to be irregular at times and is also expensive. The parapet walls and drains in connexion with certain wells in this jail were put in good order during the year. In the Presidency Jail, water-stand pipes were provided throughout the jail for drinking and other purposes. The consumption of water has been reduced to a minimum, by careful supervision, and this has brought down the charges very considerably. An attempt was made to sink a bore-well in the close prison to provide water for bathing, laundry purposes, gardening, etc., but although water was struck it was, unfortunately, too brackish for use, and the scheme had to be abandoned. At Madura, the teakwood coverings of three wells were renewed. The Mangalore Sub-jail water-supply scheme was completed during the year and is very satisfactory. The new well, which is an excellent one, is linked up with the jail by a piped line and there is piped distribution with tap delivery within the jail. Schemes for effecting piped distribution of drinking water in the jails at Palamcottah, Cuddalore and Madura are in the course of preparation and will be carried out as funds permit. My ambition is to provide every jail in the Presidency with an adequate and protected water supply.

(2) At Rajahmundry, four fly-proof ventilators were fitted in the main kitchen. At the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, an elevated cistern in the main kitchen was completed; and the smoke nuisance was satisfactorily remedied by lowering the range. At the Penitentiary, Madras, the kitchen was provided with additional ventilators and necessary repairs were carried out to the range. A firewood godown was constructed and the fly-proof wire netting renewed in the Cannanore Central Jail kitchen. Fly-proof netting was also renewed in the kitchen at Salem.

At Tanjore, improvements and additions were carried out to the cooking range; additional fly-proof windows were fixed in the kitchen; and the food moulding platform was paved with black granite. The kitchens, central and hospital, at Palamcottah, were improved; four additional fly-proof windows were provided as also two sky-lights. The central kitchen was fitted with new fly-proof mesh.

Various improvements were also carried out in the Madura District Jail kitchen and elsewhere. The kitchens in the jails of this Presidency are all fly-proof and more or less up-to-date, but the Public Works Department have yet to learn how to construct a range that will not smoke inordinately. Some of our ranges are excellent, but others, chiefly newly constructed ones, are structurally imperfect and give rise to the smoke nuisance.

(3) The construction of a sanitary latrine and a destructor in the female prison at Rajahmundry was in progress at the end of the year; as also a two-seated latrine in the solitary confinement yard in the Penitentiary. The latrine in No. 10 block in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was dismantled and rebuilt. Two latrines were reconstructed at Salem. At Bellary, ablutionary apartments were provided for in the general latrines. A new fly-proof latrine was built in the civil debtors' yard in the District Jail, Cuddalore. Fly-proof wire gauge was renewed in several latrines in the Borstal School and in the District Jail, Madura. At

Berhampur, a refuse shed was in the course of construction and urinals were being provided in connexion with all cage latrines. An additional six-seated latrine was constructed in the Sub-jail at Mangalore. Cage night latrines were fixed to several of the association wards at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Koraput and Mangalore. Necessary repairs were effected to latrines in other jails and many were fitted with sanitary utensils. The conservancy system is as satisfactory as we can make it, short of introducing the water carriage system, which is out of the question in the majority of jails and not really necessary.

(4) At Cuddalore, an open drain to carry away the refuse water from the quarantine was constructed, as also a cistern outside the enclosure for storing the water for irrigation purposes. Additional sanitary drains were constructed for various purposes in the Sub-jails at Koraput and Mangalore. Extensive anti-malarial drainage was carried out at Koraput by the Public Works Department, employing convict labour for the purpose. Minor repairs and improvements were effected in practically all jails to their respective drainage systems.

(5) A Thresh Disinfector, for disinfecting the clothing and bedding of prisoners, was installed and brought into use in the Central Jail, Bellary, during the year. A septic tank for dealing with sullage water was constructed in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and is working satisfactorily. New and improved dhoby ghats were constructed at Alipuram, Palamcottah and Mangalore; and one was under construction at the end of the year in the District Jail, Cuddalore. At Trichinopoly, bathing platforms with partitions were erected and brought into use in the main jail, close prison and quarantine yard. The bathing ghat in the Central Jail, Bellary, was provided with partitions for ensuring greater privacy. A shower bath arrangement was contrived in the Alipuram Jail in connexion with the central bathing station. A bathing station fitted with cubicles was constructed in the quarantine enclosure of the District Jail, Cuddalore. The hospital bath room in the District Jail, Madura, was improved and made fly-proof.

The Penitentiary hospital was thoroughly overhauled during the year, fresh flooring put down, walls of wards fitted with a dado of glazed tiles to a height of eight feet, etc. The hospital now compares favourably with other up-to-date institutions of its kind. At Alipuram the floors of the hospital wards throughout were pointed with cement, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital was paved with Cuddapah slabs. The additions and improvements to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Palamcottah were completed, and this hospital is now self-contained in every respect. Improvements were also carried out to the Berhampur District Jail Infectious Diseases Hospital, and extra ventilators provided in the ward. At Cannanore, the hospital accommodation was supplemented by converting an old building into a segregation shed. Work was in progress at the end of the year in rebuilding the hospital in the Vizagapatam Central Jail, which was seriously damaged by a cyclone.

A great many other sanitary improvements were effected during the year, but they are too numerous to mention in this report.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

75. On the 31st December 1925, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails, and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 20,505 prisoners as compared with 20,477 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The increase in the accommodation was brought about by the construction of 4 cells for female prisoners in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, 20 quarantine cells in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and extramural accommodation for four undertrial prisoners in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the old female enclosure within the jail being utilized for male convicts. There was temporary overcrowding among convicts in the Central Jail, Bellary; District Jail, Palamcottah, and Tanjore Borstal School, but arrangements were made to accommodate the excess population in tents and workshops. Overcrowding continued to exist in respect of civil prisoners in the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Madura and Cuddalore, and excess prisoners had to be accommodated at night in places intended for criminal

prisoners though these were, of course, vacated by criminals and set apart for the exclusive use of civil prisoners. The Plassey Barracks and the Indian Station hospital buildings at Alipuram were purchased and taken over from the Military Department during the year. The solitary cells block in the Central Jail, Salem, was converted into an annexe for European habitual prisoners, and is now utilized as such. The block is self-contained with fly-proof kitchen, bath rooms and latrines and provides excellent accommodation for Europeans.

76. There was a decline in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year, viz., from 821 to 792.

Visits. His Excellency the Governor visited the jails at Palamcottah and Berhampur. The General Officers Commanding Southern Command and Madras District visited the Alipuram Jail. The Hon'ble the Home Member, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, paid visits to the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary, Alipuram, Vizagapatam, Berhampur and the Borstal School, Tanjore; and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, Minister for Development, visited the Alipuram and Berhampur jails. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai visited the Bellary and Alipuram jails. Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Acharya, Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, paid a visit to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The Land Revenue Commissioner and the Revenue Board Member, Madras, visited the Alipuram Jail. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the Penitentiary, Madras, and the jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore. The Director of Public Health visited the Coimbatore Jail once and the Penitentiary, Madras, twice, while the Deputy Director of Public Health visited the Penitentiary on four occasions. The Director of Industries paid a visit to the Borstal School, Tanjore. The delegates of the second All India Jail Conference visited the jails at Bellary, Madras, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and the Tanjore Borstal School, and were favourably impressed with the administration of jails as practised in this Presidency. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu of Berhampur paid the largest number of visits, viz., 62, and continued to show great interest in prison management. M.R.Ry. T. Kadirvelu Nayanar of Vellore visited the jail on 54 occasions, and rendered very valuable assistance as Secretary to the Local Aid Society and moral lecturer. Mr. Nayanar takes a genuine interest in reforming prisoners and is a great asset to the Vellore Central Jail. M.R.Ry. V. P. Venkatakrishna Nayudu Garu of Tanjore paid 34 visits to the Borstal School and evinced great interest in the management of the school and in the after-care of inmates released. This gentleman is a non-official visitor of the school and the Secretary of the Borstal Association. Among lady visitors, Mrs. D. K. Mistry and Miss Narayani Ammal of Cannanore paid seven and six visits, respectively, to the local jail. Many non-official gentlemen interested in the welfare of prisoners visited the jails and delivered lectures on religious and moral subjects, among whom Subadar P. Mooliah Patrudu paid no less than 38 visits to the District Jail, Berhampur, and deserves special mention for the keen interest taken by him in his work.

77. Lieut.-Col. Maconachie, I.M.S., while acting for me, inspected the jails at Madras, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Alipuram, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Madura, and visited the Central Jail, Vellore. I inspected all the other central and district jails, and the Penitentiary, Madras, and paid additional visits to the jails at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Alipuram, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, Madura and Madras. Visits were also made to the special sub-jails at Koraput, Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore and to sub-jails at Aska, Pottangi, Jeypore, Vizianagram and Cuddalore. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Mental Hospitals at Waltair and Calicut. The Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the Junior Certified School, Rānipēt, as also the school at Tondiarpet, were visited as well by me. As regards sub-jails, 204 inspections were made by the District Magistrates, 554 by Divisional Magistrates and 244 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,021 against 1,141 during 1924.

The second All-India Jail Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons was held during the first week of November, at Ootacamund, after a preliminary tour of selected jails and certified schools. The conference was attended by the Inspectors-General of all provinces, except the North-West Frontier Province and

Assam. Many important subjects dealing with jail administration were discussed and resolutions of future policy proposed. The proceedings of the conference were submitted to Government and the orders of the Government of India thereon are awaited.

78. The outlay on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office, during the year was Rs. 2,32,605 against Rs. 3,64,019 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,93,902, including the sum of Rs. 87,463 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. 38,703, against Rs. 55,135 in 1924. The expenditure on account of sub-jails was Rs. 18,776 as compared with Rs. 23,488 in the previous year. Every effort is made to keep all permanent jail buildings in good order, and much good work was done in this connexion during the year. The expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs includes the construction of permanent buildings required such as sheds for Thresh Disinfectors, Fuel, Stores, etc., provision of palisading, construction of septic tanks, wells, etc., and the provision of model dhoby ghats, drains and sanitary conveniences.

Amongst the larger works in process of construction by the Public Works Department and by Superintendents acting as Public Works Disbursers, during the year, were—a new main gate and a spinning mill at Coimbatore; additions to the cellular extramural quarantine enclosures at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly; the completion of extramural female enclosure at Vizagapatam; improvements to the locking arrangements of the 53 cell doors at Palamcottah on which a saving of Rs. 1,742 was effected on the estimate by the Jail Superintendent; the construction of a new ragi grinding shed at Berhampur, etc.

79. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and leave ledgers 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.

80. The salient features of the year are—

- (1) A fall in the total prison population.
- (2) A large number of admissions of convicted prisoners.
- (3) An increase in the number of prisoners released under the remission rules.
- (4) A decrease in the number of prisoners released under Government orders.
- (5) An increase in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted.
- (6) An increase in the number of juveniles admitted.
- (7) A slight increase in the number of escapes.
- (8) A decrease in the number of jail offences and punishments; the number of corporal punishments remaining the same as in the preceding year.
- (9) A slight increase in the average number of convicts employed as prison officers.
- (10) A decrease in the total expenditure and an increase in the cost per head.
- (11) An increase in the cash earnings as also in the net profits.
- (12) A slight increase in the sick and mortality rates.
- (13) A slight increase in the total accommodation of Central and District Jails.
- (14) A decrease in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.
- (15) A decrease in the number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors.

Matters of administrative importance.

81. The principal events of importance are :—

- (1) The holding of the Second Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons at Ootacamund.
- (2) The passing of the Madras Borstal Schools Act by the Madras Legislative Council.
- (3) Removal of the concession of free quarters to clerks.
- (4) The transfer of the Reformatory and Certified Schools to the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons and styling him in this connexion "Inspector-General of Reformatory Schools."

- (5) Introduction of the new system of control of expenditure.
- (6) The expansion of the tailoring industry in jails.
- (7) The opening of a carpentry class at the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (8) Unprecedented increase in cash earnings.
- (9) The introduction of a new pattern of clothing for simple imprisonment prisoners.
- (10) The introduction of a special uniform for the staff of the Borstal School.
- (11) The appointment of two I.M.S. officers as Superintendents of jails.
- (12) The electrification of the Tanjore Borstal School and the Central Jail, Bellary.
- (13) The purchase of the Indian Station Hospital and Plassey Barracks, Bellary, for jail purposes.
- (14) The transfer to the Public Works Department of the execution of jail works costing over Rs. 5,000.
- (15) The commitment of male prisoners sentenced to imprisonment to one year and less by the courts in the Ganjam agency to the Sub-jail, Russellkonda.
- (16) The revision of rules in the Jail Manual relating to some of the subjects referred to above and to
 - (i) the appointment of convict officers,
 - (ii) petitions for mercy,
 - (iii) monthly preparation of a list of unsatisfied manufactory indents.

82. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year, including temporary warders employed in the Alipuram Jail, Central Jail annexes, etc., was 1,306. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,135 against 2,301 in the preceding year. Four warders were prosecuted and 28 were dismissed from the service. The services of 171 were dispensed with; one warder was suspended and 16 were reduced. The other forms of punishments were :—

Warnings 320, extra duty and deprivation of off duty 461, blackmarks 96, forfeiture of or reduction from pay 147, fine 849, and other punishments 42. On the whole, the conduct of the warder staff was satisfactory.

An acting Superintendent was reverted as Jailer on account of inefficiency. The clerk who was in charge of the Manufactory Stores of the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, was suspended and prosecuted for heavy shortages found in the stores, but was discharged after trial. The question of taking further legal action against this subordinate is under consideration. A chief warder was reduced to a lower grade for failure to render adequate assistance during a disturbance in a jail.

83. I have much pleasure in testifying to the good work done by the officers of the department during the year. Had it not been for their efficient service and loyal co-operation, it would not have been possible to effect the progress that has undoubtedly been achieved in all branches of the administration. Disciplinary action was only necessary in the case of one acting Superintendent, who was reverted to the Jailer grade for inefficiency. A good jailer does not always make a good Superintendent, and this was a case in point. Among Superintendents of Central Jails, Lieut.-Col. Maconachie, Major Barker, Mr. Clements and Major Bharucha did exceptionally well. The two Habitual jails at Salem and Vizagapatam were well managed, in regard to discipline, by Messrs. Upshon and Karney, but their manufactory results were disappointing. Dr. Shunker displayed great energy at Bellary in improving the Central Jail, and its medical administration. Mr. Greenwood also did well at Alipuram, and managed his extensive charge creditably. Mr. Nicholas was responsible for doing some excellent building work at Trichinopoly on the new extramural quarantine, on which he effected a saving of Rs. 12,000. Mr. Hervey greatly improved the appearance of the main gate and entrance to the jail at Rajahmundry and interested himself generally in the construction of the new quarantine cells though unfortunately he failed to maintain the accounts in connexion with the latter work according to the Public Works Department Accounts regulations, which has led to audit objection and is now under investigation.

The Tanjore Borstal School was efficiently managed by Mr. Hitchin, who is an enthusiastic Borstal officer. In regard to District Jail Superintendents, I would specially mention the good services of Rao Sahib M. Gurunathayya in re-organizing

the Palamcottah District Jail and bringing the management up to the mark. Rao Sahib V. Srinivasa Rao did well at Madura and improved the Manufactory branch of the jail very considerably. M.R.Ry. Panchanadam Pillai did good work at Berhampur and completed his task of making this District Jail a model of its kind. Of medical officers who paid more than usual care to their duties, I would particularly mention Colonel Ruzzack, Colonel Rogers, Major Anderson, Dr. Lopez and Dr. D'Cruz.

The subordinate officers who deserve mention are Jailer Inglefield Dall, who did good work at the Penitentiary, and Jailers Sayid Ghulam Mustafa and Subbayya Nayudu, who did well at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, respectively. Jailer Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar is worthy of special mention for his excellent services at Palamcottah, both during the disturbance and after. This officer is thoroughly trained in Borstal methods and was invaluable to the Superintendent in his work of re-organization at Palamcottah and in training the Mappilla adolescents on Borstal lines. I regret to record the sudden death of Jailer Brown at Rajahmundry during the year. He was the senior Jailer in the department and had served the Government loyally for over 27 years.

Mr. T. S. Thambuswami Pillai was Manager of my office throughout the year and discharged his duties in a very efficient manner. Mr. C. S. Krishna Ayyar, my Head Accountant, who was ably assisted by Mr. J. Richards, the Senior Accountant, carried out his duties to my satisfaction. Mr. A. S. Pasupati Mudaliyar, the Head of the Statistical Branch and Mr. Antonis ami Pillai, Correspondence clerk, whose duties were onerous, worked efficiently. I am also indebted to the other members of my office establishment for their willing co-operation and assistance throughout a year of particular stress. To work overtime is a rule and not an exception in my office, owing to the great increase in correspondence and the smallness of the staff.

84. The Annual Reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central Jails are forwarded for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

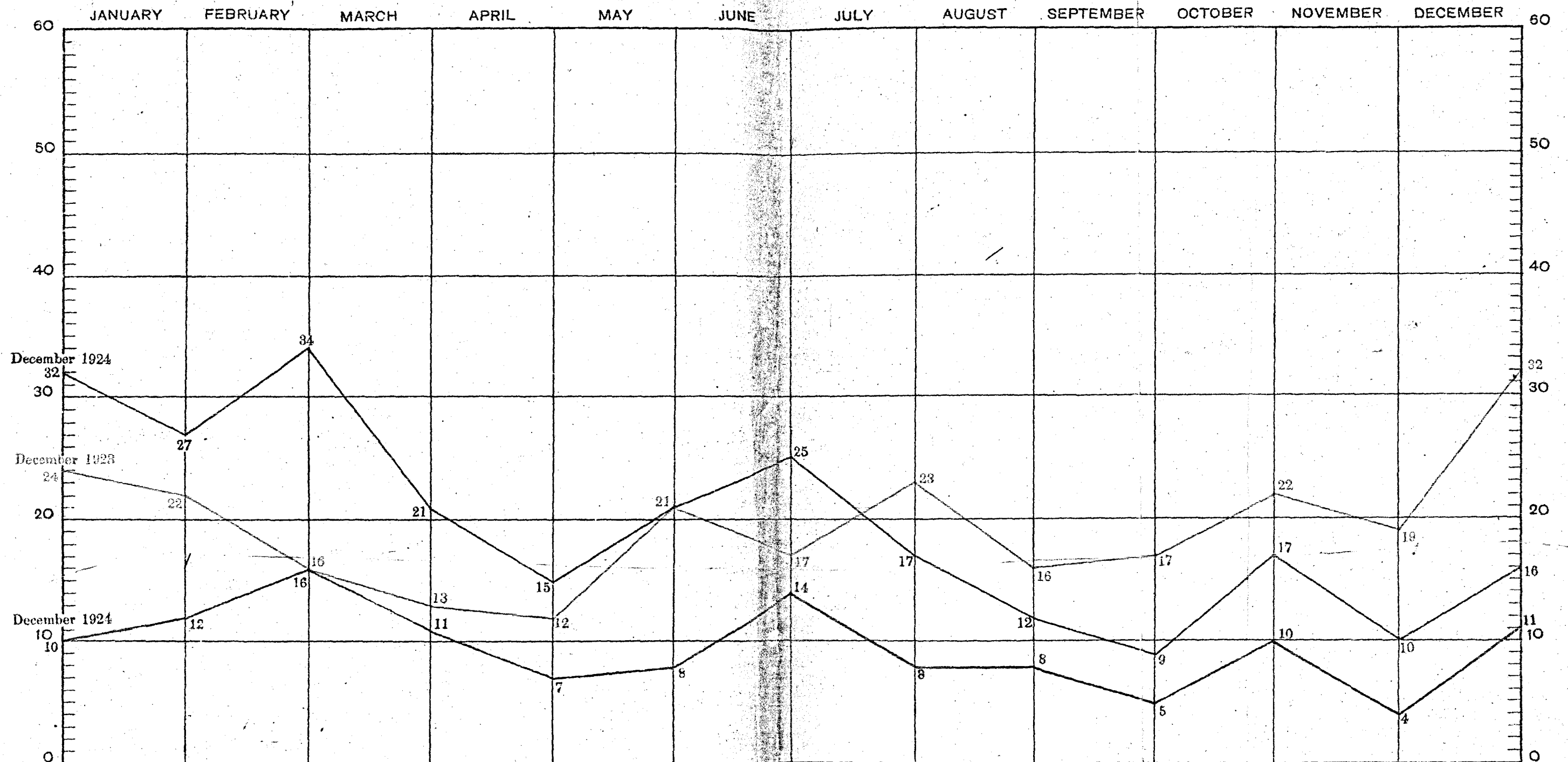
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. CAMERON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS, OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1924 & 1925.



Reg. No. 420
Copies 12+547

REFERENCE

1924 —————
 1925 - - - - - Including deaths among Mappillas.
 1925 Excluding deaths among Mappillas.

Vandyke, Survey Office Madras.
1926.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS

GENERAL

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

1 Station.	2 Place of confinement.	3 Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts	1,166	65	1,231	1,902	116	2,018	3,068	181	2,249
		Under-trial	8	...	8	106	7	113	114	7	121
		Civil	60	...	60	190	...	190	250	...	250
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,166	110	1,296	2,592	188	2,780	3,778	298	4,076
		Under-trial	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
		Civil	176	...	176	569	...	569	745	...	745
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	1,537	...	1,537	2,114	...	2,114	3,651	...	3,651
		Under-trial	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
		Civil	119	...	119	733	...	733	852	...	852
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	1,180	8	1,188	2,809	29	2,838	3,789	37	3,826
		Under-trial	53	1	54	693	2	695	746	3	749
		Civil	209	...	209	701	...	701	910	...	910
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts	945	8	953	1,949	66	2,015	2,894	74	2,968
		Under-trial	40	1	41	894	35	929	934	36	970
		Civil	6	...	6	7	...	7	13	...	13
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	1,079	8	1,087	1,001	11	1,012	2,080	19	2,099
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	98	...	98	555	...	555	653	...	653
Salem	Do.	Convicts	1,315	...	1,315	1,163	...	1,163	2,481	...	2,481
		Under-trial	46	...	46	374	...	374	420	...	420
		Civil	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	829	...	829	1,611	...	1,611	2,509	...	2,509
		Under-trial	29	...	29	62	...	62	91	...	91
		Civil	16	...	16	84	...	84	100	...	100
Alipuram	Jail	Convicts	4,474	...	4,474	228	...	228	4,702	...	4,702
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17
Vizagapatam	Central Jail	Convicts	614	...	614	328	1	329	942	1	943
		Under-trial	59	...	59	235	8	243	294	8	302
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal School	Special Jail for adolescents.	Convicts	494	...	494	232	...	232	726	...	726
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cuddalore	District Jail	Convicts	307	...	307	950	...	950	1,257	...	1,257
		Under-trial	3	...	3	116	...	116	119	...	119
		Civil	36	...	36	289	...	289	325	...	325
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	350	...	350	785	...	785	1,135	...	1,135
		Under-trial	15	...	15	434	5	439	449	5	454
		Civil	93	...	93	305	...	305	398	...	398
Madara	Do.	Convicts	303	11	314	1,648	88	1,736	1,951	99	2,050
		Under-trial	60	2	62	707	15	722	767	17	784
		Civil	94	...	94	519	...	519	613	...	613
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts	224	...	224	739	...	739	993	...	993
		Under-trial	10	...	10	136	...	136	146	...	146
		Civil	8	...	8	18	...	18	26	...	26
Total, Central and District Jails			16,075	210	16,285	19,851	489	20,340	35,928	709	36,635
		Under-trial	324	4	328	3,768	72	3,840	4,082	76	4,158
		Civil	919	...	919	3,987	...	3,987	4,906	...	4,906
		Total	17,318	214	17,532	27,606	571	28,177	44,924	785	45,709
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	17	...	17	286	...	286	303	...	303
Subsidiary Jails			965	32	997	26,197	948	27,145	27,162	963	28,142
		Under-trial	1,007	43	1,050	32,998	1,205	34,203	34,805	1,245	35,853
		Civil	115	...	115	288	...	288	403	...	403
		Total	2,087	75	2,162	59,483	2,153	61,636	62,170	2,228	64,398
Grand total			17,040	242	17,282	48,049	1,447	47,495	63,088	1,689	64,777
		Under-trial	1,931	47	1,978	36,766	1,277	38,043	38,637	1,324	40,021
		Civil	1,051	...	1,051	4,561	...	4,561	5,812	...	5,812
		Total	20,022	289	20,311	87,375	2,724	90,099	107,397	3,013	111,410
Total for 1924			20,643	284	20,927	87,281	2,949	90,230	107,934	3,233	111,157

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1925.

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.
2,118	121	2,239	950	60	1,010	923.21	56.70	979.91	974.07	57.22	1,031.29
103	5	108	5	2	7	8.46	.52	8.98			
197	...	197	53	...	53	42.40	...	42.40	1,397.84	102.47	1,500.31
2,414	186	2,600	1,364	102	1,466	1,201.54	102.47	1,304.01			
6	...	6	...	...	...	.77	...	.77	1,697.57	...	1,697.57
499	...	499	216	...	246	195.53	...	195.53			
2,251	...	2,252	1,399	...	1,399	1,589.25	...	1,589.25	1,697.57	...	1,697.57
8	...	8	...	...	...	.12	...	.12			
723	...	723	129	...	129	108.20	...	108.20	1,428.70	7.49	1,436.19
2,445	30	2,525	1,194	7	1,301	1,236.23	7.15	1,243.38			
621	3	624	125	...	125	71.14	.34	71.48	840.04	...	840.04
842	...	842	68	...	68	121.33	...	121.33			
1,985	66	2,052	908	8	916	856.08	8.79	864.87	840.04	...	840.04
888	34	920	48	2	50	35.64	1.07	36.71			
7	...	7	6	...	6	6.31	...	6.31	1,218.90	6.45	1,225.35
902	10	912	1,178	9	1,187	1,146.89	6.45	1,153.34			
543	...	543	107	...	107	72.01	...	72.01	1,348.11	...	1,348.11
1,197	...	1,197	1,284	...	1,284	1,292.85	...	1,292.85			
384	...	384	36	...	36	54.26	...	54.26	4,154.15	...	4,154.15
...	...	...	1	...	1	1.00	...	1.00			
1,068	...	1,068	841	...	841	805.36	...	805.36	4,154.15	...	4,154.15
88	...	88	3	...	3	7.25	...	7.25			
63	...	63	32	...	32	27.43	...	27.43	4,154.15	...	4,154.15
596	...	596	4,106	...	4,106	4,150.19	...	4,150.19			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613.76	.32	614.08
17	...	17	...	...	...	3.96	...	3.96			
378	1	379	564	...	564	583.48	.10	583.58	613.76	.32	614.08
288	7	295	6	1	7	30.28	.22	30.50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467.86	...	467.86
282	...	282	444	...	444	464.86	...	464.86			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327.56	...	327.56
933	...	933	324	...	324	286.06	...	286.06			
99	...	99	20	...	20	10.34	...	10.34	452.00	.17	452.17
302	...	302	23	...	23	31.16	...	31.16			
801	...	801	334	...	334	353.26	...	353.26	452.00	.17	452.17
394	5	399	55	...	55	36.75	.17	36.92			
337	...	337	61	...	61	61.99	...	61.99	493.80	17.28	511.76
1,566	75	1,641	335	24	409	342.52	17.16	359.68			
726	16	742	41	1	42	77.23	.82	78.05	238.56	...	238.56
509	...	509	104	...	104	74.05	...	74.05			
757	...	757	206	...	206	222.47	...	222.47	238.56	...	238.56
142	...	142	4	...	4	9.22	...	9.22			
17	...	17	9	...	9	6.87	...	6.87	16,550.95	201.96	16,752.91
20,345	499	20,844	15,581	219	15,791	15,454.25	198.82	15,653.07			
3,749	70	3,819	343	6	349	341.46	8.14	349.60	16,550.95	201.96	16,752.91
4,064	...	4,064	542	...	542	755.24	...	755.24			
28,158	569	28,727	18,746	216	18,962	18,550.95	201.66	18,752.91	12.26	...	12.26
285	...	285	18	...	18	12.26	...	12.26			
26,320	965	27,285	842	15	857	971.32	20.97	992.30	2,743.96	68.02	2,811.98
33,187	1,199	34,386	1,408	49	1,517	1,740.51	47.05	1,787.56			
879	...	879	24	...	24	31.52	...	31.52	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15
59,836	2,164	62,000	2,334	64	2,398	2,743.96	68.02	2,811.98			
46,065	1,464	48,129	16,423	225	16,648	16,426.18	219.79	16,645.97	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15
38,886	1,269	38,155	1,811	55	1,869	2,081.97	50.19	2,132.16			
4,728	...	4,728	884	...	884	799.02	...	799.02	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15
88,279	2,733	91,012	19,118	289	19,398	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15			
87,902	2,944	90,846	20,022	289	20,311	20,679.11	280.85	20,959.96	20,679.11	280.85	20,959.96

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6				7		8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1926.		Total.		Received by transfers.				Grand total.		Transferred to other jails.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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								To undergo sentence		In transit for transportation or to other jails.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	From jails in the province.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	From jails in the province.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1	Rajahmundry	1,166	65	1,071	114	2,807	179	217	2	12	...	...	...	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,249	181	3,068	181	3,2

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4										5													
		Religion.										Age.						Education.										
		A			B		C		D		E		A		B		C											
		Christians.			Muhamma- duns.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 18 years.		16 to 18 years.		19 to 21 years.		22 to 30 years.		31 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read and write only.	
		a	b	c	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	37	2	101	1	1,533	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	44	6	267	5	1,924	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	38	...	80	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	28	...	87	...	2,291	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	13	2	53	3	1,271	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	23	2	331	2	497	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salen	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipparam Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.																												
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																												
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	1,331	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails																												
16	Subsidiary Jails.	...	...	...	17	2	368	15	1,368	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total	...	...	...	19	4	916	41	2,173	801	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total for 1924	...	...	...	18	...	718	18	1,992	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925 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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
M.	F.			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 3 years.		F Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H Above 10 years and not exceeding 15 years.		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.			J 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.	2	7	31	14	23	23	45	2	104	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

5	Penitentiary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	359	18	9	2	16	4	15	3	118	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	346	16	256	17	172	...	137	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions	735	34	265	19	138	4	153	3	118	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535
6	Cannanore	Total remaining on the 31st December	19	4	46	3	59	1	78	...	65	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	52	1	115	4	218	1	169	...	1	100	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	Total admissions	58	1	119	6	320	2	101	2	100	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	
		Total remaining on the 31st December	6	1	14	2	105	2	85	...	86	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	57	...	3	...	6	...	53	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	126	...	33	...	82	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
8	Bellary	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
		Total admissions	183	...	36	...	38	...	53	...	29	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
		Total remaining on the 31st December	6	...	12	...	15	...	60	...	371	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	24	...	14	...	18	...	51	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
9	Alipuran Jail.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	71	...	456	...	361	...	224	...	77	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Total admissions	103	...	464	...	382	...	275	...	82	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,462
		Total remaining on the 31st December	9	...	141	...	189	...	103	...	48	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	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.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

[illegible]

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

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.
		Number admitted during the year.		Total.	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 119 of the Cr.P.C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C. with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 119 of the Cr.P.C.		More than twice previously convicted.	Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.		Total.	Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).		Total.
Serial number.	Jails.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	A.		B.
		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.
1	Central Jails.	1,071	114	1,785	321	33	20	25	1	375	22,44	1	...
2	Rajahmundry	2,275	161	2,436	815	23	89	80	4	559	24,19	5	...
3	Vellore	1,448	29	2,407	174	...	55	47	...	276	19,06	1	...
4	Trichinopoly	1,497	61	1,558	207	...	46	32	...	285	11,70	1	...
5	Coimbatore	838	11	849	48	1	32	64	2	142	6,56	1	...
6	Penitentiary	375	...	375	70	1	31	24	...	131	9,09	2	...
7	Cannanore	1,492	...	1,492	119	...	31	22	...	172	15,62	...	...
8	Salem	...	...	...	79	...	31	25	...	332	45,87	...	...
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,71	22,71	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	61	...	61	27	...	21	4	...	58,52	58,52	...	...
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	38	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	5,26	5,26	...	...
12	Borstal School, Tanjore	594	...	594	124	...	38	15	...	183	30,81	...	...
13	District Jails.	651	...	651	81	...	16	5	...	112	17,20	...	...
14	Cuddalore	1,493	85	1,578	80	4	6	3	1	89	7,06	...	...
15	Palamcottah	610	...	610	93	...	20	9	...	122	19,60	...	...
16	Madura	15,437	484	15,921	1,739	62	439	355	8	2,837	18,33	12	3
17	Subsidiary Jails	7,263	408	7,671	118	2	7	2	...	134	0,74	...	...
18	Grand total	22,720	872	23,592	1,857	64	446	367	8	2,971	18,03	...	...
19	Grand total for 1924	21,977	895	22,872	1,593	44	546	448	7	2,759	12,55	7	1

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 1925.

1		3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1924 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 ...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	1	...
2	Vellore ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Penitentiary ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	Alipuram ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Jail for Adolescents.													
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	...	4	1	5	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	5	...
	District Jails.													
12	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	12	5	6	11	2	8	10	10	3	13	4	6	1
	Subsidiary Jails ...	27	...	6	6	...	6	6	27	...	27	6	...	...
	Grand total ...	39	5	12	17	2	14	16	37	3	40	10	6	1
	Grand total for 1924 ...	35	5	11	16	3	9	12	32	7	39	7	3	6

[illegible]

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

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry	923.21	56.70	84.80	6.00	9.19	10.58	181	6	41	...
2	Vellore	1,201.54	102.47	97.46	5.79	8.11	5.65	226	7	20	...
3	Trichinopoly	1,589.25	...	139.66	...	8.79	...	223	...	28	...
4	Coimbatore	1,238.23	7.15	118.11	...	9.55	...	240	...	10	...
5	Penitentiary	856.03	8.79	81.77	...	9.55	...	163	...	25	...
6	Cannanore	1,146.89	6.45	95.90	4.8	8.36	7.14	163	1	9	...
7	Salem	1,292.85	...	52.00	...	4.02	...	92	...	30	...
8	Bellary	805.36	...	68.11	...	8.46	...	127	...	43	...
9	Alipuram	4,150.19	...	238.97	...	5.76	...	344	...	59	...
10	Vizagapatam	583.46	10	45.54	...	7.80	...	57	...	11	...
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>										
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	464.86	...	37.73	...	8.12	...	76	...	14	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>										
12	Cuddalore	296.06	...	14.82	...	5.18	...	71	...	5	...
13	Palamcottah	353.26	...	27.61	...	7.82	...	107	...	64	...
14	Madura	342.52	17.18	36.60	...	10.51	...	63	...	6	...
15	Berhampur	222.47	...	10.93	...	4.91	...	27	...	1	...
	Grand total ...	15,451.25	198.82	1,146.41	12.27	7.44	6.17	2,160	14	366	...
	Grand total for 1924 ...	17,054.82	205.57	1,114.69	11.59	6.54	5.64	2,072	14	316	8

Note.—Column 6 includes night watchmen, work overseers and warder guards.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

Statement showing the Diet Scales in force in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

A.—EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTS.

1.—Diet scale.

[illegible]

* Vide page 48.

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 "
Supper	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Fish	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
	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	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice		7	5
Dhal		† 5	† 4
Vegetables		8	8
Oil		1	1
Tamarind		1	1
Salt		1	1
Curry powder*		1	1
Onions		1	1

* Vide page 48.

† 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	4
Midday	9	7
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	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Potatoes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rice	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji	2	2	2	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Vide page 48.

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	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice		5	5
Dhal		† 5	† 4
Vegetables		8	8
Oil		1	1
Tamarind		1	1
Salt		1	1
Curry powder*		1	1
Onions		1	1

* Vide page 48.

† 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 take 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	...	...	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains ... oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk ... pint.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar ... oz.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Coconut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND 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 ½ oz. salt made into thick conjee.

Evening meal—Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

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

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of strength.	Proportion of daily expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of strength of average prisoners.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.
1	Central Jails.	978-61	8-68	42-40	1,031-29	42,701	4,906	47,607	47	...	52,462	54	136
2	Rajahmundry	1,204-01	77	135-63	1,416-41	45,439	4,956	50,395	36	...	65,215	49	275
3	Vellore	1,533-25	12	105-20	1,650-31	38,466	6,553	45,019	28	...	80,282	50	22
4	Tiruchirappalli	1,243-38	71-18	121-33	1,436-19	48,220	820	49,040	34	...	73,363	55	139
5	Coimbatore	884-87	30-71	6-31	921-89	22,031	56	22,087	14	...	56,315	63	168
6	Penitentiary	1,153-34	72-01	1-00	1,226-35	43,636	2,384	46,020	37	...	70,674	61	1,896
7	Cananore	1,292-35	54-26	1-30	1,348-11	33,139	3,454	36,593	15	...	70,503	52	16
8	Salem	805-36	7-25	27-43	840-04	24,516	717	25,233	32	...	37,520	46	3,849
9	Bellary	4,150-10	...	3-06	4,153-16	1,559	1,034	2,593	18	...	25,866	61	87
10	Alipattam	583-58	30-50	...	614-08	31,201	4,068	35,269	57	...	25,245	41	14,414
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	404-86	...	3-00	407-86	23,328	793	24,121	63	...	21,088	45	351
12	Tanjore Borstal School	286-06	10-34	31-16	327-56	20,367	840	21,207	64	...	16,253	54	6
13	Cuddalore	353-25	38-92	61-59	453-74	21,083	2,080	23,163	51	...	23,421	60	814
14	Palamcottah	359-63	78-05	74-05	511-73	19,440	1,149	20,589	42	...	22,437	51	530
15	Madurai	222-47	9-22	6-87	238-56	13,271	529	13,800	53	...	5,557	33	22
16	Berhampur	15,633-07	34-30	755-24	16,422-61	6,04,207	1,39,330	6,43,536	38	...	8,80,514	55	59
17	Total, Central and District Jails.	992-90	1,787-56	31-52	2,811-98	2,822	2,083	4,905	15	...	2,33,595	85	2,365
18	The Civil Jail, Madras.	10,645-97	2,132-16	790-02	13,568-15	5,47,471	1,41,432	6,88,903	35	...	11,19,507	59	401
19	Subsidiary Jails	18,105-79	1,065-23	758-91	20,929-93	6,02,403	12,454	6,14,857	32	...	11,46,063	56	2,708
20	Grand total for 1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528

* Note.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns 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 1925, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—convict.				7			8					9			
		Hospital charges—convict.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
		Proportion of daily expense.	Total cost.	Cost per head of strength.	Cost per head of sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for convicts, including clothing, bedding, etc.	Charges for purifying, conservancy, and disinfecting.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Transfer charges and road expenses.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
2	Rajahmundry	...	7,474	7 6 8	407 1 3	6,728	6 12 10	...	437	1,824	83	2,404	2 6 2	4,525	...	4,525	4 7 10
3	Vellore	...	3,085	2 3 8	367 4 2	6,450	4 15 6	...	3,427	201	...	3,628	2 9 11	5,603	...	5,603	4 0 9
4	Trichinopoly	...	9,237	5 7 1	1,087 3 2	12,560	7 14 5	...	123	1,862	...	1,176	0 11 1	3,402	...	3,402	2 0 1
5	Coimbatore	...	6,254	4 6 10	1,087 3 2	5,187	3 15 1	...	576	1,862	...	2,247	1 9 4	3,909	...	3,909	2 12 0
6	Penitentiary	...	6,373	7 1 1	552 11 3	6,913	5 3 5	...	4,552	9,084	...	13,636	15 2 0	1,840	...	3,681	3 6 2
7	Campanore	...	2,680	2 2 11	263 11 3	6,913	5 3 5	...	1,267	2,033	...	3,185	2 9 7	2,684	...	2,684	2 2 5
8	Salem	...	4,351	3 8 7	710 4 0	8,547	6 5 6	...	304	787	...	1,691	1 4 1	757	...	757	0 8 11
9	Dellary	...	13,313	16 8 6	320 1 7	4,953	4 5 10	...	273	333	...	579	0 11 3	3,216	...	3,216	3 14 8
10	Alipuran	...	26,900	6 7 8	323 1 4	21,148	5 1 6	...	2,359	7,947	...	10,808	2 7 8	7,105	...	7,105	1 11 4
11	Vizagapatnam	...	4,743	7 11 6	496 10 5	3,205	5 3 6	...	104	2,370	...	2,974	4 13 5	1,586	...	1,586	2 9 3
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	2,083	4 8 0	302 10 11	3,186	6 13 7	...	80	67	...	156	0 5 4	1,221	...	1,221	2 10 0
14	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore	...	1,929	5 14 2	261 11 6	1,403	4 11 8	...	94	259	...	353	1 1 3	919	...	919	2 12 10
16	Pelamcottah	...	1,259	2 14 0	270 4 8	2,641	6 12 4	...	71	68	...	151	0 5 6	607	...	607	1 6 8
17	Madras	...	1,441	2 13 1	198 3 4	2,274	5 3 1	...	50	1,053	...	443	1 4 7	1,366	...	1,366	2 10 8
18	Berhampur	...	398	4 4 2	376 9 8	2,164	4 7 5	...	43	503	...	595	2 8 8	1,210	...	1,210	5 2 9
19	Total, Central and District Jails	...	92,659	5 9 7	358 7 2	92,859	5 13 0	...	14,726	28,945	...	930	2 10 4	30,400	...	41,111	2 7 9
20	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	2	0 2 7	167 0 4	8,577	3 1 4	...	492	20	...	215	41 12 2	7,250	...	7,250	2 9 1
21	Subsidiary Jails	...	97,872	5 0 10	337 13 5	1,91,506	5 6 6	...	36,908	31,110	...	715	3 6 9	46,650	...	48,337	2 7 11
22	Grand total	...	95,243	4 8 8	307 15 4	1,19,131	5 14 4	...	33,684	35,086	...	441	3 4 10	42,374	...	43,352	2 1 1

* Note.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 12 II, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925, 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 allowance.								Contingencies.									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
		Lighting.	Dispensary charges.	Annual repairs to furniture and equipment.	Money payments in reward for good conduct.	Recreation charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Meals, rates and taxes.	Station postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Quartel Office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.	Charges for telegrams and stationery.
Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rajahmundry	1,678	114	2,950	1,037	4	586	6,690	6 9 9	1,616	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Vellore	1,592	105	1,416	882	26	1,000	4,429	3 3 3	611	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	1,755	69	1,778	1,144	23	2,239	5,839	4 6 0	945	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	1,083	74	1,403	1,248	23	1,831	4,972	3 3 3	927	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	4,401	150	3,465	1,775	8	1,841	10,243	11 5 4	1,146	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Campanore	979	8	15 0	1,019	12	1,823	3,023	3 12 10	453	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem	326	753	2,713	1,019	6	719	5,476	5 7 1	619	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Dellary	377	109	1,533	743	3	1,878	1,409	5 7 1	348	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Alipuran	3,001	56	5,311	602	...	4,630	16,230	3 13 7	348	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Vizagapatnam	612	6	1,023	467	...	456	2,559	4 2 11	763	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Tanjore Borstal School	1,074	...	506	459	...	1,745	4,467	9 7 5	339	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Cuddalore	312	113	552	576	...	773	1,824	5 12 11	383	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Pelamcottah	334	163	1,401	1,011	...	337	2,315	5 5 4	630	1 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Madras	553	47	1,015	1,011	...	334	2,294	4 4 11	378	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Berhampur	219	22	602	25	...	311	1,078	4 9 8	229	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Total, Central and District Jails	21,433	1,827	26,916	9,571	116	18,775	77,759	4 11 2	10,370	9 9 9	15,356	6,753	1,717	319	149	55,291	6 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	39	...	120	...	...	6	146	18 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Subsidiary Jails	16,111	283	9,256	176	...	8,040	22,017	8 0 5	209	0 4 7	2,970	500	37	33	93	3,709	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Grand total	37,583	2,610	36,291	9,747	116	21,672	1,00,521	5 3 0	10,873	0 9 0	45,356	6,600	1,714	352	182	58,987	3 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Grand total for 1924	37,502	2,853	36,352	8,749	148	10,247	92,109	4 0 4	9,455	0 7 3	39,328	6,708	2,059	390	195	60,975	3 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statements showing the expenditure on guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13													14												
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.																									
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L			
Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.		Dietary dead-stock.		Hospital dead-stock.		Garden and agri-cultural plant.		Lighting dead-stock.		Disch. dead-stock.		Arms and accoutrements (original cost).		Dairy live-stock and plant (ex-tenance).		Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 p.).		Other miscellane-ous dead-stock.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.			
RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.	RS.	P.		
Central Jails.																								RS. A. P.	
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Special Jail for Adolescents.																								RS. A. P.	
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Jails.																								RS. A. P.	
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Palanacottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails																								RS. A. P.	
16	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand total																								RS. A. P.	
Grand total for 1924																								RS. A. P.	
Total, Central and District Jails																								RS. A. P.	
Grand total																								RS. A. P.	
Grand total for 1924																								RS. A. P.	
Grand total for 1924																								RS. A. P.	
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Grand total for 1924																								RS. A. P.	
Grand total for 1924																								RS. A. P.	
Grand total for 1924																								RS. A. P.	

* Includes Rs. 3,755 } Stationery Department Charges.
+ } 2,135

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in quarring and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3	4	5	8	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.			
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry	29 2	38 9	40 15	47 1	65 0	47 5	50 6	54 1	5 8	8 5	9 11	6 13	5 11	2 7	2 5	2 6
2	Velore	26 14	28 11	35 6	39 3	52 8	53 7	48 9	50 0	2 8	3 7	10 1	5 10	5 0	0 6	0 5	2 10
3	Trichinopoly	28 1	30 2	36 9	39 8	62 13	42 11	57 4	50 8	7 10	3 14	8 6	7 14	7 4	0 1	0 8	0 11
4	Coimbatore	30 0	22 13	29 15	34 8	61 13	50 0	52 12	55 12	5 5	4 0	4 9	4 7	3 15	2 5	2 2	1 9
5	Penitentiary	62 3	62 5	63 6	68 14	88 3	53 3	54 4	63 2	4 9	8 0	8 8	6 12	6 7	2 1	1 11	15 2
6	Cannanore	28 1	31 3	28 7	37 8	69 5	51 14	61 4	61 4	8 3	9 0	8 3	4 5	5 3	2 2	2 6	2 10
7	Salem	48 10	47 0	46 14	45 12	62 6	58 0	53 0	52 5	4 0	7 15	4 7	3 10	6 6	1 0	0 14	1 4
8	Belary	29 1	30 10	34 4	42 15	58 6	45 7	33 5	46 3	10 7	10 10	4 7	4 2	5 0	1 4	1 0	0 11
9	Alipuram Jail	21 8	19 14	20 7	24 14	75 2	56 9	58 5	61 10	10 8	8 1	12 13	8 2	2 9	2 1	2 8	2 8
10	Vizagapatam	45 7	54 12	54 12	57 7	52 0	41 9	37 10	41 2	3 5	6 9	6 12	4 6	15 13	3 7	4 2	4 13
Special Jail for Adolescents.																	
11	Tanjore Borstal School	67 11	60 10	53 14	63 1	64 10	47 7	60 11	45 6	1 1	0 15	1 3	4 8	6 14	0 11	1 9	0 5
District Jails.																	
12	Cuddalore	45 14	53 14	56 3	64 3	55 15	46 13	50 12	54 13	21 4	14 10	6 2	5 14	6 3	1 2	1 2	1 1
13	Palmcottah	48 6	42 5	43 0	54 3	53 13	54 7	57 10	60 0	3 5	4 15	5 12	2 14	4 10	0 7	0 7	0 6
14	Madras	39 2	47 1	53 9	40 4	53 15	48 14	50 2	51 4	1 5	3 2	3 14	3 0	3 8	0 9	2 3	1 5
15	Berhampur	47 4	71 5	62 12	59 0	49 5	35 6	31 12	36 1	3 10	8 15	6 2	7 12	6 2	0 16	5 1	2 9
Total, Central and District Jails.																	
16	Civil Jail, Madras	32 2	23 15	34 9	38 14	64 0	51 11	52 6	55 1	6 15	6 13	9 1	5 10	6 7	2 9	2 9	2 10
17	Subsidiary Jails	155 4	98 7	301 2	230 3	0 1	0 2	0 3	...	3 14	0 9	0 10	0 3	...	29 8	21 8	41 12
		10 10	17 4	15 8	15 2	87 9	81 9	85 12	88 15	3 9	8 4	5 2	1 14	2 6	8 8	8 2	7 14
	Grand total	27 8	31 12	32 3	35 9	69 5	67 1	56 12	59 10	2 3	6 5	8 3	5 1	5 6	5 7	3 5	3 7

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in quarring and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	8			9			10			11			12			Total cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.			Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.			Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.			Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.		1925.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Central Jails.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. 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No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

Serial number.	Jails.	3	4	5	6	7	8										9	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
							Average number employed on working days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	* Average number not employed for other reasons.	On prison duties.										Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Departments.	Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days as																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
							A					B							C					D					E					F					G					H					I					J					K					L																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
							On remunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or construction in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, munition clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	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Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.

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 1925.

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 manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1925.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1925.	Total.	Paid into the treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by cash and transfer during the year 1925.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1925.	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.
1	Central Jails.											
2	Rajahmundry	970.04	416.40	197 0	15,313 15	15,410 15	30,941 15	226 6	31,168 5	15,757 6	16 4	37 13
3	Vellore	1,237.51	625.57	811 3	42,893 10	43,894 13	(a) 71,230 4	548 8	71,844 12	28,039 15	22 5	44 13
4	Trichinopoly	1,546.07	715.08	494 1	22,937 4	23,431 5	41,174 15	111 0	41,285 15	17,834 19	11 9	24 15
5	Coimbatore	1,224.39	604.36	287 0	25,158 9	25,445 9	(b) 47,168 15	319 12	47,227 11	2,15,833 2	176 4	367 3
6	The Penitentiary	864.10	434.88	383 4	23,374 9	23,458 9	(c) 59,910 4	118 7	60,028 11	34,570 4	40 8	79 8
7	Cannanore	1,141.45	617.11	383 4	13,013 5	13,396 9	(d) 40,422 0	234 12	40,656 12	27,260 3	23 13	44 3
8	Salern	1,287.78	394.93	185 2	6,491 0	6,676 2	27,723 15	76 0	27,799 15	21,133 13	16 6	53 8
9	Bellary	747.96	161.55	36 0	7,104 8	7,140 8	33,866 9	82 8	23,478 15	16,388 4	21 13	101 2
10	Aliporam Jail	4,149.61	979.94	22 8	6,068 11	6,121 3	17,002 15	4 0	17,006 15	10,885 12	2 10	11 2
11	Viaggapattam	562.95	187.47	23 11	10,948 0	10,971 11	20,274 11	79 13	20,354 8	9,362 13	16 2	50 1
	Special Jail for Adolescents.											
12	Tanjore Borstal School	465.19	230.84	174 12	10,880 13	11,065 9	20,261 4	223 11	20,484 15	9,419 6	20 8	40 13
13	District Jails.											
14	Cuddalore	278.93	68.54	72 6	4,662 4	4,734 10	5,578 2	42 6	5,618 8	838 14	3 3	13 5
15	Palanokottah	345.50	135.83	15 0	7,778 11	7,793 11	13,780 0	34 10	13,823 10	6,029 15	17 7	44 6
16	Madura	348.24	138.92	57 9	28,162 3	28,219 12	28,618 10	11 11	28,630 5	1,641 9	15 9	38 15
17	Berhampur	202.72	49.61	70 13	2,656 7	2,727 3	4,853 11	107 5	4,960 6	1,733 13	8 8	34 15
	Total, Central and District Jails	15,406.44	5,756.03	2,914 2	4,55,503 13	4,58,437 15	8,76,701 2	2,220 8	8,78,921 10	4,30,503 11	27 5	73 1
	Subsidiary Jails	937.51	300.78	...	7,785 15	7,755 13	10,404 3	...	10,404 3	2,638 6	2 14	13 5
	Grand total	16,343.95	6,056.81	2,914 2	4,63,289 10	4,66,193 12	8,87,105 5	2,220 8	8,89,325 12	4,33,142 1	25 14	71 1
	Grand total for 1924	17,929.17	7,228.48	2,841 3	4,68,291 5	4,71,132 8	6,13,511 10	2,925 2	6,16,436 12	1,25,304 4	7 0	17

(a) Includes Rs. 1,733-3-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
(b) Includes Rs. 2,698-15-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
(c) Do. Rs. 1,331-0-0 do.

No. XII-A.—FINANCIAL.

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

No. XII-A.

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1925.							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 ...	197 0	2,719 3	3,142 6	3,078 0	16,022 7	805 12	24,953 4	226 6	6,094 1
2	Vellore ...	811 3	16,197 13	12,675 15	9,247 15	12,766 1	6,576 3	44,822 12	548 8	15,984 9
3	Trichinopoly ...	404 1	7,675 4	10,904 4	6,560 14	9,941 3	894 3	41,081 7	111 0	4,950 2
4	Coimbatore ...	287 0	2,65,608	1,02,190 5	1,90,861 0	1,04,624 8	39,310 10	6,24,430 4	319 12	2,77,901 10
5	The Penitentiary ...	83 14	18,000 0	9,802 13	3,698 2	1,828 7	427 10	33,035 10	118 7	8,320 4
6	Cannanore ...	383 4	5,649 9	8,646 9	8,206 4	1,066 9	767 9	23,084 10	234 12	4,438 0
7	Salem ...	185 2	39,993 0	26,470 1	3,882 14	4,585 4	2,240 0	72,856 3	76 0	17,752 2
8	Bellary ...	36 0	2,216 14	6,031 5	2,137 13	3,015 0	165 14	13,871 2	82 8	2,623 0
9	Alipuram ...	22 8	7,891 10	10,050 0	4,888 3	5,194 10	278 1	27,797 14	4 0	8,307 13
10	Vizagapatam ...	23 11	1,641 8	1,951 10	1,843 5	10,162 8	788 11	14,773 15	79 13	6,039 5
	<i>* Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>									
11	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	174 12	1,295 7	6,400 4	6,410 6	4,475 0	653 10	18,102 3	223 11	1,168 1
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
12	Cuddalore ...	72 6	2,316 10	2,621 7	6,358 10	634 12	893 14	11,109 15	42 6	1,213 9
13	Palamcottah ...	15 0	3,794 1	2,728 9	1,041 5	4,221 5	240 3	11,560 1	34 10	1,565 0
14	Madura ...	57 9	1,394 6	928 11	903 9	1,088 6	421 4	4,801 5	11 11	3,884 4
15	Berhampar ...	70 12	1,893 4	776 1	641 8	263 9	102 0	3,343 2	107 5	2,611 9
	Total ...	2,914 2	3,78,546 10	2,11,200 4	2,50,329 12	1,81,329 9	54,696 8	8,89,718 13	2,220 8	3,94,182 5
	Total for 1924 ...	2,841 3	3,36,110 8	1,85,689 11	2,47,037 10	1,12,681 6	45,354 9	8,39,005 13	2,925 2	3,78,217 10

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

- (a) Includes Rs. 1,319-3-0, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,898-15-0 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 14,274-5-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,661-0-0 do.

(FINANCIAL).

Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

Balance on 31st December 1925.					Difference between columns 8 and 16 (profit + or loss -)	Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (-), account of Jail manufacture in 1925 (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 1925 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1925.	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.
2,977 7	3,936 8	4,173 12	279 5	17,128 13	- 7,824 7	39,941 15	15,213 15	+ 15,728 0	+ 7,903 9
11,186 5	8,424 10	17,600 12	3,230 15	50,513 13	+ 5,691 1	71,206 4	42,993 10	+ 28,302 10	+ 33,993 11
13,883 1	6,432 1	14,408 0	332 13	41,958 7	+ 877 0	41,174 15	22,357 4	+ 18,217 11	+ 19,094 11
73,007 9	1,84,205 4	28,270 5	38,631 6	5,25,073 2	- 99,357 2	4,71,958 15	2,56,158 9	+ 2,15,800 6	+ 1,16,443 4
7,905 5	5,242 9	3,062 1	1,138 10	24,510 0	- 8,625 10	59,910 4	25,374 9	+ 34,535 11	+ 26,010 1
6,640 8	7,638 15	1,997 13	211 5	20,738 11	- 2,345 15	40,422 0	13,013 5	+ 27,408 11	+ 25,062 12
14,450 3	2,902 8	4,663 0	19 6	39,829 7	- 33,026 14	27,723 15	6,491 0	+ 21,232 15	- 11,793 15
5,941 6	1,305 1	1,973 5	498 7	11,216 8	- 2,654 10	23,396 9	7,104 8	+ 16,292 1	+ 13,637 7
2 15	5,036 1	12,763 9	938 1	29,726 5	+ 1,928 7	17,002 15	6,098 11	+ 10,904 4	+ 12,832 11
1,405 4	2,436 7	405 11	128 8	10,238 0	- 4,535 15	20,274 11	10,848 0	+ 9,326 11	+ 4,790 12
4,678 7	5,521 8	4,859 12	1,345 6	15,206 1	- 2,898 2	20,261 4	10,890 13	+ 9,370 7	+ 6,474 5
3,095 11	6,156 15	2,857 8	7 1	13,159 0	+ 2,049 1	5,576 2	4,962 4	+ 913 14	+ 2,962 15
4,698 14	1,823 1	1,605 0	765 12	9,280 13	- 2,279 4	13,789 0	7,778 11	+ 6,010 5	+ 3,731 1
7,694 10	1,074 10	1,921 7	6,526 8	8,060 2	+ 3,188 13	28,618 10	23,162 3	+ 5,456 7	+ 8,625 4
484 2	486 4	135 4	35 11	3,788 13	+ 445 11	4,353 11	2,656 7	+ 1,697 4	+ 3,142 15
1,64,101 11	2,43,222 6	1,00,500 3	53,799 2	8,20,427 15	- 1,49,285 14	8,76,701 2	4,55,503 13	+ 4,21,197 5	+ 2,71,911 7
2,10,825 5	2,49,922 12	1,80,922 0	54,245 0	9,68,570 13	+ 1,29,565 0	6,07,991 15	4,85,840 4	+ 1,22,151 11	+ 2,51,716 11

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

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

[Abolished with reference to the resolution from the Government of India, Home Department, No. F-6-Jails, dated 19th December 1922, communicated with G.O. No. 217, Law (General), dated 22nd January 1923.]

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-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	884	100	984	923.21	56.70	979.91	1,154	66	1,220	419	14	433
		Under-trials...	18	4	22	8.46	.52	8.98	18	1	19	3	...	3
		Civil ...	20	...	20	42.40	...	42.40	73	...	73	24	...	24
		Total ...	922	104	1,026	974.07	57.22	1,031.29	...	...	...	446	14	460
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,733	100	1,833	1,201.54	102.47	1,304.01	1,375	116	1,491	212	4	216
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	.77	...	.77	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil ...	46	...	46	195.53	...	195.53	264	...	264	21	...	21
		Total ...	1,779	100	1,879	1,397.84	102.47	1,500.31	...	...	...	233	4	237
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts ...	1,638	...	1,638	1,589.25	...	1,589.25	1,779	...	1,779	668	...	668
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	.12	...	.12	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil ...	120	...	120	108.20	...	108.20	160	...	160	35	...	35
		Total ...	1,808	...	1,808	1,697.57	...	1,697.57	...	...	...	703	...	703
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,032	10	1,042	1,236.23	7.15	1,243.38	1,378	9	1,387	135	...	135
		Under-trials...	64	...	64	71.14	.34	71.48	145	...	145	12	...	12
		Civil ...	80	...	80	121.33	...	121.33	258	...	258	22	...	22
		Total ...	1,176	10	1,186	1,428.70	7.49	1,436.19	...	...	...	169	...	169
5	Penitentiary...	Convicts ...	882	29	911	856.08	8.79	864.87	934	19	953	262	1	263
		Under-trials...	24	...	24	35.64	1.07	36.71	56	3	59	13	...	13
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6.31	...	6.31	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Total ...	906	29	935	898.03	9.86	907.89	...	...	...	276	1	277
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	1,425	20	1,445	1,146.89	6.45	1,153.34	1,205	9	1,214	214	1	215
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	52	...	52	72.01	...	72.01	106	...	106	18	...	18
		Total ...	1,477	20	1,497	1,218.90	6.45	1,225.35	...	...	...	232	1	233
7	Salem	Convicts ...	1,320	...	1,320	1,292.85	...	1,292.85	1,386	...	1,386	105	...	105
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	54.26	...	54.26	98	...	98	4	...	4
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,320	...	1,320	1,348.11	...	1,348.11	...	...	...	109	...	109
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	601	...	601	805.36	...	805.36	912	...	912	260	...	260
		Under-trials...	36	...	36	7.25	...	7.25	25	...	25	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	27.43	...	27.43	43	...	43	4	...	4
		Total ...	637	...	637	840.04	...	840.04	...	...	...	265	...	265
9	Alipuram Jail.	Convicts ...	4,980	...	4,980	4,150.19	...	4,150.19	4,470	...	4,470	850	...	850
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3.96	...	3.96	17	...	17	1	...	1
		Total ...	4,980	...	4,980	4,154.15	...	4,154.15	...	...	...	851	...	851
10	Vizagapatam.	Convicts ...	519	...	519	583.48	10	583.58	632	...	632	143	...	143
		Under-trials...	48	4	52	30.28	.22	30.50	31	...	31	6	...	6
		Civil ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	577	4	581	613.76	.32	614.08	...	...	...	149	...	149

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

7			8			9												
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.												
						A			B			C			D			
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16.96	74	17.70	10	...	10	453.85	246.91	441.88	18.37	13.05	18.06	10.83	...	10.21	10.63	...	...	10.21
08	...	08	...	...	...	354.61	...	334.08	9.46	...	8.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	58	...	...	...	566.04	...	566.04	13.68	...	13.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.62	74	18.36	10	...	10	457.87	244.67	446.04	18.09	12.93	17.80	10.27	...	9.70	10.27	...	...	9.70
7.07	71	7.78	9	...	9	176.44	39.04	165.64	5.88	6.93	5.97	7.49	...	6.90	7.49	...	...	6.90
62	...	62	2	...	2	107.40	...	107.40	3.17	...	3.17	10.23	...	10.23	10.23	...	...	10.23
7.69	71	8.40	11	...	11	166.69	39.04	157.97	5.50	6.93	5.60	7.87	...	7.33	7.87	...	...	7.33
37.96	...	37.96	28	...	28	420.32	...	420.32	23.89	...	23.89	17.62	...	17.62	17.62	...	...	17.62
82	...	82	3	...	3	323.48	...	323.48	7.58	...	7.58	27.73	...	27.73	27.73	...	...	27.73
38.78	...	38.78	31	...	31	414.12	...	414.12	22.84	...	22.84	18.26	...	18.26	18.26	...	...	18.26
4.97	...	4.97	8	...	8	109.20	...	108.58	4.02	...	4.00	6.47	...	6.43	6.47	...	...	6.43
31	...	31	...	...	...	168.68	...	167.88	4.36	...	4.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	50	1	...	1	181.32	...	181.32	4.12	...	4.12	8.24	...	8.24	8.24	...	...	8.24
5.78	...	5.78	9	...	9	118.29	...	117.67	4.05	...	4.02	6.30	...	6.27	6.30	...	...	6.27
11.07	01	11.08	7	...	7	306.05	113.77	304.09	12.93	1.14	12.81	8.18	...	8.09	8.18	...	...	8.09
43	...	43	...	...	...	364.76	...	354.13	12.07	...	11.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
02	...	02	...	...	...	158.48	...	158.48	5.17	...	5.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.52	01	11.53	7	...	7	307.34	101.42	305.10	12.83	1.01	12.70	7.79	...	7.71	7.79	...	...	7.71
9.73	06	9.79	10	...	10	186.59	155.04	186.42	8.48	9.30	8.49	8.72	...	8.67	8.72	...	...	8.67
65	...	65	...	...	...	249.97	...	249.97	9.03	...	9.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.38	06	10.44	10	...	10	190.34	155.04	190.15	8.52	9.30	8.52	8.20	...	8.16	8.20	...	...	8.16
6.56	...	6.56	17	...	17	81.22	...	81.22	5.07	...	5.07	13.15	...	13.15	13.15	...	...	13.15
27	...	27	...	...	...	73.72	...	73.72	4.98	...	4.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.83	...	6.83	17	...	17	80.85	...	80.85	5.07	...	5.07	12.61	...	12.61	12.61	...	...	12.61
41.30	...	41.30	9	...	9	322.84	...	322.84	51.28	...	51.28	11.18	...	11.18	11.18	...	...	11.18
19	...	19	...	...	...	137.93	...	137.93	26.21	...	26.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	...	145.83	...	145.83	3.65	...	3.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41.59	...	41.59	9	...	9	315.48	...	315.48	49.51	...	49.51	10.71	...	10.71	10.71	...	...	10.71
88.25	...	83.25	95	...	95	204.81	...	204.81	20.06	...	20.06	22.89	...	22.89	22.89	...	...	22.89
01	...	01	...	...	...	252.25	...	252.25	2.52	...	2.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83.26	...	83.26	95	...	95	204.86	...	204.86	20.04	...	20.04	22.87	...	22.87	22.87	...	...	22.87
9.28	...	9.28	8	...	8	245.08	...	245.04	15.90	...	15.90	13.71	...	13.71	13.71	...	...	13.71
27	...	27	...	...	...	198.15	...	196.72	8.82	...	8.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.55	...	9.55	8	...	8	242.77	...	242.64	15.56	...	15.55	13.03	...	13.03	13.03	...	...	13.03

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

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

1	2	3			4			5			6		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial 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.
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>												
11	Tanjore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	460 460	... ... ... ...	460 460	464.86 ... 3.00 467.86	... ... ... ...	464.86 ... 3.00 467.86	506 ... 3 ...	... ... ... ...	506 ... 2 ...	45 45	... ... ... ...	45 45
	<i>District Jails.</i>												
12	Cuddalore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	293 30 28 351	... ... ... ...	293 30 28 351	286.06 10.34 31.16 327.56	... ... ... ...	286.06 10.34 31.16 327.56	336 18 24 ...	... ... ... ...	336 18 24 ...	63 2 2 67	... ... ... ...	63 2 2 67
13	Palamcottah... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	339 30 54 423	8 3	342 30 54 426	353.26 36.92 61.99 452.00	... 17 ... 17	353.26 36.92 61.99 452.17	417 74 93 ...	... ... ... ...	417 74 93 ...	40 11 15 66	... ... ... ...	40 11 15 66
14	Madura ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	335 72 60 467	18 4 ... 22	353 76 60 489	342.52 77.23 74.05 493.80	17.16 82 ... 17.98	359.68 78.05 74.05 511.78	409 131 108 ...	19 1	428 132 108 ...	76 23 57 161	7 7	83 23 57 168
15	Berhampur ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	144 28 7 179	15 15	159 28 7 194	222.47 9.22 6.87 238.56	... ... ... ...	222.47 9.22 6.87 238.56	291 22 6 ...	... ... ... ...	291 22 6 ...	63 3 4 70	... ... ... ...	63 3 4 70
16	Total, Central and District Jails. { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	16,635 359 477 17,462	295 12 ... 307	16,930 362 477 17,769	15,454.25 311.46 755.24 16,560.95	198.82 3.14 ... 201.96	15,653.07 344.60 755.24 16,752.91	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3,555 83 204 3,842	27 27	3,582 83 204 3,869
17	Civil Jail, Madras. } Civil prisoners. Total ...	63 63	... ... ...	63 63	12.26 12.26	... ... ...	12.26 12.26	21 ... ...	... ... ...	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
18	Subsidiary Jails. { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	 5,752	 1,548	 7,300	971.93 1,740.61 31.52 2,743.96	20.97 47.05 ... 68.02	992.90 1,787.66 31.52 2,811.98	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	737 1,166 42 1,945	10 32 ... 42	747 1,198 42 1,987
	Grand total ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	 23,277	 1,855	 25,132	16,426.18 2,081.97 799.02 19,307.17	219.79 50.19 ... 269.98	16,645.97 2,132.16 799.02 19,577.15	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	4,202 1,249 246 5,787	37 32 ... 69	4,329 1,281 246 5,856
	Grand total for 1924. { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ... Total ...	 28,305	 1,826	 25,131	17,873.80 2,046.40 758.91 20,879.11	231.99 48.86 ... 280.85	18,105.79 2,095.26 758.91 20,959.96	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	5,067 918 220 6,205	57 33 ... 90	5,124 951 220 6,295

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925—concluded.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
5.33	...	5.33	3	...	3	94.80	...	96.80	11.47	...	11.47	6.45	...	6.45	6.45	...	6.45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.33	...	5.33	3	...	3	96.18	...	96.18	11.39	...	11.39	6.41	...	6.41	6.41	...	6.41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.11	...	5.11	4	...	4	220.23	...	220.23	17.86	...	17.86	13.98	...	13.98	13.98	...	13.98
1.18	...	1.18	1	...	1	193.42	...	193.42	17.41	...	17.41	96.71	...	96.71	96.71	...	96.71
0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	64.18	...	64.18	1.28	...	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.33	...	5.33	5	...	5	204.54	...	204.54	16.27	...	16.27	15.26	...	15.26	15.26	...	15.26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.57	...	2.57	1	...	1	113.23	...	113.23	7.28	...	7.28	2.83	...	2.83	2.83	...	2.83
0.53	...	0.53	1	...	1	299.82	...	297.94	14.42	...	14.36	27.21	...	27.19	27.21	...	27.09
0.30	...	0.30	1	...	1	241.97	...	241.97	4.84	...	4.84	16.13	...	16.13	16.13	...	16.13
3.40	...	3.40	3	...	3	146.02	...	145.96	7.52	...	7.52	6.64	...	6.63	6.64	...	6.63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.91	33	3.24	3	...	3	221.88	407.93	230.76	8.50	18.23	9.01	8.76	...	8.34	8.78	...	8.34
2.12	...	2.12	...	...	...	302.56	...	358.74	27.45	...	27.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.91	...	1.91	1	...	1	769.75	...	769.75	25.79	...	25.79	13.51	...	13.51	13.51	...	13.16
6.94	33	7.27	4	...	4	326.04	389.32	328.27	14.05	18.35	14.21	8.10	...	7.82	8.10	...	7.82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.44	...	2.44	1	...	1	283.18	...	283.18	10.97	...	10.97	4.49	...	4.48	4.49	...	4.49
0.05	...	0.05	1	...	1	325.38	...	325.38	5.42	...	5.42	108.46	...	108.46	108.46	...	108.46
0.16	...	0.16	...	...	...	582.24	...	582.24	23.29	...	23.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.65	...	2.65	2	...	2	293.43	...	293.43	11.11	...	11.11	8.38	...	8.38	8.38	...	8.38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246.61	1.85	218.86	213	...	213	230.03	135.81	228.84	15.95	9.30	15.87	13.78	...	13.61	13.78	...	13.61
4.43	...	4.43	3	...	3	243.07	...	240.86	12.97	...	12.86	8.79	...	8.71	8.79	...	8.71
5.71	...	5.71	8	...	8	270.11	...	270.11	7.56	...	7.56	10.59	...	10.59	10.59	...	10.59
266.65	1.85	258.59	224	...	224	232.13	183.69	236.94	15.61	9.16	15.43	13.53	...	13.37	13.53	...	13.37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.73	6.9	15.42	8	...	8	759.29	476.87	752.34	15.16	32.90	15.53	7.20	...	7.05	8.23	...	8.06
15.16	31	15.47	13	...	13	669.90	680.13	670.19	8.71	6.59	8.65	6.89	...	6.71	7.47	...	7.27
0.31	...	0.31	...	...	...	1,332.49	...	1,332.49	9.84	...	9.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.20	1.00	31.20	21	...	21	708.83	617.47	706.62	11.01	14.70	11.10	6.92	...	6.76	7.05	...	7.47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
261.24	2.54	263.78	221	...	221	281.29	168.34	260.06	15.90	11.56	15.85	13.39	...	13.22	13.45	...	13.28
19.59	31	19.90	16	...	16	539.91	637.58	600.80	9.41	6.18	9.33	7.20	...	7.04	7.09	...	7.50
6.02	...	6.02	8	...	8	307.88	...	307.88	7.63	...	7.53	10.01	...	10.01	10.01	...	10.01
286.85	2.85	289.70	245	...	245	299.73	255.57	299.12	14.86	10.56	14.80	12.59	...	12.41	12.69	...	12.51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
281.13	2.00	283.13	224	1	225	283.49	245.70	283.00	15.78	8.22	15.62	12.53	4.31	12.43	12.53	4.31	12.43
14.75	65	15.30	17	...	17	448.59	675.40	453.88	7.21	11.26	7.30	7.82	...	7.84	8.21	...	8.11
10.84	...	10.84	8	...	8	289.59	...	289.59	14.15	...	14.15	10.54	...	10.54	10.54	...	10.54
300.72	2.55	309.27	249	1	250	300.06	320.46	300.33	14.83	9.08	14.76	11.99	3.56	11.88	12.04	3.56	11.88

No. XV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

1		2		3		4										5									
Serial number.		Jails.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D			
		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and haemoptysis due to tuberculosis.		Other tubercular diseases.		Anemia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.							
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Special Jail for Adolescents.																									
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
District Jails.																									
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total																									
Total for 1925.																									

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelae such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.
+ NOTE.—The diseases to be included under the head are Bronchitis, Emphysema, Asthma, and Pleurisy.

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency according to the length of original sentences.

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

No. XVII—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	381-42	4	11-07	388-91	2	5-57	181-75	12-33	31-58	12-28	1	12-28	61-25	1	15-58	48-17	...	...
2	Vellore	701-56	4	5-70	283-27	2	8-57	158-81	5-30	103-74	9-43	1	9-43	80-42	1	11-57	23-40	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	112-17	5	44-21	215-25	3	13-94	29-75	29-66	24-93	12-30	3	12-30	374-58	4	10-68	370-54	2	5-39
4	Coimbatore	422-20	6	14-21	64-13	...	...	82-05	...	110-15	...	...	...	186-55	2	10-72	381-06	...	...
5	Penitentiary	204-42	1	4-89	119-67	1	6-68	98-25	...	161-33	...	...	...	135-33	4	25-75	100-08	1	9-43
6	Cannanore	234-59	2	8-55	115-08	1	8-69	281-17	3-56	357-87	4	4	11-19	151-25	2	13-22	12-35	...	...
7	Salem	880-25	2	2-27	207-15	2	9-05	78-48	70-45	42-97	3	3	9-06	31-05	4	...	58-35	...	...
8	Bellary	322-42	5	15-51	140-35	...	...	132-54	...	110-38	1	1	9-06	72-13	2	128-82	19-53	1	51-20
9	Alipparam	0-07	...	...	...	...	...	418-35	...	1-470-03	34-00	...	...	2,251-12	44	19-55	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	3-18	1	314-47	32-22	2	62-07	108-00	9-38	151-38	1	1	6-61	168-50	3	17-80	120-20	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.																			
11	Tanjore Borstal School...	312	2	643-40	57-04	...	...	96-32	1	10-38	...	...	...	74-11	...	...	114-03	...	...
District Jails.																			
12	Cuddalore	118-83	2	16-83	87-67	...	...	21-42	...	14-97	1	1	68-17	7-33	...	...	30-83	1	27-16
13	Palamcottah	32-50	...	...	48-00	...	...	28-00	...	5-00	...	...	...	49-00	1	20-41	134-00	...	...
14	Madura	323-22	2	6-19	25-68	...	...	2-33	...	1-13	1	1	884-36	6-31	...	...	0-23	...	...
15	Berhampur	113-42	1	8-82	64-92	...	...	25-00	...	10-30	...	...	...	3-33	...	...	2-75	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails																			
Subsidiary Jails		3,592-28	40	10-28	1,808-34	13	7-21	1,901-22	21	10-71	2,976-37	66	22-17	3,681-26	68	18-47	1,424-19	5	3-51
Grand total		4,717-03	48	10-18	1,836-09	13	7-08	2,126-22	21	9-87	3,008-12	69	21-96	3,831-26	68	18-47	1,424-19	5	3-51
Grand total for 1924		5,044-13	39	7-73	2,899-50	26	8-98	2,707-81	57	21-05	4,533-36	60	17-53	1,701-83	20	11-75	1,264-43	3	2-37

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1925.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	8	...	106	5	114	7	121	6	8-08	31	43	2	33	1	30	...	...	...	5	7
2	Vellore	1	...	5	...	6	...	77	...	77	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3	Trichinopoly	53	1	693	1	746	3	749	12	71-48	153	468	3	153	...	...	...	...	...	135	125
4	Coimbatore	42	1	894	35	934	36	970	34	36-71	468	418	13	489	...	...	...	...	...	48	50
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	46	...	374	...	420	...	420	...	54-26	234	147	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	36	86
8	Bellary	29	...	62	...	91	...	91	...	7-35	58	48	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
9	Alipparam Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam.	59	...	255	...	254	...	302	...	30-50	150	90	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
Special Jail for adolescents.																					
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																					
12	Cuddalore	3	...	110	...	119	...	119	...	10-34	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
13	Palamcottah.	15	...	434	...	454	...	454	...	30-92	251	141	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
14	Madura	60	2	707	15	784	17	784	...	78-05	511	214	7	520	...	...	...	...	...	41	42
15	Berhampur.	10	...	136	...	146	...	146	...	9-22	60	71	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Total, Central and District Jails																					
Subsidiary Jails		324	4	3,768	72	4,092	76	4,168	3-14	344-60	1,953	1,690	25	1,866	2	104	...	...	...	343	349
Grand total		1,607	43	22,938	1,205	34,603	1,248	35,853	47-05	1,787-56	11,412	8,147	295	8,442	386	18,940	22	1	23	1,408	1,517
Grand total for 1924		1,831	47	30,766	1,577	39,697	1,824	40,091	50-19	2,132-16	13,365	9,837	820	10,157	388	14,044	22	1	23	1,811	1,866
Grand total for 1924		1,746	61	38,036	1,441	49,753	1,502	51,254	48-86	2,095-26	14,266	10,172	862	10,534	447	13,813	10	...	10	1,231	1,278

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 1925.

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 1925, in the part of the Jail devoted to															Spent on Jail buildings during the year		Remarks.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.			Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.									F.
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	32	2	324	...	...	...	...	* Increase due to the construction of 4 cells for female prisoners.
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	47	...	59	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	100	532	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	1763	74	6489	210	4182	...	...	...	...	...	...	2351	5386	81255	1,93129	...	...	...	
2	Vellore	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314	893	...	...	...	...	† Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	132	10	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	64	12	208	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	759	71	3513	103	13491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10173	143138	2174	1,66031	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	215	...	...	...	‡ Increase due to the construction of 20 quarantine cells.
		Do. without do. ...	84	...	48	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	86	...	108	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	3578	...	6133	...	10733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§ Increase due to the construction of 20 quarantine cells.
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	573	...	6958	...	12083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¶ Increase due to the construction of 20 quarantine cells.
		Do. without do. ...	63	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	63	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	1132	90	7592	...	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1925, 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.				By Public Works Department.	By Jail Department.
			M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.			
			M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.			
6	Cannanore.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bellary.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Alipattam Jail.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Vizianagaram.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Tanjore District Jail.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Cuddalore.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Palanacottah.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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 1925--concluded.

[illegible]

NOTE.—Special remissions or gratuities earned by convicts with sentences of less than 6 months are not shown in this form.

STATE

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquility ...	217	5	278	...	167	...	172	...
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	7	...	12	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	104	4	20	...	7	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	...	1	17	1	14	1	10	...
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	10	...	5	...	5	...	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	23	1	67	2	31	1	7	1
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting 'public servant' and personating juror or assessor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	259	14	5	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	...	1	8	...	13	...	16	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	4	...	15	10	2	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.	...	...	2	7	...	3	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	282	11	245	2	109	1	70	...
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 ...	23	...	217	...	178	1	114	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 343.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	22	...	26	...	8	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	6	1	131	...	31	1	4	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	...	1	4	...	7	...	8	1
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 376.	Rape ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	1,512	59	2,338	70	1,965	18	602	8

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1925, under sentences not exceeding															Total.		
E		F		G		H		I				J					
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
								For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	1	82	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	6	1,032	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	4	135	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	48	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	6	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	14	278	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
4	1	24	1	24	...	1	...	168	10	16	...	80	2	328	14	342	
10	2	35	...	44	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	131	3	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	36	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	
15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	14	737	
61	...	63	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	1	661	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	3	176	
4	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
366	5	157	1	33	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	7,028	167	7,195	

STATEMENT D—

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	3	1	28	9	26	6	13	6
Chap. XVII, secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	1	...	39	...	68	...	101	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 395, to 397, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	...	...	8	...	12	...	22	3
Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	2	...	17	...	5	...	2	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	26	1	127	2	81	1	45	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	109	14	206	18	144	4	42	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	57	3	32	6	49	1	45	4
Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	85	...	46	1	20	1	11	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	111	5	52	1	16	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	82	2	414	8	509	8	143	4
Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	4	...	17	...	11	1	18	...
Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	3	...	28	...	21	...	2	...
Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	38	1	5	1	1	...	...	...
C.O.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	45	...	24	...	80	2	540	6
C.C.P., Chap. XXXVI, sec. 489 and Chap. XLII, sec. 514.	Maintenance of wives and children and forfeiture of bond ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.C.P., Chap. XLVI, sec. 505 and I.P.C., sec. 176.	Notifying address of previously convicted offender, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against other laws ...		4,387	335	1,742	95	726	44	268	7
Grand total ...		7,437	460	6,212	234	4,327	97	2,309	42
Total for Central and District Jails ...		1,493	71	5,307	218	4,002	94	2,211	42
Total for Subsidiary Jails ...		5,944	389	905	16	325	3	98	...
Grand total for 1924 ...		6,857	405	5,963	273	4,206	143	2,326	44

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1925, under sentences not exceeding																
E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
16	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	23	115
51	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	280	1	281
40	...	254	...	84	1	9	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	453	4	457
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
32	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	4	324
31	1	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	32	590
30	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	14	232
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	2	175
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	6	186
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
111	1	48	1	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	24	1,347
10	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	46
31	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	8	736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
57	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,198	483	7,686
1,070	21	760	6	232	1	11	...	242	10	31	...	89	2	22,720	872	23,592
1,059	21	760	5	232	1	11	...	242	10	31	...	89	2	15,137	464	15,601
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,283	408	7,691
1,342	9	665	9	280	4	23	...	208	5	17	...	110	3	21,977	825	22,802

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

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. II (FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Statement showing the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

Serial number.	Jails.	Children under 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		Adolescents from 21 to 23 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	1	...	73	3	53	5
2	Vellore	...	...	3	...	176	10	145	3
3	Trichinopoly	3	...	5	...	136	...	146	...
4	Coimbatore	1	...	...	...	278	...	213	1
5	Penitentiary	1	...	5	...	133	4	143	2
6	Cannanore	1	...	4	...	83	...	69	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	14	...	24	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	59	...	133	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>								
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	1	...	37	...	...	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
12	Cuddalore	...	...	2	...	42	...	50	...
13	Palamcottah	1	...	5	...	71	...	51	...
14	Madura	...	...	3	...	205	19	120	6
15	Berhampur	1	...	...	...	51	...	51	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	8	...	29	...	1,364	36	1,201	17
	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	261	11	485	27
	Grand total	8	...	29	...	1,625	47	1,686	44
	Grand total for 1924	6	...	38	1	1,489	41	1,598	36

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL) 1925.

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 labour convicts employed on manu- factures (last column of general statement No. XI).	
		1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
		3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Jails.					
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	36,218 0 0	32,788 0 0	43.76	42.92
2	Vellore	65,414 10 10	69,768 5 9	61.93	49.75
3	Trichinopoly	54,087 13 8	55,683 14 11	45.09	46.25
4	Coimbatore	4,21,133 5 8	5,08,925 8 0	57.06	49.86
5	Penitentiary	35,868 14 9	39,372 9 1	56.80	50.92
6	Cannanore	52,318 15 4	50,350 0 0	61.13	53.92
7	Salem	32,758 0 0	43,994 0 0	41.40	30.69
8	Bellary	29,548 13 0	29,564 4 6	13.43	21.60
9	Alipuram	27,747 4 7	25,580 6 1	32.74	23.54
10	Vizagapatam	30,181 0 0	19,385 0 0	39.50	32.16
Special Jail for Adolescents.					
11	Tanjore Borstal School	22,408 11 10	21,420 9 5	44.19	49.52
District Jails.					
12	Cuddalore	6,205 2 0	7,184 5 2	21.76	23.86
13	Palamcottah	12,333 3 6	10,799 6 4	39.43	39.31
14	Madura	9,239 0 0	30,670 0 0	27.60	39.89
15	Berhampur	3,965 8 4	5,681 13 3	28.80	24.47
Total ...		8,39,478 7 1	10,11,168 2 6	41.56	37.36

* 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 begin- ning of the year.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.			
1	Rajahmundry	54 1 0	50 4 4
2	Vellore	49 15 8	49 2 1
3	Trichinopoly	50 8 0	55 5 4
4	Coimbatore	55 12 0	57 14 11
5	Penitentiary	63 2 1	61 13 10
6	Cannanore	61 4 5	55 7 6
7	Salem	52 5 5	55 13 0
8	Bellary	46 2 9	43 14 5
9	Alipuram	61 10 5	61 8 1
10	Vizagapatam	41 1 9	44 14 11
Special Jail for Adolescents. —			
11	Tanjore Borstal School	45 5 9	54 15 3
District Jails.			
12	Cuddalore	54 13 4	46 14 2
13	Palamcottah	60 0 5	58 6 5
14	Madura	61 4 1	51 15 11
15	Berhampur	36 1 1	35 9 10
Total, Central and District Jails ...		55 0 8	55 4 9

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	8	9	10	11	
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of subsidiary jails.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.				Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District Medical Officers.	
			Under-trials.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Civil prisoners.								Total.
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.							
1	Ganjam	14	957	1,012	8	1,977	63-42	57-31	16	120-89	24-19	73	21	16-54	13	7	
2	Vizagapatnam	22	2,350	1,923	...	4,273	355-37	90-96	...	446-83	52-29	416	2	4-47	33	7	
3	Godavari (East)	16	712	1,329	...	2,041	9-24	52-31	...	61-55	4-74	10	1	10-25	34	7	
4	Godavari (West)	8	338	774	...	1,112	5-45	31-73	...	87-19	5-90	78	...	...	18	3	
5	Kistna	10	538	1,033	...	1,571	10-33	51-57	...	61-90	7-01	33	...	...	22	9	
6	Guntur	13	1,024	1,244	...	2,268	13-17	66-02	...	79-19	4-70	876	...	...	33	4	
7	Nellore	14	1,025	1,359	...	2,413	59-25	93-60	2-41	155-26	21-10	1-93	...	...	31	12	
8	Kurnool	13	1,019	1,369	...	2,389	22-37	63-12	...	85-79	8-12	55	...	11-66	17	11	
9	Bellary	10	325	720	...	1,045	5-62	40-47	...	46-09	6-31	27	...	43-39	27	6	
10	Anantapur	12	1,341	1,644	...	2,985	18-37	102-29	...	120-86	5-40	75	...	8-27	23	8	
11	Cuddapah	11	999	1,336	...	2,335	20-42	62-21	...	82-63	7-46	262	...	12-10	50	11	
12	North Arcot	15	1,601	1,837	10	3,438	15-32	62-72	...	78-28	3-54	27	...	...	39	13	
13	Chittoor	11	1,442	1,280	...	2,672	16-35	44-19	...	60-54	4-14	96	...	16-51	27	7	
14	Salem	16	1,508	1,508	1	3,017	30-71	69-74	...	100-58	7-43	25	...	9-35	58	4	
15	Chingleput	9	849	1,357	216	2,416	9-76	51-89	23-38	85-03	4-20	79	...	...	29	4	
16	South Arcot	14	1,120	1,747	16	2,883	17-06	70-89	...	94-06	5-56	29	...	...	45	14	
17	Tanjore	19	1,932	2,171	5	4,108	29-08	106-04	...	135-16	5-49	1-05	...	...	23	13	
18	Trichinopoly	11	989	1,898	...	2,887	15-12	124-78	...	139-90	5-70	22	...	...	21	...	
19	Madurai	10	1,133	1,581	9	2,714	24-22	94-39	...	118-71	7-80	1-18	...	...	21	4	
20	Ramanad	9	740	1,238	...	1,978	10-04	53-31	...	63-35	4-95	83	...	47-36	22	8	
21	Tinnevely	11	624	1,535	...	2,159	8-79	83-23	...	92-02	5-14	34	...	10-87	21	8	
22	Malabar	22	2,826	1,672	...	4,498	113-74	90-26	...	213-00	14-69	376	...	14-08	64	23	
23	South Kanara	8	724	644	47	1,415	77-21	36-89	...	114-70	38-93	2-85	...	...	32	56	
24	Coimbatore	14	1,862	2,553	...	4,415	85-94	154-75	...	180-69	6-69	85	...	10-49	41	1	
25	The Nilgiris	3	184	986	30	1,223	5-46	17-98	4-29	27-73	10-83	68	...	...	7	4	
Total		316	28,142	35,853	463	64,995	992-90	1,757-55	31-52	2,811-98	12-58	31-20	21	7-47	758	244	
Total for 1924		316	26,525	37,313	869	64,707	845-40	1,902-20	63-19	2,710-79	11-07	32-14	20	7-38	762	303	

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1925 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		Daily average number of prisoners.		Establishment.		Dieting charges.		Hospital charges.		Total cost.		Total cost.		Total cost.		Total cost.		Total cost.	
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Strength.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Ganjam	14	57-31	6-422	...	6-422	...	...	...	10-385	86	7-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatnam	22	90-86	9-281	583	9-281	583	...	...	26-120	72	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari (East)	16	32-81	1-238	...	1-238	...	...	...	4-480	32	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Godavari (West)	8	31-73	1-145	...	1-145	...	...	...	3-430	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kistna	10	51-57	8-84	...	8-84	...	...	...	5-558	84	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Guntur	13	68-02	8-04	10	8-04	10	...	...	6-618	84	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nellore	14	93-60	3-751	24	3-751	24	...	...	10-717	70	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kurnool	13	63-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-508	99	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	10	40-47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-530	83	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Anantapur	12	102-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-028	83	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	11	62-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-952	72	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	North Arcot	15	15-32	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-932	116	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chittoor	11	69-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-341	111	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem	16	51-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-925	94	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chingleput	9	83-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-558	108	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	South Arcot	14	29-08	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-728	90	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tanjore	19	94-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-370	87	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Trichinopoly	11	53-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-622	104	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madurai	10	83-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-114	77	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevely	9	83-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-100	81	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Madurai	11	83-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-275	73	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Malabar	22	36-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-375	96	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	South Kanara	8	154-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-228	95	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Coimbatore	14	17-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	The Nilgiris	3	15-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		316	1,757-55	40,442	2,993	42,535	1,637	287	...	2,38,908	85	15	3,2916	401	1,13	8	367	0	4
Total for 1924		316	1,802-20	40,444	1,527	42,001	454	391	...	2,26,681	85	11	8,4154	94	1,14	7	161	2	3
Russellkonda		...	371	4,031	...	4,031	21	...	...	2,021	43	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kovvur		...	7-05	6,902	583	6,902	992	224	...	14,786	48	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore		...	26-07	2,813	...	2,813	30	21	...	4,350	54	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut		...	22-42	2,980	765	3,775	4	22	...	5,913	57	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore		...	15-27	2,521	641	3,162	5	19	...	5,553	61	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1925 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1925 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8				9				10				11				12								
		Clothing and bed-ding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.				Travelling allowances.										
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	U	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B				
		Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.		Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.		Charges for water-supply.		Extraordinary charges.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.		Transportation charges.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjam	300	2 7 9	1,270	126	1	1,397	11 8 11	490	819	8	180	4 0 10	819	8	391	54	46	1,116	9 3 9	23	0 3 10	23	0 3 10		
2	Vizagapatnam	4,340	9 11 6	1,243	47	1,290	2 14 2	2 14 2	1,851	1,941	19	905	4 2 3	1,941	19	391	13	22	4,086	9 2 3	130	0 5 1	130	0 5 1		
3	Godavari, (East)	97	1 0 3	536	37	573	14 2 11	14 2 11	174	249	23	...	2 13 3	249	23	...	...	236	508	8 4 7	72	1 2 8	72	1 2 8		
4	Godavari, (West)	227	7 0 3	477	14	477	12 13 3	12 13 3	101	233	3	...	2 11 0	233	3	...	...	18	314	8 7 1	156	5 3 11	156	5 3 11		
5	Kistna	...	3 10 8	724	...	778	11 14 9	11 14 9	59	333	...	...	0 15 8	402	12	...	...	42	456	7 5 10	15	0 3 10	15	0 3 10		
6	Nellore	80	1 2 0	729	43	772	9 11 11	9 11 11	41	352	117	11	0 8 3	562	117	11	...	34	664	8 6 2	...	0 3 10	...	0 3 10		
7	Kurnool	711	4 10 5	704	139	864	5 11 2	5 11 2	477	929	54	635	1 2 8	929	54	...	...	46	329	7 1 8	105	0 10 10	105	0 10 10		
8	Bellary	40	0 13 11	314	14	555	6 7 3	6 7 3	100	329	...	...	1 2 8	329	...	...	...	46	329	7 1 8	105	0 10 10	105	0 10 10		
9	Anantapur	131	1 1 4	824	35	859	7 10 9	7 10 9	211	503	13	...	4 9 3	503	13	...	...	22	336	7 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Qadappah	140	1 1 11	603	15	679	2 3 6	2 3 6	296	566	40	...	2 9 10	566	40	...	...	23	557	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	
11	North Arcot	97	1 3 10	1,519	56	1,575	20 1 11	20 1 11	57	555	37	...	0 11 8	555	37	...	...	147	893	8 0 2	91	1 1 7	91	1 1 7		
12	Chittoor	68	1 1 5	967	2	911	15 0 9	15 0 9	89	672	51	38	1 7 6	672	51	...	...	93	985	9 3 0	12	0 2 5	12	0 2 5		
13	Salem	39	9 14 2	1,274	232	1,515	15 1 1	15 1 1	210	394	18	...	0 5 3	394	18	...	...	152	869	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Chingleput	43	0 12 9	5-5	2	588	6 14 8	6 14 8	28	299	13	...	0 5 3	299	13	...	...	6	318	3 11 0	1	0 0 2	1	0 0 2		
15	Tanjore	232	2 1 1	1,116	16	1,132	12 0 7	12 0 7	233	672	51	...	2 8 6	672	51	...	...	30	753	8 0 1	2	0 0 4	2	0 0 4		
16	South Arcot	233	2 1 6	2,000	39	2,039	15 1 4	15 1 4	147	775	...	...	0 5 3	775	...	...	...	36	956	7 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Trichinopoly	119	0 13 7	361	52	422	3 0 3	3 0 3	34	600	75	30	0 10 9	600	75	...	...	44	1,055	6 12 5	39	0 4 1	39	0 4 1		
18	Madura	41	0 5 6	383	15	398	8 5 8	8 5 8	826	952	59	...	6 15 4	952	59	...	...	243	915	8 14 2	15	0 2 0	15	0 2 0		
19	Ramanad	64	1 0 2	534	23	607	9 9 4	9 9 4	375	489	47	...	5 14 9	489	47	...	...	104	635	10 0 5	1	0 2 6	1	0 2 6		
20	Trinnevelly	8	0 1 5	431	4	435	4 11 8	4 11 8	31	543	42	...	0 5 5	543	42	...	...	38	628	6 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Malabar	281	1 5 1	1,739	39	2,076	9 11 11	9 11 11	748	1,325	76	284	3 8 0	1,325	76	...	...	168	2,433	11 8 3	23	0 2 6	23	0 2 6		
22	South Kanara	538	5 0 5	257	53	7,847	3 0 4	3 0 4	315	380	42	324	2 13 0	380	42	...	...	40	728	6 5 7	59	0 8 3	59	0 8 3		
23	Coimbatore	299	1 0 1	970	45	997	5 3 7	5 3 7	347	660	76	...	1 12 1	660	76	...	...	82	1,018	5 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	
24	The Nilgiris	11	0 7 6	149	...	149	5 6 0	5 6 0	-13	327	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	14	241	8 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Total	8,577	3 1 4	20,230	1,145	215	22,950	7 13 6	7,250	16,111	883	2,253	2 0 1	16,111	883	...	...	3,039	22,917	8 0 8	899	0 4 7	899	0 4 7		
Total for 1924		6,356	2 6 5	20,379	1,093	151	22,093	8 2 5	7,516	16,860	1,135	1,638	2 12 4	16,860	1,135	...	...	2,921	22,849	8 3 11	1,598	0 9 5	1,598	0 9 5		
1	Russellkonda	218	5 6 2	25	...	25	0 8 3	0 8 3	168	108	6	180	4 4 7	108	6	...	...	13	307	6 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Koraput	4,112	13 9 7	235	19	257	0 13 7	0 13 7	1,302	505	9	905	4 4 11	505	9	...	...	926	2,178	8 3 1	370	1 4 5	370	1 4 5		
3	Nellore	606	7 10 8	153	187	345	4 3 11	4 3 11	311	65	2	281	3 13 1	65	2	...	...	42	400	4 14 7	104	1 4 4	104	1 4 4		
4	Calicut	109	1 10 4	67	...	254	2 7 7	2 7 7	311	277	9	284	3 0 5	277	9	...	...	10	580	5 10 4	21	0 3 3	21	0 3 3		
5	Mangalore	609	6 12 7	16	41	57	0 10 2	0 10 2	159	218	27	232	2 1 9	218	27	...	...	27	536	5 15 7	59	0 10 6	59	0 10 6		

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Marathas Presidency, during the year 1925 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1925 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

[illegible]

Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1912, 9th June 1926

Jails—Administration—Report—1925—Reviewed.

READ—Letter from Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated Ootacamund, the 3rd May 1926, No. G. 323.

Order—No. 1912, Law (General), dated 9th June 1926.

Recorded.

2. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails at the close of the year was 19,398 as against 20,311 at the close of 1924. The daily average number of prisoners decreased from 20,960 in 1924 to 19,577 in 1925. Offences against property decreased from 11,572 in 1924 to 10,962 in 1925; there was a noticeable fall in the number of convictions for theft, robbery and dacoity.

3. The number of undertrial prisoners who remained in custody at the end of the year was 1,866 against 1,978 in the previous year. The average period of detention of prisoners under trial before Sessions Courts rose from 27·26 to 34·17, while that before Magistrates fell from 17·35 to 16·75. Of the 24,111 undertrial prisoners, 10,157 or 42·13 per cent were convicted and 13,915 or 57·71 per cent were acquitted or released, as against 10,534 or 41·32 per cent and 14,932 or 58·57 per cent respectively in 1924.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners rose from 758·91 to 799. The increase is attributed mainly to depression in trade. The question of abolishing imprisonment for debt or of restricting it to cases in which bad faith can be proved or presumed is under the consideration of the Government and pending a decision on it no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

5. In paragraph 15 of his report the Inspector-General gives statistics relating to the nature and length of the sentences undergone by the convicts during the year. The Government regret to note that there was an increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. They have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Magistracy to the inadvisability of imposing short sentences of imprisonment and they desire once more to emphasize that no useful purpose is served by such sentences especially in the case of young and casual offenders.

6. The Government observe that the system of classification of non-habitual prisoners into "Star" class and "Ordinary" continued to work satisfactorily.

7. The number of admissions below 16 years of age fell from 45 to 37, but there was an increase in the number of youthful offenders under 15 from 7 to 12. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that it is undesirable to send youthful offenders to prison; the extension of the Madras Children Act throughout the Presidency which is under consideration, will enable such offenders from all districts to be sent to Certified Schools.

8. The Inspector-General has given a brief account of the working of the Borstal School, Tanjore, and of the modified system of Borstal training imparted to the Mappilla adolescents in the Palamcottah jail in paragraph 20 of his report. The Borstal system was worked with a considerable degree of success in the year and the results of the training and of the aftercare of the adolescents released from the school, judged from the statistics of relapse into crime, were distinctly encouraging. During the year the Legislative Council passed the Madras Borstal Schools Act and the measure is now awaiting the Governor-General's assent.

9. The Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the District Committees continued to do useful work and the Government observe with satisfaction that more than 50 per cent of those assisted in Madras were found suitable employment by the Central Society. The Government desire to invite the attention of all District Magistrates to G.O. No. 2939, dated 24th September 1925, in which the importance of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of non-officials in the cause of the society was emphasized. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General to the good work done by Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Diwan Bahadur Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, and the gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 26, in advancing the aims and objects of the Society. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu paid visits to several districts in the Presidency and did useful propaganda work on behalf of the Central Society.

10. It is gratifying to note that the total expenditure on the department has fallen from Rs. 31,58,181 in 1922 to Rs. 23,19,833 in 1925. The net cost for each prisoner increased from Rs. 112-1-6 in 1924 to Rs. 118-12-5 in 1925; this is attributed to the smaller prison population dealt with and to the increased rates paid for ration articles.

11. The Inspector-General and his officers are to be congratulated on the satisfactory results achieved in the manufacturing department. In spite of the decrease in the number of convicts employed on manufactures during the year from 7,228-48 to 5,956-81, the total value of the articles manufactured rose from Rs. 8,39,468-7-1 to Rs. 10,11,163-2-6. The increase in the cash earnings of convicts from Rs. 1,25,304-4-0 to Rs. 4,23,172-1-0 is specially noteworthy. The Government are glad to observe that the orders issued in G.O. No. 2157, dated 4th July 1925, which made it obligatory on the consuming departments of Government to purchase their supplies from jails have on the whole worked satisfactorily. They desire in this connexion to draw the special attention of all heads of departments to paragraph 17 of the G.O. in which they were requested to intimate their requirements to the Jail department sufficiently in advance at the commencement of the official year and wherever possible to enter into contracts with that department for definite terms of years.

12. The Inspector-General has raised the question of the competition of jail industries with private enterprise and describes the policy of the Government in this respect. The Government fully endorse the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 47 of the report and desire to take this opportunity to lay down once again that the main object to be kept in view in the organization of jail industries is the reformation of the prisoner and that articles manufactured in jails are primarily intended to meet the needs of the consuming departments of Government. Sales of jail articles to the public should be reduced to the minimum so that private enterprise may not have any cause for complaint.

13. The figures of sickness and mortality given in paragraph 50 of the report show that there was a fall in the daily average sick and in the total number of deaths. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and the medical treatment of prisoners. During the year under review the scheme of water-supply to the Alipuram Jail was completed at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs.

14. There was a slight fall in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors. The most noteworthy event of the year was the visit of the delegates of the Second Jail Conference to some of the jails in this Presidency. It is gratifying to note that the delegates were favourably impressed with the administration of jails in this Presidency.

15. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General to the good work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 83 of the report and they congratulate Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., on another year's efficient and successful administration of the department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" all Sessions Judges.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with C.L.).
Copy to Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Law (Education) Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Development Department.
" Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
" Government of India (Home Department) with C.L.
Editors' Table.



Government of Madras
HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL)

G.O. No. 1920, 13th September 1917

Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1916

Reviewing the —

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from P. L. MOORE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 14th July 1917.
No.—191/A.R.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency for 1916.

Order—No. 1920, Home (Judicial), dated 13th September 1917.

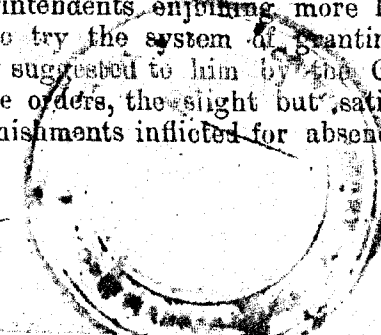
Mr. Moore has submitted an interesting report on the administration of the Police Department which was under his charge throughout the year 1916.

2. The re-allocation of police stations throughout the whole Presidency, which was begun in 1906 in conformity with the recommendations of the Police Commission, was completed during the year.

3. *Strength and cost of the force.*—Although there was little variation in the total sanctioned strength of the permanent force, inclusive of all ranks, the cost of the department rose from Rs. 94 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs. The main factor which contributed to this increase was the revision of pay of the constabulary.

4. The Government note that the number of vacancies in the constabulary fell from 1,301 to 1,127, but that the number is reported to have increased subsequently. The improvement, therefore, may be only temporary and it would not be safe to associate it with the slight increase of pay which was introduced in June 1916. There was also a decrease in the number of resignations and desertions, which is attributable partly to the increased pay and partly to a more liberal grant of leave. The Government are not surprised to find that there has been no appreciable improvement in the quality of the men enlisted, for it must be remembered that economic conditions are abnormal at present in consequence of the war. The Government, however, recognize the necessity of securing men of the right stamp to perform the more important duties of the police constable, and note that the Inspector-General is examining a scheme which has for its main object the attainment of this desirable result.

The Government recognize the need for making the conditions of service in the force more attractive in other ways also and particularly in directions of providing quarters for the subordinate police and of granting short leave more frequently. They regret their inability under present financial conditions to undertake the provision of more buildings for housing the police than are imperatively and immediately necessary. They observe that the Inspector-General has issued a circular to all District Superintendents enjoining more liberality in the grant of leave, and that he proposes to try the system of granting compensation leave to policemen which was recently suggested to him by the Government. It is to be hoped that, as a result of these orders, the slight but satisfactory fall (8.7 against 10.4) in the percentage of punishments inflicted for absence without leave will be maintained.



The Government accept the Inspector-General's view that owing to the different conditions of life in the Police Department and in Jails a comparison between the sick rates and mortality in the two cases cannot properly be instituted. They observe that steps are being taken to reduce the high sick rate in the Salem district.

5. *Rewards.*—It is gratifying to note that the King's Police Medal was awarded to as many as ten officers and that the policy of acknowledging, by the grant of rewards, the services of private individuals and village officers is being steadily pursued. The Governor in Council much appreciates the public spirit of the police-men of the Chingleput district, of the officers of the Madras City Police who were employed in the Park Fair and of a village magistrate in the Trichinopoly district in having contributed to the Madras War Fund the rewards or remuneration earned by them.

6. *Training.*—The Government note with satisfaction that careful attention was paid to the practical training of probationary sub-inspectors in the districts. In order to enhance the popularity of the service, it is most desirable that men at the outset of their service should be treated with consideration, and should receive assistance and encouragement in their endeavours to learn their duties. The Government consider it is too early to pronounce an opinion on the method of selection by district committees.

7. *Village police.*—The Government note with pleasure that officers of the department take every opportunity of personally interviewing village officials and explaining to them their police duties. The Government endorse the opinion that the efficiency of the regular police in the prevention and the detection of crime depends on the full co-operation of the village police. It is very satisfactory that District Magistrates have repeatedly issued circulars indicating the responsibility of village officials in the matter of the prevention of crime. The Government consider that subdivisional magistrates should encourage village officers to take an interest in police work by calling up village munsifs and talaiyaris on their tours and looking into their police work and advising them about it.

8. *Special forces.*—The armed reserves were on the whole maintained in an efficient condition. The Kurnool reserve gave practical proof of its efficiency during the disastrous floods of the 30th and 31st October 1916.

The working of the Railway Police continued satisfactory.

9. *Crime.*—There was a small decrease in the number of cases of grave crime reported though the figure is still high as compared with the years 1912-1914. The decrease was mainly under "house-breaking" (— 642) and "cattle-thefts" (— 225). There was an appreciable decrease in grave crime in Kurnool (— 271) and South Malabar (— 230) and the result is reported to be due to the action taken under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The marked decrease in crime against property attended with violence (from 1,641 to 1,452) is ascribed to the restriction of movements of criminal tribes in several districts by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act and to closer supervision over habitual criminals.

There were no serious riots during the year. Disturbances were created on the borders of the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts by a dangerous gang of dacoits and the Government have already placed on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Police officers, notably Messrs. Sweeney and Wright, who succeeded in effectively suppressing this gang.

10. *Detection.*—The statistics furnished by the Inspector-General in paragraph 24 of his report show a slight improvement. The work of sub-inspectors has, on the whole, not been disappointing. The question of direct recruitment to the grade of head constable and of setting apart a larger percentage of sub-inspectorships for promoted head constables is now under the consideration of Government.

The experimental scheme of abolition of circles and the substitution therefor of additional subdivisions, which was under trial during the year in the Trichinopoly district, is well reported on by the Inspector-General and it is stated that as a direct result of its introduction the percentage of detection rose from 25.1 to 28.5 in the district. The Government observe, however, that there was a marked increase in

grave crime in the Trichinopoly district and a decrease in the percentage of property recovered; also that the punishments were heavier in this district than in any other in the Presidency, with the exception of Madras City. The entire abolition of inspectors throws a heavy responsibility on the Deputy Superintendents and necessarily affects the promotion of sub-inspectors, and the Government have yet to be satisfied that the change introduced will secure the best results. They have recently sanctioned for the Coimbatore district a modified scheme, suggested by the Inspector-General, under which each subdivisional officer will be assisted by two inspectors, without circle charge, for the investigation of crime.

There was a satisfactory increase (6.6 against 4.4) in the percentage of cases in which the police made use of their power to refuse investigation. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that there is scope for a wider use of the power, especially in respect of complaints of hurt, and are of opinion that so long as the power is not abused, it may be freely used much to the advantage of the investigating officer whose time and energy could be better utilized for other and more important purposes.

The noticeable decline in the number of cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code (1,814 against 2,817), is satisfactory.

Prosecution.—The Government are considering the question of the adequacy of the police prosecuting staff from the point of view of the interruption which attendance at court causes to sub-inspectors in charge of police stations in their work of investigating crime. They have called for proposals for additions to the prosecuting staff at such of the stations where the above dislocation of the sub-inspector's legitimate duties is most pronounced. These proposals are awaited.

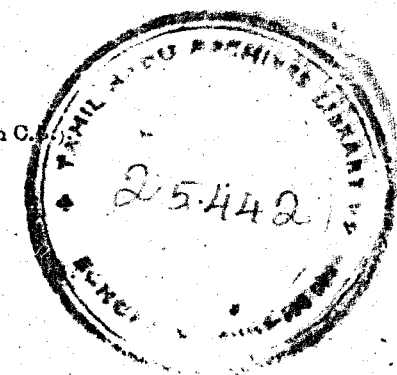
11. *Habitual criminals.*—Much progress was again made during the year under the Criminal Tribes Act. Three tribes were newly registered, bringing the total number of persons registered to 23,322 as against 19,846 in 1915. A settlement was notified under section 16 of the Act and another under section 17.

12. In conclusion the Governor in Council has much pleasure in congratulating the Inspector-General and the officers specially mentioned by him upon the good work performed by them during the year under report.

(True Extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Copy to the Revenue Department.
" " Government of India, Home Department (with C.
Editors' Table.



2211/1934-N19

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