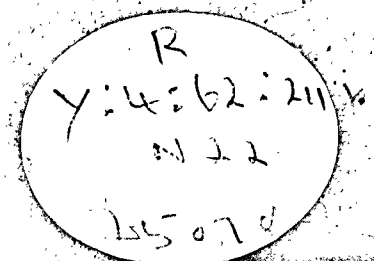


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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1922





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OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1922

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No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
20th April 1923.

From

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

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

SIR,

Introductory. I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1922.

2. Major G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, performed the duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons, during my absence on combined leave, which expired on the 26th February 1922. On that date I relieved him and continued in charge of the department to the end of the year.

3. The number of Central, Special and District Jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 10, 2 and 4, respectively. It was considered necessary for administrative purposes, to alter the designation of the Māppilla Camp Jail at Bellary to the "Alipuram Jail." Four temporary sub-jails were opened in the Malabar district—viz., the Huzur Sub-Jail at Calicut, the Cantonment and Fort Sub-Jails, at Cannanore, and the Malappuram Sub-Jail—to accommodate a large number of Māppilla rebellion prisoners undergoing trial. The Sub-Jail at Watrap in the Rāmnād district and at Mulki in the South Kanara district were closed. The number of sub-jails consequently increased from 320 to 322 during the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 20,872 prisoners of all classes; 1,51,699 were received and 1,48,223 were discharged, leaving 24,348 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined rose from 15,985.60 to 24,397.53. The increase is chiefly due to the admission of Māppilla rebellion and non-co-operation prisoners.

5. Of the 32,908 convicts admitted into jails and sub-jails by direct committal during the year, 76.65 per cent were for offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the balance, 23.35 per cent, for offences under other laws. The corresponding ratios for the previous year were 68.90 and 31.10, respectively. Committals for offences under theft declined from 8,862 to 7,799, those under house-breaking and house-trespass from 1,263 to 941, and those under robbery from 524 to 377, while offences under extortion unaggravated, and mischief, increased from 44 and 173 to 321 and 428, respectively. As a result of the large increase in the number of cases under dacoity, viz., from 682 to 5,414, in consequence of the Malabar rebellion, offences against property were more prevalent than usual. Likewise cases of murder and attempt to murder rose from 398 to 583. As a result of political agitation, committals for offences against the State and the Army, and for failure to furnish security, show an increase, but those against the public tranquillity show a decrease.

6. The convict population on the 1st January 1922 stood at 15,356 males and 242 females. Including one criminal lunatic, 31,830 males and 1,079 females were admitted by direct committal during the year, as compared with 29,258 males and 1,190 females, respectively, in the previous year. The largest number of direct committals, viz., 8,130, was from the Malabar district, due to the Māppilla rebellion. Salem contributed the next largest number, viz., 2,064, and Vizagapatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Madura and Kistna followed with 1,573, 1,512, 1,439, 1,301 and 1,268, respectively. There were 42,975 convicts received by transfer as compared

with 32,724 in 1921. Of this number 8,801 (including 119 from other provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence, 34,123 were received into sub-jails en route to jails or other sub-jails, and 51 were admitted into the Penitentiary, Madras, for deportation.

Of those discharged during the year, 3,148 were released on appeal, 19,130 on expiry of sentence, 3,647 under the remission rules and 1,131 by order of Government. The figures for the previous year were, respectively, 2,979, 20,708, 3,534 and 61. The large number of releases by Government is due to the conditional release of selected Māppilla rebellion prisoners. One thousand two hundred and seventy-seven convicts were deported to the Andamans; 42 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Madras; 10 escaped and remained at large at the end of the year; 227 were executed and 913 died. At the close of the year, 19,552 convicts remained in custody as compared with 15,598 in the year preceding. The daily average number of convicts was 18,778.28, or 6,605.59 more than in the previous year.

7. There were 4,715 prisoners of this class confined in the jails and sub-jails at the beginning of the year, and 72,098 were received during the year making a total of 76,813. The daily average was 5,134.90 as compared with 3,461.58 in 1921. Of the former, no less than 4,103.43 were confined in subsidiary jails. Of the 33,987 under-trial prisoners disposed of during the year (which number excludes transfers and those that remained in jails at the end of the year pending trial) 16,289 or 49.99 per cent were convicted and 16,682 or 49.08 per cent were acquitted and released as against 13,542 or 44.17 per cent and 17,005 or 55.43 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. There were 25 escapes, all from sub-jails, and 291 deaths, 228 of which occurred in sub-jails. On the last day of the year, 4,087 prisoners remained in custody pending trial as compared with 4,715 in the preceding year. Prisoners awaiting trial before Sessions Courts were detained on an average for 30.50 days, and those pending trial before Magistrates for 19.40 days. The figures for the preceding year were 40.88 and 17.73, respectively.

8. The year opened with 550 civil prisoners in custody; 3,717 were admitted during the year; and 3,444 were released; 21 prisoners died and 102 were transferred, leaving 709 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average was 484.85 as compared with 351.33 in the previous year.

9. There were no State prisoners confined at the beginning of the year but 104 were admitted during the year. Of these, 14 died, and 90 remained at the end of the year. With the exception of one Agency prisoner confined in the Penitentiary, all the others are Māppillas concerned in the Malabar rebellion and confined under the Madras Regulation II of 1819.

10. Of the 32,908 convicts admitted during the year, 2.30 per cent were Christians, 29.50 Muhammadans and 68.02 Hindus and Sikhs as compared with 2.39, 19.75 and 77.36 in the preceding year.

11. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the large admissions during the year, there has been a decrease in the number of convicts admitted under the age of sixteen years, viz., from 14.5 to 10.4. The increases under the other age periods correspond more or less to the increase in the admissions during the year; that under the head "above 60 years" being prominent and due to the unusually large number of old men amongst the Māppilla rebels.

12. The percentages of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year work out to 19.11 and 80.89, respectively, as compared with 16.07 and 83.93 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of literate convicts is due to the large number of non-co-operators admitted during 1922.

13. Slightly over 58 per cent of those admitted to jail belonged to the Agricultural classes—the same as last year. There has been a decrease in the percentage of professional persons and persons employed in mechanical arts, etc., while a slight increase is noted in the number of persons performing personal offices and those engaged in commerce and trade.

14. The percentage of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment rose from 92.28 to 92.74, and that of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 7.58 to 7.14. The number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, with solitary confinement, declined from 43 to 38; and only two convicts were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total number admitted, 324 were sentenced to death, 1,086 to transportation for life and 3,951 for a term of years. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 140, 226 and 29, respectively. The large increase in these numbers is due to the admission of prisoners concerned in the Māppilla rebellion. Of the 19,552 convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, 90 were under sentence of death, 1,118 to transportation for life, 3,215 to transportation for a term of years, and 432 for periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years. The large increase in the number of transportation convicts remaining at the end of the year is due to the abolition of the penal settlement at Port Blair. This number would have been much higher had it not been for the special deportation of 1,277 Māppillas to Port Blair.

15. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 3,555 or 10.80 per cent had been previously convicted, as against 3,085 or 10.18 per cent in 1921. The former number includes 613 committed for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 2,009 had one previous conviction, 505 two previous convictions and 428 more than two previous convictions.

The following table gives particulars of habituals according to the authority by whom they were classified:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrates or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.	Total habituals admitted.	Ratio per cent of column 7 to column 3.
1	Rajahmundry	3,012	591	...	13	604	20.05
2	Vellore	3,162	519	...	...	519	16.41
3	Trichinopoly	2,123	504	...	...	504	23.74
4	Coimbatore	2,597	174	...	...	174	6.70
5	Penitentiary	1,889	384	...	...	384	22.74
6	Cannanore	3,398	14	5	...	49	1.44
7	Salem	893	90	...	...	90	10.08
8	Bellary	1,982	401	...	...	401	20.23
9	Alipuram	2,673	...	...	9	9	.34
10	Vizagapatam	110	71	...	...	71	64.55
11	Tanjore	28	6	...	...	6	21.43
12	Cuddalore	703	124	...	...	124	17.51
13	Palamcottah	624	79	...	1	80	12.82
14	Madura	1,349	170	...	...	170	12.63
15	Berhampur	459	75	...	...	75	16.34
	Total	24,804	3,232	5	23	3,260	13.10
	Total for 1921	21,524	3,566	1	25	3,592	16.69

The number of habituals admitted during the year under report was 3,260 or 13.10 per cent of the total admissions as compared with 3,592 or 16.69 in 1921. The number of convicts identified as habituals by Superintendents of Jails was 23 against 25 in the previous year. The separation of habituals from casuals as required by section 27 of the Prisons Act IX of 1894, is being carried out in all the jails; complete separation of the two classes is possible at night, but can only be effected imperfectly during the day, owing to defective and insufficient workshop accommodation. Steps are being taken to remedy the defects as funds become available, and we have made some headway in this respect during the year.

The Salem and Vizagapatam Central Jails are the habitual jails of this Presidency, and all criminals of the incorrigible type likely to have a corrupting

influence are confined in these two jails. The accommodation in the Salem Central Jail was specially increased during the year by the construction of an annexe for housing Māppilla prisoners. Extra accommodation for 500 has been provided, and will be utilized for the custody of habitual offenders as arrangements are made to transfer the Māppillas elsewhere. This raises the accommodation of the special habitual jails to just over 2,000, the figure originally aimed at to permit of the complete segregation of the worst class of criminal. The separation of the less hardened habituals can be effectively carried out by confining them to the close prison cellular annexes attached to ordinary jails.

16. With a view to separate the best of non-habitual prisoners from the worst, so as to preclude all chance of contaminating influences, the Indian Jails Committee recommended that all non-habituals should be divided into classes—viz., star class and ordinary. The star class represents selected prisoners whose previous character has been good, whose antecedents are not criminal and whose crime does not indicate grave cruelty or gross moral turpitude or depravity of mind. This principle of classification was introduced in the jails of this Presidency during the latter part of the year and is still in the process of development. The effect of this classification does not extend beyond separation, and it merely enables the jail authorities to keep the two classes as far as possible apart, at work, parades, school, recreation, and at night.

17. There was a gratifying fall from 48 to 25, in the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jails during the year. Of the 25 juvenile offenders (24 boys and 1 girl), 12 were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, after an average detention of 39 days in prison; 3 were released on expiry of sentence; one was released under the orders of Government; two were released on bail; and 7 boys remained in confinement at the close of the year. The two girls who remained in custody at the end of 1921, and referred to in paragraph 16 of my Administration Report for that year, were conditionally released by the order of Government and sent to reside in a Salvation Army Institution until the expiry of their sentences. A capitation allowance of Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem was sanctioned for these girls. When the Madras Children's Act, brought into force in the City of Madras on the 1st December 1922, comes into operation throughout the Presidency, it is hoped that there will be no longer any necessity for the commitment of youthful offenders to prison.

18. At the commencement of the year, there were 329 inmates of whom 253 were between 15 and 21 years and 76 between 21 and 23 years of age. Twenty-eight were committed direct to the Institution and 377 were received by transfer from other jails. With a view to provide separate accommodation for habitual adolescents, plans and estimates for the extension of the institution were submitted to Government but were returned for resubmission when there is a prospect of funds being available for the work.

In order to cope with the number of Māppilla adolescents committed to jail during the year, it was found necessary to set aside the major portion of the Palamcottah District Jail for these lads, as it was considered inadvisable to send them direct to the Borstal Institution without first gauging their character and qualifications; added to which there was insufficient accommodation for all at Tanjore. Consequently, arrangements were made to vacate a portion of the Palamcottah District Jail and to concentrate Māppilla adolescents there under a modified Borstal course of training. The scheme has worked admirably, and the boys have shown a keen sense of appreciation of Borstal methods and are alive to the advantages to be gained by education and industrial training. Unfortunately, at Palamcottah, the industrial training is somewhat limited.

The Borstal system aims at an intellectual, physical and moral improvement and development of each inmate, and the Tanjore Institution is run on lines intended to secure the reformation of adolescent offenders by education, religious and moral teaching and industrial training. Unfortunately the period of detention in the majority of cases is insufficient to permit of any real impression being

made. Reformation cannot be effected in a few months—and it is absolutely necessary for the success of the Borstal system for a special Act to be passed, analogous to the British Borstal Act, whereby a minimum period of detention would be fixed.

The system of grades has been introduced at Tanjore, and is working satisfactorily. There are in all three grades—the Ordinary, the Star and the Special Star. The new arrival is placed in the ordinary grade, and works his way to the higher grades by merit.

The conditions for promotion are—

Star grade—Good conduct; 40 days' remission earned; a certain degree of proficiency in drill and selected trade; and knowledge of the vernaculars up to second standard.

Special Star grade.—Recruited from Star grade. Exemplary conduct; 60 days' remission earned; special aptitude at drill, school and trade; and to be considered worthy of being placed in a position of trust.

The Star grade boys are allowed the privilege of being locked up at night in an Association ward; they are permitted to read books till 9 p.m., and to take part in out-door games daily. The privilege of being taken out for short excursions and route marches has recently been extended to this grade.

The Special Star grade boys enjoy the same privileges and are, in addition, permitted to indulge in harmless in-door games after lock-up, and are housed in a specially furnished dormitory. These boys are the section and platoon commanders on parade, and act as monitors in different capacities and help largely in the management of workshops, barracks, etc. They wear a special white uniform, distinctive from the ordinary Borstal dress.

The instruction imparted to the inmates was the same as in the preceding year.

General instruction. General education up to the primary standard is given to every boy in his own vernacular, which is all that is necessary to enable him to read and write and to keep simple accounts. The school was inspected by the Inspector of Schools on the 3rd August 1922, and he was satisfied with the progress made during the year. As the accommodation in the school was insufficient, a sum of Rs. 5,330 was sanctioned by Government for the extension of the present school building, and this work has since been completed.

Night recreation is allowed from lock-up till 9 p.m. to the inmates confined in Association wards. A magic lantern and a gramophone were purchased for the Institution during the year and several lectures with lantern-slides have been delivered. The gramophone is used on Sundays, and is much appreciated by the boys.

Particular care is taken to attend to the religious and moral training of the inmates. The day begins and ends with a short prayer, and grace is said before and after meals. The daily classes start with a common prayer followed by a short moral tale. Simple lectures on hygiene, sanitation, first aid, and nursing are given weekly by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Religious and moral lectures are given to Hindu and Muhammadan boys by honorary lecturers appointed for the purpose, while the Roman Catholic Catechist attends to the religious education of the Roman Catholic boys. A Christian teacher on the staff ministers to the Protestants; and the Jailer and school teachers deliver moral lectures on Sundays.

All inmates who are physically fit are given instruction in physical drill and gymnastics for an hour daily by the Drill Instructor. They are trained in Infantry drill, Swedish drill and Indian Club swinging, etc. The boys are permitted to indulge in their own village games during leisure hours and to play regularly out-door games, such as cricket, foot-ball, hockey and badminton. The staff join the boys in all their games. Hockey practice matches were played regularly against a local school team and special matches were played against the Medical College, the Students Union and the Negapatam Railway teams. The Star and Special Star grade boys were taken out for route marches from time to time headed by the bugle band. The Government approved of this measure in G.O. No. 2449, Law (General), dated the 7th October 1922, and the privilege has been greatly appreciated.

Instruction in technical and agricultural subjects was the same as in the previous year, and is imparted to each inmate in the industry he is best suited for and most likely to follow on release.

Seventy-four inmates were conditionally released during the year, of whom 61 were adolescents concerned in the Mappilla rebellion. Of the remaining 13, twelve were placed under the charge of Messrs. Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund, for employment in the Pandalur Estate, and one Muhammadan adolescent was handed over to his father. Three of these boys failed to comply with the conditions on which they were released, and the remission of sentence granted to them was cancelled by the Government and they were recommitted to jail to undergo the unexpired portion of their sentences. The special annual report on the after-care of adolescents will deal in detail with these cases.

It is hoped that the discharged prisoners' aid society will be of real assistance in the future in affording after-care to Borstal boys on release. More effective organization is required to enable an ex-borstal inmate on leaving Tanjore to be received and looked after by the agent or probation officer of the district to which he returns. This applies to all prisoners, but more particularly to adolescents whom it is incumbent on us to assist and remove as far as possible from pernicious influences, until the likelihood of their becoming good citizens is assured. I do not think it is sufficiently realized how important a factor the Borstal system, combined with efficient aid on discharge, is likely to prove in the reduction of crime in this country.

19. There were 27 escapes during the year of which 20 were from Central and District Jails and 7 from Sub-Jails. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 56 and 9 respectively. During the year, 21 convicts, including four who escaped in previous years, were recaptured. At Rajahmundry, a male convict working at the disinfecter made a bolt for freedom, but was recaptured on the same evening. Another convict, out of a gang of three convicts working in the garden, escaped, through the carelessness of the warder in charge, and is still at large. Three female convicts are reported to have got out of their ward during the night by manipulating and squeezing their bodies through the spaces between the transversely laid bars of the several ventilated openings in the outer arches of the ward and scaling the wall where the ejector was very recently erected. They have not yet been recaptured. I am firmly convinced that the escape was made possible by collaboration on the part of the female warder staff, but conclusive evidence was not forthcoming. The services of the suspected wardresses have been dispensed with. At Vellore, two convicts escaped from the quarantine, owing to defective cell doors which were opened by passing a baton between the flat iron of the door post and by jamming; they thereafter scaled the main wall with the aid of a coir rope. The escape was a prearranged plot connived at by the warders on sentry duty. They were recaptured and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each. One convict, while employed extramurally in the tety gang in the Salem Central Jail, was allowed by the warder in charge to drink water from an adjoining well. While the warder was attending to the other prisoners, he made good his escape by climbing over the garden wall. The prisoner was recaptured and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. At Bellary a convict escaped while he was being marched with other prisoners from the quarantine to the latrine. He was recaptured and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Another convict, a Punjabi seditious prisoner concerned in the Komagatamaru case, is reported to have effected his escape by opening his cell door lock with either a false key or a bent wire. It was just possible for him to do this owing to the defective locking arrangement, but there is reason to believe that the cell door was opened by one of the convict warder guard sentries, who further assisted him in his escape from custody. The prisoner is still at large. The case against the warder and convicts concerned in this escape has been committed to the Sessions and the result is awaited. Steps have been taken to remedy the defects in the cell doors and locks. Of the 4 escapes returned against the Alipuram Jail, two were effected by the same prisoner, once while he was an in-patient in the hospital and again when he was confined in a tent. He was recaptured and sentenced to 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment for both offences. The remaining two escapes occurred from the quarantine and the hospital. Both the prisoners were recaptured

Statement No. V—Escapes and recaptures.

and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. At Tanjore, a boy made good his escape by falsely informing the main gate sentry that he had the permission of the Guard Officer to go to the latrine situated outside, as the one inside near the quarantine was locked. Another boy escaped from one of the gangs employed in the farm by jumping over the fence and making a bid for liberty. Both were recaptured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Four prisoners escaped from the Palamecottah District Jail, of whom the notorious dacoit, Jambulinga Nadan, was one. The escape was pre-arranged and effected by breaking open the cell doors and scaling the compound wall at a point near the general latrine. Only one was recaptured, and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment, and convict Jambulinga Nadan and two others are still at large. The Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of this convict. The officers responsible for the several escapes have been suitably dealt with either by criminal prosecution or departmental punishment.

20. Notwithstanding a rise in prison population during the year, the number of jail offences dealt with by Superintendents fell from 4,863 to 4,829. Of the latter, 3,285 were minor and 1,544 major offences. Prisoners concerned in the escape from the Trichinopoly Central Jail in May 1921 and those charged for participating in the jail riot at Cannanore in December 1921, were tried by criminal courts during the year, and, consequently, the offences dealt with by criminal courts rose from 15 to 96. Offences relating to work amounted to 1,427, those relating to prohibited articles to 952, and those relating to other breaches of jail rules to 2,372. There were eight cases of offences relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes, dealt with by Superintendents during the year, as compared with three in 1921. Almost all these cases relate to assaults made on officers under whose charge the prisoners were placed; and corporal punishment was inflicted for three of these offences.

Though there is a slight increase in the number of punishments, viz., 4,939 as against 4,910 in 1921, the ratio per cent of punishments to average strength fell from 40.34 to 26.30. There was an increase in all forms of punishments except penal diet, other punishments (major and minor), and combination of minor punishments. Penal diet was resorted to in 64 cases as against 87 in 1921; and four prisoners were awarded penal diet, with solitary confinement. Among central jails, Trichinopoly shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 670, and Vellore, Bellary and Rajahmundry follow with 579, 476 and 422, respectively. According to ratios, Bellary shows the highest percentage, viz., 42.56, followed by Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Rajahmundry with 41.60, 34.24 and 32.96, respectively. The District Jail, Berhampur, shows the highest percentage as compared with other jails, owing to a smaller prison population dealt with. Next comes Cuddalore with 69.83, due to the large number of offences committed by non-co-operation prisoners confined in this jail. The punishments inflicted consisted chiefly of formal warnings. Taking the figures on the whole, there is nothing remarkable to note in regard to offences or punishments when the total population dealt with is taken into consideration. Several non-co-operation prisoners indulged in hunger striking during the year as a protest against authority. Such strikes very quickly collapsed when firmly dealt with.

21. Corporal punishment was inflicted on five prisoners during the year as against four in the year previous, the ratio per cent being 10 against .03. Of the five prisoners punished, one was awarded 30 stripes at the Vellore Central Jail for contumacious refusal to work after several warnings, insulting behaviour to the Carpenter Foreman, and being in possession of a knife. Fifteen stripes were awarded to a Mappilla convict in the Alipuram Jail for running from his gang towards the surrounding jungle, while working in the vicinity of the jail. He was insolent and abusive when caught by the armed guard, and immediate and exemplary punishment was necessary in the interests of discipline and to prevent further attempts at escape. At Vizagapatam an habitual convict assaulted the jailer with a chisel. He had two previous punishments for assault and a deterrent punishment was called for and 25 stripes were inflicted. Twenty stripes were awarded to an adolescent in the Tanjore Borstal Institution for assaulting the Tower Officer, thinking that he was responsible for his reduction from overseer grade for stealing gingelly oil. He first slapped the Tower Officer, then gave him a blow on his back and

Corporal punishment.

finally attacked him with a thick stick. At Madura a convict was awarded 30 stripes for assaulting the Tower Officer with a chatty containing sauce and ragi pudding and causing a bruise behind his left ear. He also struck another convict, and was one of the prisoners concerned in the Penitentiary riot of 1912. In every case in which whipping is inflicted as a jail punishment a special report is submitted to me as soon as possible, and I am satisfied that in no case was the punishment awarded undeservedly.

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

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.	28,803	3,561	...	1	1	1	2	5	01	14	...	...
	Total for 1921	32,034	3,407	...	1	...	...	3	4	01	12	...	...

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

22. At the commencement of the year 4,198 habituals remained in confinement in central and district jails and 3,283 were admitted during the year, making a total of 7,481 dealt with. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 3,816, 3,635 and 7,451, respectively. The habituals formed 18·85 per cent of the convict population (39,695) and were the recipients of 1,686 of the total number of punishments and two out of the five whippings. Their conduct was, on the whole, satisfactory.

23. Elementary education was compulsorily imparted in all jails to prisoners under thirty years of age, by the paid teaching staff. As usual, lectures on moral and religious subjects were delivered by honorary lecturers appointed for the purpose and senior members of the jail staff. The medical staff attached to jails deliver lectures on the benefits of health and sanitation and how best to maintain them. The Jail schools are regularly visited by officers of the Educational Department and their suggestions are carried out as far as practicable. Technical instruction is given to convicts employed in the various industrial departments to enable them to become expert workers and earn their livelihood after release. Each jail is provided with a library and prisoners are given facilities for reading and study. Recreation is provided for well-behaved prisoners in association wards between lock-up and sleeping time. The scheme of employing literate convicts to read aloud to other prisoners after lock-up till 8 p.m. or later, in association blocks, is given effect to, and has proved successful. The privilege is much appreciated by prisoners and helps them to put in the wearisome hours between lock-up and sleeping time profitably.

24. The Madras Discharged Prisoners Aid Society has done useful work during the year in developing the activities of local committees and improving the organization of the Central Society. Two new District Committees were formed, one at Cannanore and the other at Bellary, bringing the number of District Committees in the Presidency up to thirteen. Several enthusiastic workers and sympathisers have come forward to help the Society in its efforts to reform criminals and reduce crime. Probation officers were appointed in several of the northern districts, and it is hoped that the example set will be followed by other districts. The need for Probation officers throughout the Presidency, who are prepared to undertake the duties of patronage, is very pressing. Over a hundred and fifty discharged

prisoners received assistance from the Society during the year—several of these were found employment and others were provided with the necessary tools to ply their trades, etc. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Sitarama Chetti Gara of Bellary was appointed a Provincial Jail Visitor on behalf of the Society, and is doing good work in popularising the aims and objects of the Society. A home has recently been started in Madras, where deserving prisoners who have nowhere to go to on release are temporarily sheltered and fed. It is hoped that similar homes will be opened by District Committees in maffasal stations.

25. Fetters were imposed on 1,232 prisoners as a jail punishment and on 262 prisoners for purposes of safe custody. The figures for the previous year were 1,097 and 399, respectively. The discretion exercised by Superintendents in the imposition of fetters for safe custody in cases of absolute necessity only accounts for the smaller number of impositions of this nature than in the previous year.

26. A daily average of 975·80 males and 10·98 females were employed as prison officers during the year as compared with 775·43 and 10·68 respectively in 1921. The ratio per cent of those thus employed to the daily average population was 5·66 in respect of males and 4·54 in respect of females. Only in the Cannanore Central Jail, the proportion of convicts employed as convict officers exceeded 10 per cent of the convict strength, due to the large number of unconvicted prisoners confined in the jail and the employment of the required number of convict warders and night watchmen for efficient guarding. The 10 per cent limit was not, however, exceeded when calculated on the total prison population. The total number of punishments meted out to convict officers declined from 411 to 394.

Last year, the recommendation of the Indian Jails Committee regarding the employment of habitual convicts as night watchmen was partly given effect to in the Salem Central Jail, but in the year under review the general employment of selected habitual convicts as convict night watchmen, for duty in association wards set apart for habituals, in all jails, was sanctioned and brought into effect.

27. The number of convicts released under the remission rules increased from 3,534 in 1921 to 3,647 in the year under report. Three convicts who came under the remission rules failed to gain any remission. A convict who was released from the Penitentiary, Madras, earned the highest amount of remission, viz., 654 days, and the maximum amount of gratuity of Rs. 48-0-6 was awarded to a convict released from the Central Jail, Cannanore. Special remission for continuous good conduct for one year was awarded to 3,331 convicts against 2,244 in the previous year. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task, was earned by 1,049 convicts. No convict preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work.

28. The scale of vegetables issued to Indian prisoners was raised from 6 to 8 oz. No other change took place during the year in the prescribed diet scales, except in individual cases on medical recommendation. In the case of Punjabi prisoners, the diet scales laid down in the Punjab Jail Manual were adhered to.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XII-A AND STATEMENT G.

29. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1922, excluding expenditure by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 37,91,147-4-8 which is Rs. 6,207-3-7 less than that shown in the statements of monthly charges maintained by the Accountant-General. This difference is due to certain adjustments of the previous year having been effected during the year under report, as also to the unadjustment of petty items of Rs. 10 and below. The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 10,93,615 over that of the previous year, due to increased expenditure under all heads except "Manufactures." The increase in the convict population consequent on the influx of Mappilla rebellion and non-co-operation prisoners, the high rates paid for ration articles, the abnormal increase in the sick rate, the

constant moving of prisoners from the West Coast to the annexes attached to the Central Jails and to the Alipuram Jail, the provision of clothing and bedding to those newly admitted, combined with the entertainment of additional establishment, tended to swell the total expenditure. The difference of Rs. 6,32,966 between the total expenditure and that shown in Statement No. IX is due to the exclusion of the charges on account of manufactures, quinine, petty construction and repairs, police custody, travelling allowance of gazetted establishment and charges relating to general supervision and other provinces; besides, a sum of Rs. 6,808 being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, etc., which has been deducted from the total expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 1,523 representing the value of stationery articles supplied by the Stationery Department, added, as required by the orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments the result is the sum of Rs. 31,58,181, which is the total exhibited in Statement No. IX, against Rs. 18,68,831 shown for the previous year. The total cost per head works out to Rs. 129-7-2 against Rs. 116-14-6 in the previous year.

30. Under this head, there was an outlay of Rs. 6,70,212 as compared with Rs. 5,11,392 in 1921. The increase in expenditure is due to the employment of additional warders and upper subordinates as also to the revision of pay of Jailers and Deputy Jailers. The cost per head, however, declined from Rs. 31-15-10 to Rs. 27-7-6 which is mainly due to the increase of jail population. The cost per head among Central Jails was the highest at the Penitentiary, viz., Rs. 52-2-9. Salem comes next. In these jails a large establishment of European warders are employed, which explains the increase of expenditure. The entertainment of additional warders to guard habitual prisoners accounts for the increased cost per head for the Vizagapatam Central Jail. The Tanjore Borstal Institution, which has a special staff for the instruction of adolescents, shows the highest cost per head among District Jails, viz., Rs. 67-10-6. The entertainment of temporary guards helped to increase the cost per head at other District Jails, except Madras. The Alipuram Jail shows the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 21-8-2, notwithstanding the fact that the outside guarding by the Police Department has been withdrawn, as the jail establishment was reduced to minimum requirements and the average worked out on a large prison population. The Civil Jail, Madras, shows as usual the highest cost per head.

31. The total cost and cost per head advanced from Rs. 9,59,029 and Rs. 61-5-5 to Rs. 16,57,956 and Rs. 69-5-4, mainly due to the high cost of foodstuffs and the abnormal prison population catered for. The increased cost per head under dietary charges at Alipuram was inevitable owing to the issue of free rations to the warder establishment and to the unfavourable rates obtained for ration articles on account of famine conditions in and around Bellary. Further, as the Mappilla prisoners were wholly on rice diet, the cost increased proportionately. The Central Jail, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and the Rajahmundry Central Jail show a cost per head over the average for Central and District Jails, which is reported to be due to one or other of the following reasons: (a) increased cost of ration articles and (b) large number of rice eaters. Further, at the Penitentiary, the issue of European dietaries helped to swell the cost. The increased proportion of rice to mixed diet accounts for the high cost per head at the Tanjore Borstal Institution. After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations remaining on hand at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning of the year, the Alipuram Jail was the most expensive, and is followed in order by the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Jails. The District Jail, Berhampur, has fed its prisoners at the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 49-1-4, followed by Madras at Rs. 50-3-1 per head. Vegetables and Condiments to the value of Rs. 49,497 were purchased during the year against Rs. 22,161 in the previous year. The Penitentiary, Alipuram and Cannanore Jails made large purchases; in the former two, the garden operations were limited owing to restricted space and water-supply, and at Cannanore, owing to the small convict population, the garden produce was not as plentiful as usual. It must also be kept in mind that the vegetable daily ration was raised from 6 to 8 oz. during the year.

32. The total expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 61,249 to Rs. 1,50,464 and, consequently, the cost per head from Rs. 3-13-4 to Rs. 6-2-8. This is principally due to the

enormous increase in the number of admissions to hospital. The diseased condition in which almost all the Mappilla prisoners were received in jails necessitated careful treatment and special feeding, and the outbreak of Cholera, Influenza and other epidemic diseases in certain jails compelled us to purchase a large stock of medicines and medical extras. The supply of hospital clothing and bedding to meet the unusual admissions to hospital also added to the expenditure. All these circumstances combined to increase the cost per head under this heading. Among Central Jails, Alipuram shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 10-8-3, which is reported to be due to the expensive prophylactic measures necessitated to combat epidemics of Dysentery, Cerebro-spinal fever and Chicken-pox. Bellary Central Jail follows with a cost per head of Rs. 10-7-4 owing to a large supply of medicines from the Medical Stores. The special tubercular ward in this jail also adds to the hospital charges. The Central Jail, Cannanore, which was set apart as a clearing house for Mappilla prisoners, shows an increased cost per head, viz., Rs. 8-3-3, owing to the large supply of medicines obtained from the Medical Stores. The Central Jail, Trichinopoly, shows a cost per head of Rs. 7-9-8 which is apparently due to tubercular patients and the influx of a large number of Mappilla prisoners who required special medical treatment. Among District Jails, Cuddalore stands foremost. The issue of wheat, ghee and buttermilk to non-co-operation prisoners accounts for the increased cost per head in that jail, and I am inclined to think that the issue of medical extras to the non-co-operation fraternity was overdone.

33. Owing to the unusually large number of prisoners to be provided with clothing and bedding, and the introduction of long trousers for Muhammadan prisoners, the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 81,470 to Rs. 1,95,212 and the cost per head from Rs. 5-3-5 to Rs. 8-2-7. Alipuram shows the highest expenditure, attributed to the initial cost of supplying new cumblies and new convict suits to an abnormal number of Mappilla prisoners admitted during the year. The same reason applies to the increased cost per head at Vellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore Central Jails. The Penitentiary shows a cost per head of Rs. 8-3-4, due to the provision of clothing and bedding for a large number of prisoners admitted, and Rajahmundry of Rs. 9-10-7, due to the provision of special clothing for a large number of Mappilla State prisoners.

34. The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 64,645 to Rs. 1,07,697 and the cost per head from Rs. 4-0-8 to Rs. 4-6-8. The Civil Jail, Madras, shows the highest cost per head of all jails, which is attributable to the payment of taxes for water and conservancy and the average being struck on a comparatively small population. The Penitentiary comes second, on account of the municipal taxes paid, as also to the payment of conservancy taxes for nine months of 1921, during the year under report. The unusual increase in the expenditure and the cost per head at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, is due to the adjustment of the value of tents supplied. The supply of tents to the Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly Central Jails inflated the expenditure and, consequently, the cost per head also.

35. The charges under this head increased from Rs. 46,837 to Rs. 1,05,453 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-14-11 to Rs. 4-5-2. The increase is largely due to the deportation of a large number of Mappillas to the Andamans. As a great many of these deportees were sent from the Alipuram Jail and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, these jails show the highest cost per head. The money grants awarded to released adolescents from the Tanjore Borstal Institution account for the high cost per head in that institution. Berhampur shows a cost per head of Rs. 5-1-3, which is due to large releases effected and its isolated position from other jails.

36. There is an increase of expenditure from Rs. 83,965 to Rs. 1,31,230 under this head. All the detailed heads under this general heading show an increase, as compared with the previous year and, consequently, the cost per head advanced from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-6-1. Provision of light to suit the requirements of an increased population and for purposes of study, a large number of executions, a higher demand for warders' uniform, purchase of galvanized staples, barbed wire, etc., at

the Alipuram Jail and money payments to released prisoners tended to swell the cost. The cost per head at the Penitentiary was the highest, viz., Rs. 7-13-9, which is apparently due to electric lighting in that jail. Alipuram, also supplied with an electric installation, shows an increase. The cost per head at Salem, was high owing to additional uniform purchased for the extra warder establishment entertained there. Among District Jails, Tanjore and Cuddalore show a high cost per head, viz., Rs. 7-10-0 and Rs. 6-10-1, due to special lighting arranged for literate adolescents and non-co-operators after lock-up. Further, the improved lighting, the supply of uniform to additional temporary guards, and the charges incurred in replacing books supplied to released boys account for the increased cost per head at Tanjore. The up-keep of the bulls, which were formerly maintained by the manufactory department, has added to the increase in the cost of the Cuddalore District Jail. Uniform supplied to temporary warders increased the cost at the Berhampur District Jail.

37. Although the expenditure increased from Rs. 16,056 to Rs. 20,022, the cost per head fell from Re. 1-0-1 to Re. 0-13-2, which is apparently due to the larger prison population on which the average was struck. The increased cost in individual jails is due to large transfers made to those jails on public grounds and the more liberal rules regulating travelling allowance and enhanced railway fare.

38. The total expenditure and the cost per head have gone up from Rs. 22,560 and Rs. 1-6-7 to Rs. 54,405 and Rs. 2-3-8, respectively. A large increase is noticeable under rents, rates and taxes, and service postage and telephone charges, the latter due to enhanced postal rates and increased rental for telephones. The cost per head at the Penitentiary, Bellary and Vizagapatam, among Central Jails, Berhampur among District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, show a cost per head above the average owing to municipal taxation. The part-payment of Rs. 26,167 towards the rent on military buildings at Bellary contributed to inflate the cost per head of the Alipuram Jail.

39. The increase of expenditure and the cost per head is noticeable chiefly under conservancy, dietary, disciplinary, other miscellaneous dead-stock, and arms and accoutrements, and is explained as follows:—

(1) *Conservancy*.—The purchase of thresh steam disinfectors and nightsoil carts increased the expenditure under this sub-head.

(2) *Dietary*.—The purchase of additional cooking, eating and drinking vessels for the excess number of Māppilla prisoners admitted swelled the cost under this head.

(3) *Disciplinary*.—The purchase of a large number of locks and iron for fetters inflated the cost under this sub-head.

(4) *Other miscellaneous dead-stock*.—The supply of tents to the Alipuram Jail accounts for the increased expenditure.

(5) *Arms and accoutrements*.—The additional arms and accoutrements provided for the temporary guards and additional warders entertained at the Alipuram Jail augmented the expenditure under this head.

For the one or the other of the above mentioned reasons the cost per head at Alipuram, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Salem is above the average.

40. The total cost relating to Subsidiary Jails increased from Rs. 4,64,864 to Rs. 6,70,723 and the cost per head from Rs. 122-9-11 to Rs. 123-7-2. This increase is due to the abnormal rise in the prison population and is shared by all the minor heads. A major portion of the increase, viz., Rs. 1,24,568-0-0, occurred under dietary charges and this is due to a larger prison population catered for and the prevailing market rates being high. The large increase in expenditure under Establishment, Hospital Charges, Clothing and Bedding, Miscellaneous Services and Supplies and Extraordinary Charges is due to (1) the entertainment of additional warders, (2) increase in the number of sick prisoners, (3) the supply of clothing for a large number of prisoners, (4) provision of extra lighting and supply of uniform to the additional warders entertained and the purchase of eating and drinking vessels for the large number of prisoners confined during the year. Ganjam, Ganjam Agency, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Rāmnād and South

Kanara show a cost per head above the average. Anantapur has maintained its prisoners at the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 101-5-1, in spite of famine in this and the adjoining districts. Among the special sub-jails, the Fort sub-jail at Cannanore and Calicut sub-jail have economically maintained their prisoners. With the exception of Mangalore and the Cantonment special sub-jail at Cannanore, the cost of dieting prisoners was lower in the special sub-jails directly under my control than in ordinary sub-jails. The system of departmental feeding is being introduced in all special sub-jails, and this will tend to reduce the cost per head in future in these institutions.

41. The grand total of expenditure and the total cost per head have advanced from Rs. 18,68,831 and Rs. 116-14-6 to Rs. 31,58,181 and Rs. 129-7-2, respectively, and the reasons for the increases have been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

42. With an increased daily average population, the number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days went up from 12,076-70 to 18,441-64. Those sick, convalescent and infirm, and unemployed for other reasons, all show an increase. The number employed on prison duties has advanced in proportion to the large population dealt with. No fewer than 1,575 prisoners were engaged in gardening in jails as compared with 1,188 last year, and the value of garden produce raised and issued correspondingly rose, viz., from Rs. 35,516-0-3 to Rs. 42,386-15-3. The number of convicts employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings increased considerably owing to the construction of annexes at the Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Salem jails and to the improvements effected to the buildings in the Alipuram jail. A large number of convicts were employed on manufactures during the year, viz., 6,885-17 as against 5,469-53 in the preceding year, and, consequently, the value of articles manufactured rose from Rs. 8,69,176 in 1921 to Rs. 8,70,557 in the year under report, but the ratio per cent declined from 45-29 to 37-33, due to the large number of sick, convalescent and other prisoners unemployed during the year. Among individual jails, the largest percentage of convicts was employed under Manufactures in the Penitentiary, Madras, viz., 61-91: Vellore, Vizagapatam and Salem employed 60-64, 52-95 and 49-13, respectively. Among District Jails, Madura employed the largest number.

43. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General, the total receipts amount to Rs. 13,93,678-2-10 of which Rs. 6,89,380-4-2 relate to the sale of quinine pice packets, salt and febrifuge. The difference represents the manufactory receipts which are less by Rs. 3,151-9-7 than the figures furnished by the Accountant-General. This is due to the adjustment of previous years being effected during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 6,803, originally credited under Miscellaneous Jail Receipts and adjusted under the proper heads, has been excluded, and a sum of Rs. 20,010-8-0, being the value of convict labour employed at the jail presses at Vellore, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras and the Central Jail, Cannanore, have been added and exhibited in column 8 of statement No. XII. The cash earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 3,27,285 as against Rs. 3,43,798-12-0 for the year 1921, which is less by Rs. 16,513-12-0. This decline is chiefly due to lack of orders from the consuming departments. The value of goods supplied to the Police, Stationery and Forest Departments declined, when compared with the previous year, by Rs. 1,20,592, owing to smaller orders received, but the intra departmental supplies rose from Rs. 2,24,291 to Rs. 3,79,961. The need for further insistence on Government consuming departments placing their orders with the Jail department is very pressing in order that jail industries can be maintained and employment found for the large number of prisoners in custody. It is indeed surprising that the Retrenchment Committee has failed to deal with this subject which, if carefully investigated, would result in genuine retrenchment and a saving of several lakhs of rupees annually. I consider the time has come for very strong action to be taken by Government in bringing further pressure to bear on heads of departments and compelling the purchase of articles of jail manufacture. It is absurd that the policy of Government in regard to the disposal of jail-made goods should be set aside by individual cranks whenever the spirit moves them to do so. Such

interference should be made impossible. A portion of the khaki dyeing plant has been received and its installation will be taken up during the current official year and enable the Central Jail, Coimbatore, to meet the requirements of the Police department in khaki drill next year. The leather industry at Vellore, which was resuscitated in 1921 in the hope of supplying the requirements in boots, sandals and leather goods generally of the various consuming departments of Government, appears likely to be short lived owing to lack of orders. It will be a serious financial loss to Government and a great blow to the Vellore Jail if this industry has to be closed, and I trust that Government will reconsider the decision to deprive the Jail department of an old established industry in order to find work for a criminal settlement. It should be possible to find suitable employment for persons detained in criminal settlements without interfering with recognized jail industries. Apart from the preparation of quinine pice packets which was taken up during April 1920, the distribution of quinine salts, febrifuge and bye-products was undertaken from April 1922. A special report regarding the stock held by the postmasters on behalf of the Jail department, called for in G.O. No. 116, Mis., Dev., dated the 25th January 1922, will be submitted later, as the matter is under correspondence, the figures furnished by the Postmaster-General being inaccurate. The Alipuram Jail and the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, show minus cash earnings. In the latter case this is more apparent than real, as it will be seen from statement No. XII-A that large amounts of outstandings are due to the Tanjore Borstal Institution not to speak of the raw materials and manufactured articles in stock. In the case of the Alipuram Jail the minus cash earnings shown are more than counterbalanced by the stock of manufactured articles and raw materials on hand, and the outstandings due to the jail. As compared with the previous year, the average earning, calculated on the average number of prisoners sentenced to labour and the average number employed on jail manufactures, fell from Rs. 28-7-0 and Rs. 62-14-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 and Rs. 47-9-0. This is apparently due to more prisoners being employed and a smaller amount realized as cash earnings. Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Salem and Cannanore among central jails, and Cuddalore and Madura among district jails have improved, while the other jails show a decline. Among central jails, Coimbatore shows the highest cash earnings—viz., Rs. 176-11-0 followed by the Penitentiary with Rs. 106-3-0. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, shows the lowest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 13-3-0. Among district jails, Palamcottah shows the highest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 122-8-0 and the District Jail, Berhampur, the lowest.

44. This statement giving the assets of the manufactory department for the year shows that these amounted to Rs. 2,59,689-3-0 against Rs. 2,83,859-6-0 in the previous year. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, shows the largest assets, viz., Rs. 1,30,562-14-0. The Penitentiary and Vellore follow next in order with Rs. 23,619, and Rs. 22,683, respectively. Salem also shows a large asset of Rs. 15,378. Among district jails, Palamcottah stands first as usual. As compared with the previous year, all the jails, except Cannanore, Salem, Tanjore, Palamcottah and Madura show a decrease in assets. This is chiefly due to the large number of prisoners employed on extensive construction works, in connexion with the provision of additional accommodation and petty repairs and in the manufacture of articles for jail consumption; partly also to the decrease in the value of raw materials as a result of fall in prices, and to the economy exercised in limiting the expenditure to actual requirements. Further, owing to the concentration of undertrials at the Cannanore Central Jail the manufactory work there was almost at a standstill. The manufactory operations were seriously handicapped at Coimbatore, Vellore, Trichinopoly and Salem, by the influx of Māppilla rebellion prisoners in large numbers, who, owing to their state of health, disorganized jail routine and hampered industrial progress. With reference to the resolution from the Government of India, Home Department No. F-6, Jails, dated the 19th December 1922, communicated with G.O. No. 217, Law (General), dated the 22nd January 1923, statement No. XII-A which was included in Appendix II to the annual Administration Report has been substituted for statement No. XIII, and shown in Appendix I.

45. The total value of articles manufactured in jails amounted to Rs. 8,70,557-7-4 against Rs. 8,69,175-14-3 and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was only 39.19 as against 47.76.

Statement No. XII-B.

46. Supplies to the value of Rs. 3,79,961 were made to the department itself against Rs. 2,24,291 in 1921. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables and other articles of garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 42,286-15-3 against Rs. 35,516-0-3 in the previous year. Convict labour to the value of Rs. 25,157-5-0 was supplied to the Public Works Department as against Rs. 2,658-8-0 in the year previous. Had even a portion of the jail labour, utilized for purely departmental purposes, been employed otherwise, i.e., for turning out work and material for other consuming departments, the manufactory cash earnings would have been added to greatly. There was really a waste of labour in that a large number of prisoners had to be given trivial departmental jobs to do to keep them employed owing to lack of orders from outside.

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

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and mortality. 47. The following table gives particulars of the sickness and mortality in 1922, 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.
1918	13,375.76	239.20	17.59	9	353	360	59	23.32	26.91
1919	14,098.04	343.60	21.35	48	502	550	2.90	31.18	34.17
1920	15,427.39	293.03	19.05	6	302	308	30	19.37	19.66
1921	13,985.00	274.03	17.14	8	331	339	50	20.71	21.21
1922	24,297.53	742.70	30.44	34	1,196	1,230	1.30	49.02	50.41

The health statistics of the year are very unfavourable and entirely due to the influx of thousands of Māppilla rebels from the Malabar jungles, the majority of whom were riddled with disease—chiefly ankylostomiasis and dysentery.

The admissions to hospital rose from 6,991 to 14,959 and the daily average sick increased from 274.03 to 742.70; the ratio per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital as well as that of average sick advanced from 437.33 to 613.14 and 17.14 to 30.44, respectively. There were 1,230 deaths during the year as compared with 339 in 1921, the ratio per mille being 50.41 against 21.21 in the previous year. This abnormal increase in the mortality is entirely due to the deplorably unhealthy condition in which the Māppilla rebellion prisoners were received into jails during the year.

Of the 1,230 deaths no less than 1,011 are attributable to the Māppillas. Had it not been for these prisoners the mortality rate for the year would have been eminently satisfactory—the ratio per mille working out at 15.28 for all prisoners in custody other than Māppillas—which represents the best statistics for some years past. It is well therefore to realize from the outset that we are dealing with an altogether unprecedented year in regard to health statistics and that the abnormal figures are more a criterion of the standard of health, or rather, want of health, of the Māppilla rebels than of the ordinary prison population of the Presidency.

Of the deaths during the year, 918 were among convicts, 291 among undertrials and 21 among civil and Māppilla State prisoners, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 277, 57 and 5, respectively.

Cholera is accountable for 34 deaths, viz., 28 in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, 1 in the District Jail, Berhampur, and 5 in sub-jails. Influenza continued to prevail in epidemic form during the year and caused no less than 108 deaths, Trichinopoly accounting for 12, Coimbatore 2, Cannanore 31, Alipuram 62, and Palamcottah 1. There were 4 accidental deaths (1 each at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary and Alipuram), one suicide at Salem, and one death by gun-shot wound at Alipuram; 2 deaths occurred out of hospital, one each at Trichinopoly and Salem. Alipuram Jail returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 448, and Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Trichinopoly followed with 128, 114, 55 and 50, respectively. Thirty-six deaths occurred in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, 27 in Vellore, 17 in the Penitentiary, 10 in Vizagapatam and 6 in Bellary. There

were 3 deaths in each of the District Jails at Cuddalore and Berhampur, 2 at Madura and 1 each in the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, and in the District Jail, Palamcottah. It is significant that the high death-rates are recorded by the jails in which the Māppilla rebels were confined. The Civil Jail, Madras, returned a clean mortality sheet. The sub-jails contributed 329 deaths, of which 303 occurred in the Malabar district as against 90 in the previous year.

48. As compared with 1921, the death-rate per mille in the District jails shows a decline from 14.93 to 5.08 during the year while that in the central and sub-jails has increased from 21.40 and 23.74 to 52.50 and 60.55, respectively. The District jails escaped direct Māppilla committals, whereas the central jails, excepting Vizagapatam, and sub-jails in the Malabar area received them and stood the brunt of dealing with their pestilences.

49. This jail was specially set apart for the confinement of convicted Māppilla rebels. The daily average number confined was 4,599.75. The health of the jail was very bad in the first half of the year, but rapidly improved under better organization and control, the sick rate gradually diminishing and the mortality falling to practically normal by the middle of the year and continuing so for the rest of the year. It is not surprising that the jail was unhealthy early in the year as the overcrowding was acute and practically every Māppilla admitted during this period was a sick man in the true sense of the word. They arrived at Bellary famine-stricken, exhausted and riddled with disease. One hundred per cent were infected with hookworm. The entire jail when I first saw it was a vast camp hospital comparable only to a scene in a famine camp stricken with disease. Owing to restricted quarantine and hospital arrangements, as a result of the hurried manner in which the jail was opened and the number of prisoners admitted, which greatly exceeded the number catered for, it was found impossible at the outset to deal adequately with the situation by strict segregation, investigation of individual ailments, and attention to the hundred and one precautionary measures necessary to control and prevent the spread of epidemic disease. It took the jail staff all their time to feed, clothe and house the prisoners and to give special attention to those who were obviously ill, as the staff and establishment at that time were limited. Disease carriers, no doubt, escaped detection in the melee and passed into the jail without prophylactic treatment, but it is questionable if they did much harm. My contention is that the great majority, if not all, of the prisoners who reported sick after admission, with Dysentery at any rate, came to the jail infected with the disease. Chicken-pox, no doubt, spread within the jail more than it otherwise would have done, if efficient quarantine had been possible, but this disease did not appreciably affect the mortality statistics.

There were 448 deaths in all—including 1 death from gun-shot wound, another by injuries caused by a falling beam when a cyclone struck the camp, and two from tuberculosis of the lung debited from the Central Jail, Bellary—385 of which occurred in the first half of the year and 63 in the second half. 239 died of Dysentery, 62 of Influenza, 58 of Pneumonia, 18 of Cerebro-Spinal fever, 15 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 14 of Malaria, 12 of Ankylostomiasis and the remaining of other diseases. The death-rate per mille was 97.40 against 143.71 in the previous year. This jail is now, I am glad to say, healthy, though not entirely free from sporadic cases of Cerebro-Spinal fever. Ample accommodation is available for all in well ventilated pucca buildings rented from the Military Department, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the finest temporary institutions of its kind in India.

50. This jail comes next with a death rate of 69.00 per mille as compared with 16.47 in 1921. The daily average number, confined was 1,854.97. There were 128 deaths (including one from Pulmonary Tuberculosis debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly) as against 24 in the previous year. Of the 128 deaths, 81 relate to Māppilla prisoners. Thirty-six died of Dysentery, 28 of Cholera, 18 of Chronic Nephritis, 12 of Acute Gastro Enteritis and the balance of other diseases. The increased death rate is due to the prevalence of Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel complaints largely imported by Māppilla rebels. The Cholera epidemic will be again referred to when dealing with Statement No. XV.

51. In this jail, the number admitted to hospital increased from 379 to 1,459.

The deaths advanced from 21 to 114 (104 Māppillas and 10 others), and the death-rate from 20.75 to 73.71 per mille. The daily average number confined was 1,546.53. The high sick and mortality rates are due to the fact that the Cannanore Jail was set apart as a clearing centre for Māppilla rebellion prisoners, the idea being to curtail the spread of epidemic diseases—especially bowel complaints—by passing all recently convicted Māppillas through this jail to undergo a preliminary medical quarantine before being transferred to other jails in the Presidency. This scheme necessitated the retention in the jail of all prisoners found to be in bad health, carriers of disease, etc., as only those fit to travel and passed as healthy were allowed to be transferred to other jails. It was inevitable, therefore, for the sick and mortality rates to be much higher than usual. Had this scheme been put into operation from the outset, there is reason to believe that the spread of diseases would have been greatly curtailed and the sick and mortality figures in all Māppilla receiving jails much reduced. Of the 114 deaths, 44 were due to Dysentery, 31 to Influenza, 10 to Ankylostomiasis, and the remaining to other diseases. There was only one case of Cerebro-Spinal fever.

52. The daily average population was 1,114.69. There were 55 deaths in all including 3 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, against 7 in 1921. Of these, 43 were among Māppilla prisoners. Dysentery accounts for 20 deaths, Pneumonia 6, Malaria 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Enteritis 4 each, and the remaining deaths were due to various causes including one suicide by hanging. One prisoner was found dead in his cell one morning and the post mortem examination and the examination of viscera by the Chemical Examiner disclosed no trace of the cause of death. The death-rate increased from 8.87 to 49.34.

53. The number of deaths returned by this jail is 50, of which 9 occurred among Māppillas. The death-rate rose from 7.07 to 29.29, twelve prisoners died of Influenza, 9 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 7 of Pneumonia, 5 of Enteritis, 3 of Malaria and the rest of other causes. An old man suddenly dropped dead after his midday meal due to heart-failure. The sickness and mortality were heavy owing to epidemic Influenza and the admission of Māppilla prisoners in bad health. The daily average number confined was 1,706.85.

54. During the year, 36 deaths were returned by the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, as compared with 39 in 1921. The death-rate per mille declined from 33.48 to 26.64, and would have been still more satisfactory had it not been for the high death-rate amongst Māppillas. Of the 36 deaths, 14 were among Māppilla State Prisoners who were received in a very debilitated state of health. Seven deaths were due to Dysentery, 7 to Enteritis, 3 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 each to Pneumonia and Ankylostomiasis and the remaining to various other causes. There was a case of accidental death by drowning of a prisoner who fell into a well while drawing water in the warders' lines. This well has since been protected.

55. There were 27 deaths, including 2 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, against 25 in 1921, but the death-rate fell from 15.55 to 14.59. Of the 27 deaths, 6 occurred among Māppillas. The mortality statistics must be regarded as favourable considering the number of unhealthy Māppillas admitted during the year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia account for 5 deaths each, Dysentery 2, and the remaining deaths were due to other causes which include one sudden death from rupture of the heart, the result of an accident met with while dragging a cart loaded with stone from the quarry to the jail. The daily average number confined was 1,850.07.

56. At the Penitentiary, the sickness shows a slight increase due to a large number of admissions under chicken-pox, small-pox and measles all of which conditions were raging at the time in Madras and were imported to the jail by new admissions. There were 17 deaths during the year against 13 in 1921 and the death-rate rose from 13.84 to 15.92. Four died of Pneumonia, 3 of Tuberculosis of lungs, two of Chronic Malaria and the remaining of other diseases. The Vizagapatam Central Jail shows a considerable

improvement over the previous year, the number of deaths and the death-rate being 10 and 13.50 against 17 and 25.58 in 1921 respectively. Two died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 of Valvular disease of the heart and the rest of other diseases. It is noteworthy that no Māppillas were admitted to this jail during the year. Among central jails, Bellary did exceedingly well and returned only 6 deaths and the lowest death-rate per mille, viz., 5.27 as compared with 14 and 14.50 respectively in 1921. There was an accidental death in this jail due to the rupture of the enlarged spleen of a convict during a fight with a fellow prisoner.

57. Including the Tanjore Borstal Institution, the total number of deaths in the District Jails, was 10, against 27 in 1921, which is satisfactory. At Cuddalore, there were 3 deaths, including one debited from Trichinopoly; of the remaining two, one died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the other of Pneumonia. Of the 3 deaths at Berhampore, one was debited from the Bellary Central Jail, one was due to Cholera and the other to Bronchitis. At Madura 2 prisoners died of Malaria and acute twisting of the mesentery. Palamcottah and Tanjore account for one death each from Influenza and Tubercle of intestines, respectively.

58. The subsidiary jails returned 329 deaths as compared with 90 in the preceding year, and the death-rate increased from 23.74 to 60.35 due to the admission of starved and diseased Māppilla prisoners whose condition on arrival was very bad in many cases. If the deaths among Māppilla prisoners are excluded, the mortality rate would have been 8.51 only. Of the 329 deaths, 100 occurred among convicts, 228 among undertrials and one among civil prisoners. Malabar alone accounts for 303 deaths, and the remaining 6 occurred in other districts, viz., 3 each in Ganjām, Gōdāvari and Kistna, 2 each in Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura and one each in Vizagapatam, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevely and South Kanara. The remaining districts returned no deaths. One hundred and nine prisoners died of Pneumonia, 66 of Dysentery, 32 of Enteritis, 17 of Colitis, 8 of Tuberculosis, 7 of Ankylostomiasis and 6 of Malaria; the other deaths being due to Cholera, Bronchitis, Heart disease, etc. Three prisoners committed suicide during the year (all undertrials), one in the Amalapuram Sub-Jail (Gōdāvari district) and two in the sub-jails at Hosur and Sankaridrug in the Salem district.

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

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	302	1.51	24	.28	62	.35	309	1.66
Dysentery	79.05	5.95	25.49	1.47	23.81	1.52	107.97	18.76
Malarial fevers	25.60	.57	28.43	.18	29.65	.35	40.95	1.49
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hemoptysis	11.81	4.91	12.19	4.40	9.91	3.01	8.18	2.86
Other tubercular diseases	...	...	1.47	.27	1.51	.27	1.83	.46
Anæmia and Debility	3.87	.09	1.83	...	1.51	.18	2.97	.22
Other general diseases	282.49	16.25	172.84	5.87	149.22	5.58	166.29	8.00
Pneumonia	5.40	1.80	5.69	1.38	5.31	1.77	14.18	5.40
Other respiratory diseases	17.20	.94	26.59	.92	28.64	.70	25.79	.91
Diarrhoea	16.44	1.42	12.75	1.56	15.13	.80	10.12	1.69
Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.	23.43	.19	10.45	...	10.09	...	7.15	.06
All other causes	104.21	4.63	102.88	4.58	110.36	6.11	128.78	5.78
Total	599.61	38.26	400.89	20.91	382.60	20.71	517.25	40.78

60. There were 54 admissions and 29 deaths during the year as compared with 7 admissions and 4 deaths in the previous year. Cholera. Coimbatore accounts for 52 admissions and 28 deaths—22 of the deaths being among Māppillas. Berhampur had one admission and one death and Bellary only one admission. Cholera broke out in the Coimbatore Central Jail in epidemic form in June last, presumably imported by Māppilla prisoners from Malabar. On receipt of the report from the Superintendent on the 23rd June, I

immediately proceeded to Coimbatore and personally attended to the disinfection of the jail and the other preventive measures necessary to control the epidemic—which thereupon ceased. At my request, Major Cruickshank, I.M.S., of the King Institute, Guindy, assisted by an Assistant Surgeon with laboratory equipment, made an investigation into the causation of the epidemic, and at the same time started an enquiry into the prevalence of Enteric fever and Dysentery in the jail. These investigations were completed on the 23rd July, and as regards Cholera, pointed to the contamination of the water-supply as the probable source of infection. The fact that the epidemic ceased after chlorination of the water was commenced under my instructions on June 25th, lent support to the view that the infection was water borne. An epidemic of Gastro-enteritis in May rather masked the onset of the Cholera outbreak, as it was at first thought by the Medical Officer that these cases were somewhat accentuated cases of Gastro-enteritis, especially in view of the fact that the symptoms presented were not altogether typical of Cholera. Had a true diagnosis been arrived at earlier and necessary preventive measures taken at the outset, the disease would have died a natural death. It is regrettable that steps were not taken to deal with the outbreak in its initial stage on the assumption that it was Cholera, as is always wise in such circumstances, and I attribute the lack of initiative in this to the fact that the medical management of the jail was largely in the hands of the medical subordinates owing to the non-attendance of the Medical Officer who was laid up with Malaria. Major Cruickshank's investigation brought to light the presence of a Cholera carrier in the kitchen, but it was thought that he had had no influence on the epidemic, though he undoubtedly would have been a possible source of infection if he had been allowed to continue to work as a cook. Such a case can only be discovered by laboratory methods, and, realizing the importance of having well-equipped clinical laboratories in connexion with central jails, I am obtaining the necessary equipment out of a donation generously placed at my disposal by the Indian Red Cross Society. A prisoner undergoing quarantine in the Central Jail, Bellary, was attacked with Cholera, but owing to the prompt steps taken, the patient was cured and further spread of the disease prevented. Cholera was prevalent at the time in the vicinity of the jail. A sporadic case occurred in the District Jail, Berhampur, which proved fatal.

61. The admissions and deaths have greatly increased, viz., from 292 and 18, to 1,888 and 328, respectively, as also the ratios of admissions and deaths from 25.54 and 1.59 to 107.97 and 18.76, respectively. The increase is entirely due to the large number of Māppilla rebels admitted, many of them old and infirm, who were infected with the disease. The high mortality was unavoidable. The Director of the King Institute carried out an investigation into the causes of the prevalence of this and other diseases in the Alipuram and Cannanore Jails, where the admission and death-rates were very high, and found both the amoebic and bacillary types of Dysentery represented, although the latter type was more common. It was found that a large proportion of the cases were Dysentery relapses occurring in those who had suffered from Dysentery previous to admission to jail, and that a great many latent cases existed which were acting as potential carriers of the disease within the jail. The extremely debilitated state of the majority of Māppilla prisoners due to the condition under which they had been forced to live prior to capture, predisposed to a high dysentery rate before admission. There was no evidence of a purely local epidemic arising within the jails. Working on the lines laid down by Major Cunningham, viz., (1) a thorough search for latent cases amongst the normal jail population by means of the macroscopic test, (2) Isolation and examination of all new admissions, (3) Isolation and treatment of all latent cases discovered, (4) Not allowing latent cases to have anything to do with cooking or distribution of food and water, (5) Strict isolation of all dysentery convalescents until proved healthy, the bowel disease rate fell rapidly, and within a few weeks Dysentery was well under control and the jail population protected from the possibility of infection by latent "carriers" of the disease. These prophylactic measures were instituted in all jails with very gratifying results, and the department is under a debt of gratitude to the King Institute for the very able and generous assistance afforded at all times when called upon for expert advice.

The Alipuram jail had 239 deaths, Cannanore 32, Coimbatore 31, Salem 20, Rajahmundry 4 and Vellore 2.

62. The admission and the death-rate advanced from 26.55 and 35 to 40.95 and 1.49, respectively. There were in all 26 deaths, Alipuram alone accounting for 14, Salem 5, Trichinopoly 3, the Penitentiary 2 and Rajahmundry and Madura 1 each. The large number of deaths is chiefly due to Mappillas who had contracted the disease in the jungles of Malabar prior to admission to jails.

63. The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis and the deaths therefrom increased from 112 and 34 to 143 and 50. The ratios per mille work out to 8.18 and 2.86 as compared with 9.91 and 3.01 respectively in the year preceding. The disease was fairly widespread, as Tanjore and Madura are the only jails that were free from it during the year. Alipuram jail returned 15 deaths out of 18 admissions, Trichinopoly 9 and Vellore 5. Four deaths occurred in Salem, 3 each in Rajahmundry, Coimbatore and the Penitentiary, 2 each in Cannanore, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore, and one each in Bellary and Berhampur. The special wards at Trichinopoly and Bellary for the treatment of selected cases of the disease were taken full advantage of. The scheme for the construction of a Tuberculosis jail at Madanapalle has been postponed for lack of funds, but in view of the large number of Tuberculosis cases requiring segregation, as a result of the rise in population, it has been necessary to add to the special accommodation at Bellary, where an additional ward is now under erection.

64. There were 52 admissions and 4 deaths during the year. Salem records two deaths, followed by Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly with one each.

65. Admissions and deaths as compared with 1921 rose from 60 and 20 to 247 and 96, respectively, and the ratios per mille also advanced. Like Tubercular diseases, this disease was widespread in all jails except Tanjore, Madura and Berhampur, and the rise in the admission and mortality rates is due to the large number of old and weak Mappillas affected. Alipuram had a large share of admissions and deaths, viz., 123 and 53, respectively. Coimbatore returned 9 deaths, Trichinopoly and Salem 6 each, Cannanore 5, the Penitentiary 4, Vellore 3, Rajahmundry and Bellary 2 each, and Cuddalore 1.

66. There was a slight increase in the number of admissions from 171 to 177; the number of deaths and the mortality rate have also advanced from 9 and .80 to 19 and 1.09, respectively. Salem had 7 deaths, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore 5 each, and Rajahmundry and Cannanore 1 each. Diarrhoea as a diagnosis is generally discouraged.

67. During the year, there were 191 admissions and 18 deaths under this head. In the Alipuram jail, 93 prisoners were admitted of whom 12 died. At Cannanore 41 were admitted and 3 died. There was one death in each of the Central jails at Vellore and Vizagapatam. Hookworm investigation is systematically carried out as a matter of routine in all jails. Every endeavour is made to keep pace with the hookworm enquiry and to follow up to date methods of control and treatment. As a result of the investigations made during the year, 67.75 per cent of the prisoners examined were found to be infected against 55.28 in the previous year—the increase being due to the large number of Mappilla prisoners admitted to jails during the year, of whom 100 per cent were found to be actually infected with hookworm. All prisoners infected are put through a curative course of treatment, and prophylactic measures are adopted to prevent re-infection.

68. In the Alipuram jail sporadic cases of this disease occurred during the year. There were 22 cases in all and 18 deaths. The disease was confined to new arrivals in the last few cases. There was one admission and one death in the Central Jail, Cannanore. The outbreak of the disease at Alipuram was probably an expression of overcrowding above the limits of safety under conditions favourable to the spread of infection, as it has been definitely proved that overcrowding is a sure precursor of Cerebro-

spinal Fever. Steps were taken to reduce overcrowding, as far as possible, by improving ventilation and spacing out prisoners in barracks at night.

69. There were 52 admissions and seven deaths from Enteric Fever. The Alipuram Jail had a large share of admissions, viz., 26, but there were only three deaths. Fourteen prisoners were admitted, but only one died, in the Coimbatore Central Jail. The two admissions in the Cannanore Central Jail proved fatal.

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

70. Of the 918 convicts who died during the year under review, no fewer than 677 (including 100 in sub-jails) died within six months of admission as compared with 185 in 1921. It is worthy of note that of this number no less than 129 prisoners died within a month of their admission. The ratio of deaths per mille of average number works out to 75.42 against 33.22 in the previous year. These figures are significant of the miserable state of health in which prisoners were admitted to jails during the year. Of the 577 deaths in the central and district jails, Alipuram records the largest number, viz., 356, followed by Coimbatore with 67, Cannanore 49, Salem 41, Trichinopoly 23, Vellore 18, Rajahmundry 7, and the Penitentiary, Bellary and Vizagapatam 3 each, the District Jails together contributing 7.

Of the remaining deaths, 149 occurred among prisoners who had spent between 6 and 12 months in jail, 42 among prisoners who had been in jail for periods between one and two years, and 36 for periods between two and seven years, while 14 prisoners died after remaining in jail for over seven years as compared with three in the preceding year.

71. Of the 18,836 convicts discharged from Central and District jails during the year, 13,242 or 70.30 per cent gained weight and 1,568 or 8.33 per cent lost weight. The ratios of "gained weight" and "lost weight" in the preceding year were 66.64 and 10.99, respectively. The percentage of convicts who neither gained nor lost weight fell from 22.37 to 21.37. Though some jails have exceeded the average percentage under "lost weight", the figure 8.33 for jails collectively is the lowest on record for several years past. Berhampur had the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 17.91, and was followed by Palamcottah, Rajahmundry and Coimbatore with 13.75, 12.44 and 11.78, respectively. As compared with the previous year, the majority of jails show an improvement in the proportion of men who lost weight. Cuddalore, like last year, shows the lowest percentage, viz., 2.86, followed by Trichinopoly with 3.55, and Bellary with 3.76.

72. (1) The majority of Jails have to depend upon wells for their water-supply, and all wells are periodically cleaned and hanked. Drinking water is sterilized by chlorination, and an automatic drip system of chlorination has been instituted at Coimbatore, which has proved so successful that other Jails have been advised to adopt it. At Vellore, the water-supply was found to be insufficient for all purposes, so a kite motion pump was obtained and fitted to a well situated outside the Jail for providing water for bathing and laundry purposes. This has relieved the situation considerably. The installation of an oil engine in connexion with the well in No. 2 garden at the Coimbatore Central Jail was carried out during the year, and the well supply linked up with the Jail. This has done a great deal to ease the water difficulty experienced in previous years and enabled the Jail to take its part in dealing with an unusually large population. The Coimbatore Jail annexe receives its water-supply from a well situated some five miles distant at Ramanathapuram—the water being pumped through a pipe line by an oil engine. Various improvements were carried out to this well and the distribution system during the year to insure a regular supply. At Cannanore, a duplicating pumping plant was provided and an engine shed constructed. With a view to improving the drinking water-supply at the Central Jail, Salem, Government have sanctioned the provision of pumps for the oil engines attached to the two wells now in use, and this work is now in progress. The water-supply for the Alipuram Jail is obtained from two sources—the Alipuram tank and an artesian well in the Cantonment area. The Alipuram tank is the main supply and is situated about 4½ miles from the Jail. From this tank, the water flows through

an open channel to the Fort ditch, half a mile from the Jail. From the Fort ditch the water is pumped through jewel filters to overhead settling tanks, and from these it is distributed to the Jail by gravity. The piped water distribution scheme within the Jail was improved during the year and water is now available at various centres throughout the Jail. The whole water distribution system now existing in the Jail was originally erected by the Military Department, but the entire plant was purchased by the Jail Department from the Military authorities at a cost of Rs. 25,000. If the Jail becomes a permanent institution it will be necessary to consider the laying of a pipe from the Alipuram tank to the Fort ditch or the Jail direct, to avoid waste from absorption and contamination of the supply between the tank and the Jail. Work was started during the year linking up the artesian well, mentioned above, with the Bellary Central Jail. This scheme, it is hoped, will provide the Jail with a really good water-supply for drinking and culinary purposes. The question of improving the water-supply and its distribution by means of pipes and hydrants in the District Jail at Palamecottah is in the hands of the Public Works Department, and a portion of the work will be carried out during the current year. At Madura, 2 cisterns for chlorinating water for drinking purposes were constructed; and at Berhampur, the piped distribution of the municipal supply within the jail was completed.

(2) The construction of new fly-proof modern kitchens in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore and Bellary was completed and the kitchens brought into use. Several improvements were carried out to the kitchen in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and a covered passage provided for convenience during the monsoon. At Tanjore, the range in the main kitchen was reconstructed. The civil debtors' kitchen in the District Jail, Cuddalore, was made fly proof. The construction of a new fly proof kitchen in the Berhampur District Jail is still in progress and will be completed during the current year. Fly proof cooling and vegetable cutting rooms were provided in the Alipuram Jail as annexes to the main kitchen.

(3) Large double chambered model destructors were erected for night soil disposal at the following jails:—Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Salem and Alipuram. Smaller single chambered destructors for hospital and quarantine purposes were built at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and Cuddalore. The disposal of night soil by incineration has been brought into force in several jails and is working admirably, and I desire to provide destructors for all jails so that night soil can be incinerated as a matter of routine during the fly season and when bowel diseases are prevalent, trenching being resorted to only when health conditions are satisfactory. Additional sanitary latrines were constructed during the year in the jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Salem, Alipuram, Palamecottah, Madura, and in the Borstal Institution, Tanjore. Cage or night latrines were affixed to several of the association blocks in the jails at Vellore, Salem, Cannanore, Trichinopoly and Madura, chiefly in connexion with the new buildings constructed for excess population. Latrines were rendered fly proof in the Cuddalore and Berhampur District Jails and an additional latrine was completed in this respect in the Cannanore Central Jail. The fly-proofing of latrines in the Salem Central Jail was in progress at the end of the year. Ejector trucks were fitted to the female enclosures of the Rajahmundry and Cannanore Central Jails. Many of the jails were supplied during the year with sanitary fittings in the shape of utensils.

(4) A drain was constructed for the dyeshop in the Coimbatore Central Jail. At Cannanore, the storm water drains around seven central blocks were cemented. A special drain was built in the Bellary Central Jail in connexion with the cumby washing cistern. A septic tank for dealing with sullage water, was constructed in the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, and provided with side cistern and drains. At Madura, the construction of a masonry drain was completed, and drains built around the kitchen in the civil debtors' yard. Repairs were effected in all jails to drains, where necessary, in connexion with the annual repairs.

(5) The Central Laundry system was instituted in all jails, and in this connexion Sanitary Dhoby Ghats with boilers were constructed, in the Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Salem, Palamecottah and Madura jails, and at the Penitentiary, Madras.

Thresh Steam Disinfectors were supplied to the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Alipuram, the latter jail being provided with two. These disinfectors have filled a much felt want, and it is hoped to supply the remaining Central and District jails with one each as funds permit. At the Penitentiary, the bathing platforms in the Convict Warders' block and Close Prison were provided with cubicles to permit of bathing in privacy. A clinical laboratory was constructed in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and various improvements carried out in connexion with the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

At Cannanore, the floors of all the main association barracks including the sleeping pials, were put into thorough repair and recemented; and a medical examination room built in the quarantine enclosure. The Isolation Hospital in this jail was made self-contained in every respect and a contact shed with accommodation for 50 prisoners built in the vicinity. At Bellary, cemented sleeping pials were constructed in the quarantine cells; and bathing platforms with cisterns erected in the close prison and main jail. At Vizagapatam, the Hospital compound was enclosed by palisading; the moulding platform in the main kitchen covered with iron sheeting; and cemented sleeping pials erected in all cells. The annexes, providing accommodation for 2,202 excess prisoners, in connexion with the jails at Coimbatore, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem were built and arranged on up-to-date lines, and fulfilled their purpose admirably. In the Coimbatore Jail, the annexe consisted of buildings belonging to the Police Recruits, School, but the kitchens, latrines, etc., all had to be reconstructed and the buildings generally made adaptable for jail purposes. The buildings in connexion with the annexes at Cannanore, Vellore and Trichinopoly are all semi-permanent in character, while those at Salem are permanent. The improvements carried out in the Alipuram Jail are too numerous to mention in this report—it is sufficient to say that the jail was converted during the year into a model of its kind.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

73. On the last day of 1922, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 20,505 prisoners as compared with 15,269 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Alipuram Jails where additional accommodation was provided for confining Mappilla prisoners. Annexes to accommodate 500 prisoners each were constructed in connexion with the Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem Central Jails, and by the end of the year additional accommodation had been provided in these jails for 459, 320, 438 and 500 Mappilla prisoners, respectively, while the Police Recruit School at Coimbatore, with accommodation for 485 prisoners, was placed at the disposal of the Jail Department in March 1922. The increase by 8 in the hospital accommodation in the Bellary Central Jail is due to the fencing in of the verandah of the tubercular ward with barbed wire for additional patients. Two rooms which originally accommodated 21 convict warders and 5 civil debtors were, however, converted into grain-grinding and sifting rooms which resulted in a decrease in the total accommodation of the jail by 18. At the beginning of the year, the Alipuram Jail was located in temporary huts and tents, but owing to the unsuitability of the accommodation for Mappillas, during the hot weather months, it was decided to move into the Plassey barracks which were lying vacant at the time. A cyclone, meantime, demolished the camp portion of the jail, and necessitated the immediate occupation of the barracks. The British Station and Family Hospitals were taken over temporarily for the use of the sick, but were vacated later in the year to provide barrack and hospital accommodation for British Troops. These changes increased the accommodation from 2,900 to 5,850, and afforded better facilities for the housing and treatment of the Mappilla convicts. The accommodation in this jail can be greatly increased, if necessary, by bringing into use certain buildings now unoccupied and those of the huts which withstood the cyclone. The accommodation in the Palamecottah District Jail increased from 473 to 489 on the completion of the remaining extramural quarantine cells. Two additional cells were constructed in the District Jail, Berhampur, for condemned prisoners. With the exception of the Tanjore Borstal Institution, there

was overcrowding in all the jails in the early part of the year until the Alipuram Jail was developed, on the lines indicated above, and the various annexes and special sub-jails opened. During the period of overcrowding, the excess prisoners were accommodated in tents, verandahs of blocks, workshops and in temporary sheds.

74. Seven hundred and twenty-seven visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors against 509 in the previous year. The increase is due to the large number of visits by individual visitors as a result of the roster arranged by the Chairman of the Visiting Board of each jail whereby a member of the Board visits the jail weekly. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the District Jail at Berhampur. The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp visited the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary Cantonment (Alipuram), Vizagapatam, Madras and the Borstal Institution, Tanjore. The Alipuram Jail was visited by all the Ministers. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, in addition, paid a visit to the Borstal Institution, Tanjore. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the jails at Vellore, Salem, Alipuram and Palamcottah. The Director of Public Health paid visits to the jails at Vellore, Cannanore, Alipuram, Cuddalore and the Tanjore Borstal Institution. The Coimbatore Central Jail was visited twice by the Deputy Director of Public Health. The Director of Industries paid a visit to the Tanjore Borstal Institution. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu paid the largest number of visits, viz., 53, and deserves special mention for the keen interest taken by him in prison management. He was largely instrumental in quelling a hunger strike in the Berhampur District Jail, which was organized by non-co-operation prisoners who were causing a lot of trouble and anxiety in the jail at the time. M.R.Ry. Santha Sivappa Garu of Bellary, A. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., of Rajahmundry, and Mr. S. B. Palit of Berhampur paid 19, 16 and 15 visits, respectively. Among lady visitors, Mrs. G. N. Adityashayya and Mrs. Nolting paid 15 visits each to the Central Jail, Vellore, and the District Jail, Madras. At Cannanore, Mrs. K. N. Mistry paid 7 visits. M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Ayya Garu, District Munsif, Vizagapatam, attended the Central Jail on Sundays and delivered lectures on religious and moral subjects. Similar visits were made in all other jails by non-official gentlemen interested in the welfare of prisoners and our thanks are due to them all for their good work.

75. Major Maconachie, while acting for me, inspected the Penitentiary, Madras, the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the Sub-Jail, Nellore, and visited the Alipuram Jail and the Reformatory School at Chingleput. I inspected all the Central Jails and the District Jails at Palamcottah, Madras and Berhampur, as also the Special Sub-Jails at Russellkonda, Koraput, Calicut, Mangalore, the Huzur Sub-Jail at Calicut, and the Cantonment and Fort Sub-Jails at Cannanore, and visited the Sub-Jails at Tirur, Trichinopoly, Coonoor, Manjeri, Malappuram, Ottapattam, Aska, Vizianagram, Salur, Jeypore, Nowrangapur, Pottanghi and Bimlipatam. Special visits were also paid by me to all the Central Jails, except Rajahmundry, and to the District Jail, Cuddalore, the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, the Huzur and Special Sub-Jails at Calicut. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Lunatic Asylums at Calicut and Waltair. Of the 322 sub-jails, 198 were inspected by District Magistrates, 565 by Divisional Magistrates and 344 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,232 against 1,060 in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

I accompanied the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp to Simla in the month of July to attend a conference convened by the Government of India—the outcome of which was the creation of a special division for the treatment of certain prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment in whose case, owing to status, education, habits of life and nature of offence committed, a less severe prison régime is indicated. We took the opportunity when passing through Bombay and Poona to visit the House of Correction and Common Prison and the Yeravada Central Jail.

76. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 3,81,019 during the year as compared with Rs. 2,61,362 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to the construction of annexes in certain jails.

improvements to the Alipuram Jail buildings, and to the opening of new sub-jails in the Malabar district. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,43,965 was spent by the Public Works Department, including Rs. 1,68,377 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. 37,054 against Rs. 35,696 in 1921. The increase in expenditure under petty construction and repairs was unavoidable and due to necessary works undertaken in the Alipuram and other Central Jails. The total expenditure on account of sub-jails was Rs. 28,895 as compared with Rs. 18,147 in the previous year.

77. 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 the jails and in my office were written up to the close of the year. The re-arrangement of all records in my office was carried out during the year.

78. The salient features of the year are:—

- (1) Marked rise in prison population of all classes of prisoners and a larger daily average population.
- (2) A large number of selected Mappilla prisoners released under the orders of Government and a large number transported.
- (3) An increase in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted.
- (4) A fall in the number of juveniles admitted.
- (5) A substantial reduction in the number of escapes.
- (6) A slight increase in the number of jail offences and in the punishments awarded, coupled with a decline in the number of cases of corporal punishment.
- (7) An increase in the number of convicts employed as prison officers, and a decline in the number of reductions and other punishments awarded to this class.
- (8) An increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head.
- (9) A decline in the cash earnings and in the total assets of the Manufactory Department.
- (10) Increase in the number of deaths and the mortality rate owing to large admissions of Mappilla prisoners heavily infected with disease.
- (11) An increase in the number of prisoners who gained weight and a decrease in the number who lost weight.
- (12) An increase in the number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors.
- (13) An increase in the total accommodation in Central and District Jails.

Matters of administrative importance.

79. The principal events of importance are:—

- (1) The conversion of the Mappilla Camp Jail at Bellary into a semi-permanent modern jail with accommodation for 5,850 prisoners.
- (2) The opening of several special sub-jails in the Malabar District for Mappilla undertrials and the provision of extra accommodation for 2,202 convicted prisoners in the Central Jails at Coimbatore, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem.
- (3) The concentration of non-co-operation prisoners in the District Jail, Cuddalore.
- (4) The concentration of Mappilla adolescents under modified Borstal treatment in the District Jail, Palamcottah.
- (5) The commitment of civil prisoners of the North and South Arcot, Bellary and Cuddapah districts to the Civil Jail, Madras, and of civil prisoners of the Malabar district to the Mangalore Sub-Jail.
- (6) The appointment of habitual prisoners as convict night watchmen over other habituals.
- (7) The electrification of the Alipuram Jail.
- (8) The supply of uniform to matrons.
- (9) The extension of the remission rules to prisoners confined in the Special Sub-Jails under the Inspector-General's control.

- (10) The abolition of ankle rings and substitution of breast tickets for neck tickets.
- (11) The issue of private clothing to prisoners while on transfer.
- (12) The introduction of the Star Class system of classification.
- (13) The grant of increased subsistence allowance to prisoners on release.
- (14) The introduction of a new and distinctive dress for habituals.
- (15) The issue of long trousers to Muhammadan prisoners on religious grounds.
- (16) The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent to the Alipuram Jail.
- (17) Revision of the scales of pay of the Jail executive staff and certain other officers.
- (18) The appointment of a Manufactory Deputy Jailer and a special quinine staff at the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (19) The introduction in the Penitentiary, Madras, of the supply of quinine in bulk in addition to pice packets.
- (20) The grant of enhanced house-rent allowances to the Penitentiary staff.
- (21) Direct recruitment for the post of Jailer.
- (22) The revision of the rules in the Jail Manual, on the recommendation of the Jail Committee relating to—
- (i) Provision of sleeping berths,
 - (ii) Conditional release of prisoners to civil hospitals for treatment in specific cases,
 - (iii) Revision of the scale of medical equipment in Jails,
 - (iv) Training of hospital orderlies,
 - (v) Raising the minimum superficial and cubical space to be allowed for each prisoner in a ward.

80. The strength of the warder establishment at the end of the year, including temporary warders employed in the Alipuram Jail and in Jail annexes on account of increase of population, was 1,462. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,157 against 1,587 in the preceding year. Eight warders were prosecuted and 87 were dismissed the service. The services of 101 were dispensed with, and 66 were reduced. The other forms of punishments were—warnings 215, extra duty and loss of duty 250, fine and stoppage of pay 645, black marks 236 and other punishments 449. One Jailer was reduced to the grade of Deputy Jailer for lack of initiative in connexion with the Mappilla riot in the Cannanore Central Jail, but he died before the order was given effect to. An acting Jailer was reverted to his permanent appointment as Deputy Jailer for suspicious conduct in connexion with the escape of a Punjabi prisoner from the Bellary Central Jail. The services of the Jailer and the Storekeeper at the Central Jail, Vellore, were dispensed with in connexion with serious shortages in the leather industry; and two clerks were dismissed for inefficiency and neglect of duty.

81. The officers of the department, including the senior members of my office staff, carried out their duties very efficiently during the year and showed themselves capable of dealing with an unusually heavy burden of work and responsibility in a cheerful spirit. The strain which the staff have undergone during the period under review has been great, and I desire to place on record my deep appreciation of the good services rendered by one and all. Mr. Greenwood is deserving of special mention for the general excellence of his work in organizing and developing the Alipuram Jail. Mr. Clements, as usual, did well at Coimbatore and was indefatigable at all times in forwarding the interests of his charge. Mr. Snow had a difficult task at Cannanore and managed his jail very creditably. Major Anderson, at Vellore, did a lot of good work in a quiet way, and deserves credit for his health and mortality statistics which are favourable in spite of the admission of a large number of unhealthy Mappillas. The subordinate officers, with a few exceptions, worked well, and the most promising of them have been promoted or placed on a selected list for early promotion. The Medical officers of jails and their subordinates, especially

those of the jails set apart for Mappilla admissions, had a particularly trying and anxious time of it during the year and carried out their onerous duties very creditably on the whole. It is little realized what a vast amount of medical work there is to be done in a jail—especially in times of stress such as we have just come through—and I desire to express my indebtedness to the medical staff of the department for their able assistance and co-operation. Deputy Jailer Towers, who was specially mentioned in my previous report for commendable behaviour in connexion with the outbreak in the Cannanore Jail in December 1921, was awarded the Indian Order of Merit of the Civil Division. The Indian honours of Khan Sahib and Rao Sahib were conferred recently on Muhammad Kutb-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, the Superintendent of the District Jail, Madura, and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, my office manager, for long and faithful service in the department—while I was granted the C.I.E. These honours were much appreciated by the department as a whole.

Annual Reports of
Superintendents of Cen-
tral Jails.

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

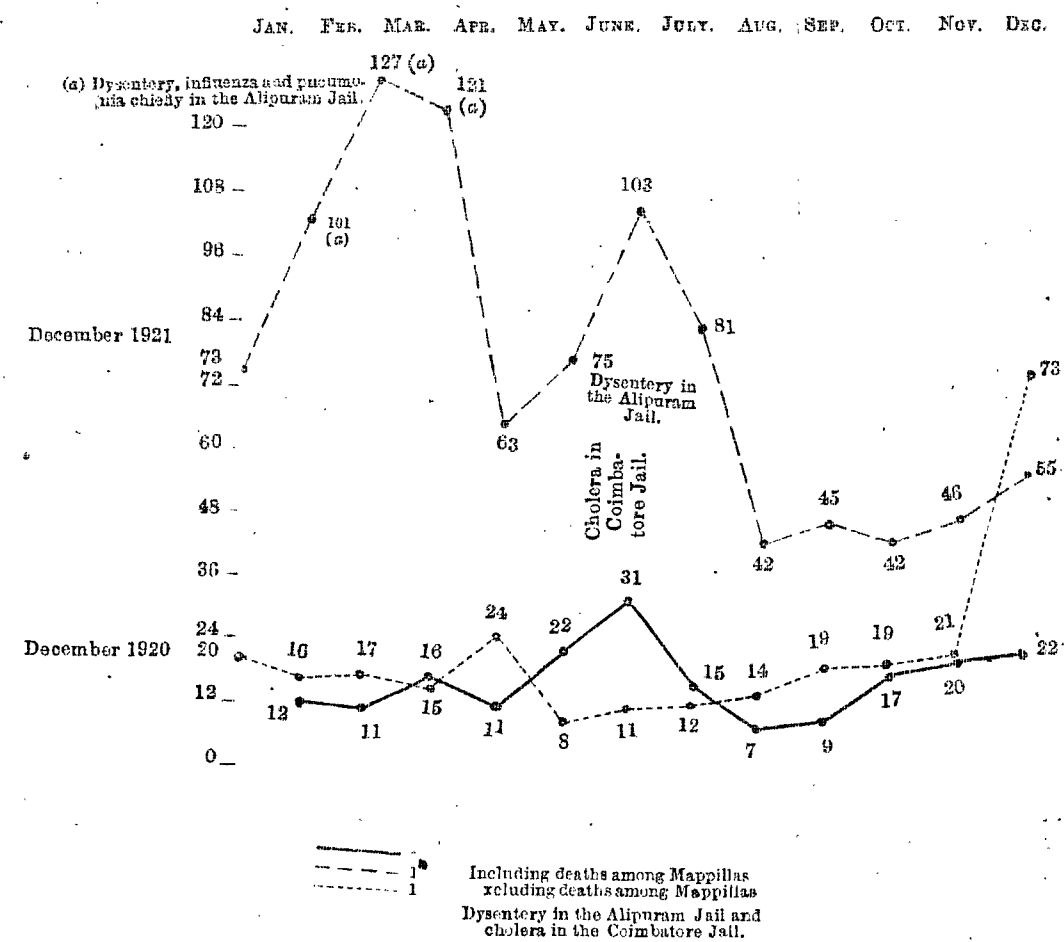
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Chart showing deaths in the jails of the Madras Presidency during 1921 and 1922



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	1,227	76	1,303	3,097	193	3,290	4,324	269	4,593
		Under-trial	6	...	6	119	2	121	125	2	127
		Civil	18	...	19	234	2	236	253	2	255
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,494	113	1,607	3,701	263	3,964	5,195	376	5,571
		Under-trial	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6
		Civil	37	...	37	61	...	61	98	...	98
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	1,576	...	1,576	2,638	...	2,638	4,214	...	4,214
		Under-trial	36	...	36	71	...	71	107	...	107
		Civil	105	...	105	690	...	690	795	...	795
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	1,144	3	1,147	2,867	14	2,881	4,107	17	4,124
		Under-trial	514	...	514	424	7	431	988	7	995
		Civil	119	...	119	910	...	910	1,029	...	1,029
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts	1,021	4	1,025	2,256	66	2,322	3,277	70	3,347
		Under-trial	43	3	46	1,018	32	1,050	1,066	35	1,101
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	727	22	749	3,679	15	3,694	4,401	37	4,438
		Under-trial	681	...	681	4,634	8	4,642	5,315	8	5,323
		Civil	69	...	69	155	...	155	215	...	215
Salem	Do.	Convicts	723	...	723	1,843	...	1,843	2,371	...	2,371
		Under-trial	34	...	34	341	...	341	375	...	375
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	1,143	...	1,143	2,219	...	2,219	3,367	...	3,367
		Under-trial	2	...	2	150	...	150	152	...	152
		Civil	3	...	3	60	...	60	63	...	63
Alipuram	Jail	Convicts	3,088	...	3,088	5,187	...	5,187	8,275	...	8,275
		Under-trial	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	555	...	555	749	...	749	1,304	...	1,304
		Under-trial	5	...	5	376	14	381	281	14	295
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal Institution.	Special Jail for adolescents.	Convicts	329	...	329	405	...	405	534	...	534
		Under-trial	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	District Jail	Convicts	336	...	336	1,148	...	1,148	1,431	...	1,431
		Under-trial	7	...	7	83	...	83	90	...	90
		Civil	42	...	42	92	...	92	134	...	134
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	334	...	334	1,955	...	1,955	1,442	...	1,442
		Under-trial	42	...	42	429	7	436	471	7	478
		Civil	45	...	45	266	...	266	311	...	311
Madara	Do.	Convicts	375	10	385	1,577	91	1,668	1,952	101	2,053
		Under-trial	73	4	77	576	21	597	649	25	674
		Civil	82	...	82	1,455	...	1,455	1,547	...	1,547
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts	198	2	200	689	4	693	897	6	903
		Under-trial	18	...	18	204	3	207	222	3	225
		Civil	8	...	8	16	...	16	24	...	24
Total Central and District Jails		Convicts	14,343	220	14,563	53,010	616	53,626	47,816	876	48,692
		Under-trial	1,003	7	1,010	8,347	94	8,441	9,118	103	9,221
		Civil	520	...	520	2,050	...	2,050	2,470	...	2,470
Total			15,866	237	16,103	63,407	712	64,119	59,404	979	60,383
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	20	...	20	359	...	359	379	...	379
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	1,029	12	1,041	41,068	1,160	42,228	42,098	1,178	43,276
		Under-trial	5,191	54	5,245	62,039	1,618	63,657	65,123	1,676	66,799
		Civil	19	...	19	406	...	406	425	...	425
Total			6,239	78	6,317	103,513	2,778	106,291	107,646	2,854	110,500
Grand total		Convicts	15,372	232	15,604	74,478	1,876	76,354	69,904	2,034	71,938
		Under-trial	6,190	61	6,251	70,386	1,712	72,098	75,000	1,777	76,813
		Civil	559	...	559	2,715	...	2,715	3,274	...	3,274
Total			22,121	293	22,414	147,579	3,664	151,243	148,178	3,811	151,989
Total for 1921			15,059	190	15,249	109,099	3,467	112,566	104,099	4,207	108,306

SUMMARY

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

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.
3,203	187	3,390	1,121	82	1,203	1,200.84	79.58	1,280.43	1,271.63	79.85	1,351.48
122	2	124	3	...	3	7.43	.15	7.58			
157	2	159	96	...	96	63.36	.11	63.47	1,728.57	121.50	1,850.07
3,181	263	3,444	2,014	113	2,127	1,718.88	121.50	1,840.38			
6	...	6	...	...	...	32	...	32	1,700.85	...	1,706.85
97	...	97	1	...	1	9.37	...	9.37			
2,501	...	2,501	1,713	...	1,713	1,610.30	...	1,610.30	1,851.37	3.80	1,851.37
106	...	106	1	...	1	6.38	...	6.38			
646	...	646	149	...	149	90.07	...	90.07	1,062.39	5.74	1,068.13
2,492	14	2,506	1,615	3	1,618	1,525.90	2.90	1,528.80			
884	6	890	54	1	55	18.27	.70	18.97	1,114.69	...	1,114.69
872	...	872	157	...	157	126.20	...	126.20			
2,322	67	2,389	945	3	948	1,025.83	4.64	1,030.47	1,530.59	15.94	1,546.53
1,024	31	1,055	42	1	43	36.44	1.10	37.54			
...	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	12	1,139.52	...	1,139.52
3,062	21	3,083	1,944	16	1,960	910.59	14.53	925.12			
5,314	7	5,321	1	1	2	0.37	1.41	604.35	1,114.69	...	1,114.69
215	...	215	...	...	...	16.3	...	16.3			
1,013	...	1,013	1,358	...	1,358	1,080.85	...	1,080.85	4,599.75	...	4,599.75
393	...	393	37	...	37	33.84	...	33.84			
2,259	...	2,259	1,108	...	1,108	1,118.55	...	1,118.55	740.54	.34	740.88
122	...	122	30	...	30	14.1	...	14.1			
51	...	51	12	...	12	6.81	...	6.81	404.37	...	404.37
3,593	...	3,593	4,772	...	4,772	4,598.83	...	4,598.83			
15	...	15	...	...	...	62	...	62	1,139.52	...	1,139.52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
531	...	531	773	...	773	721.47	...	721.47	1,530.59	15.94	1,546.53
218	13	231	63	1	64	19.07	.34	19.41			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404.37	...	404.37
376	...	376	358	...	358	403.78	...	403.78			
...	...	...	1	...	1	.59	...	.59	381.38	...	381.38
1,159	...	1,159	325	...	325	365.17	...	365.17			
87	...	87	3	...	3	6.58	...	6.58	400.80	.55	401.35
134	...	134	...	...	...	9.63	...	9.63			
1,076	...	1,076	373	...	373	329.21	...	329.21	501.99	19.66	521.65
431	7	441	37	...	37	37.08	.55	37.58			
219	...	219	71	...	71	34.56	...	34.56	257.88	.51	258.39
1,543	85	1,628	469	16	485	394.9	18.09	412.99			
603	25	628	46	...	46	45.16	1.57	46.73	18,692.32	247.69	18,940.01
476	...	476	71	...	71	62.83	...	62.83			
693	6	699	194	...	194	240.65	.38	241.03	18,940.01	24.17	24.17
214	3	217	8	...	8	15.16	.13	15.29			
20	...	20	4	...	4	2.07	...	2.07	5,334.88	98.47	5,433.35
28,024	613	29,567	18,422	233	18,655	17,244.95	241.63	17,486.58			
9,447	97	9,544	326	4	330	1,255.52	5.95	1,261.47	24,051.37	346.16	24,397.53
2,908	2	2,910	562	...	562	421.85	.11	421.96			
41,310	742	42,052	19,310	237	19,547	18,092.32	247.69	18,340.01	24,051.37	346.16	24,397.53
328	...	328	51	...	51	24.17	...	24.17			
41,210	1,153	42,363	878	19	897	1,260.89	30.81	1,291.70	15,618.24	367.36	15,985.60
61,527	1,615	63,142	3,096	61	3,157	4,035.77	67.66	4,103.43			
329	...	329	96	...	96	38.22	...	38.22	24,051.37	346.16	24,397.53
103,066	2,738	105,804	4,670	80	4,750	5,334.88	98.47	5,433.35			
70,181	1,796	71,930	19,300	252	19,552	18,505.84	272.44	18,778.28	24,051.37	346.16	24,397.53
71,014	1,712	72,726	4,022	65	4,087	5,061.29	73.61	5,134.90			
3,565	2	3,567	709	...	709	484.24	.11	484.35	24,051.37	346.16	24,397.53
144,713	3,510	148,223	24,031	317	24,348	24,051.37	346.16	24,397.53			
118,524	3,900	122,424	20,565	307	20,872	15,618.24	367.36	15,985.60	15,618.24	367.36	15,985.60

No. 1.—(JUDICIAL;—(For convicts only).)

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			Received by transfers.				7	8				
		Remained at the close of the previous year.	Imprisoned during the present year 1922.			Total.	To undergo sentence.				In transit for trans- portation or to other jails.						Grand total.			
			M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.						
																		M.	F.	M.
Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	1,327	76	2,823	187	4,552	263	250	6	20	2	2	2	4,824	269	4,543	844	7	...	...
2	Vellore	1,494	113	2,928	233	4,123	346	699	26	50	2	23	1	5,115	376	5,571	752	13	20	...
3	Trichinopoly	1,876	...	2,128	...	3,699	...	514	1	...	...	...	...	4,214	...	4,214	984	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	7,140	3	2,581	18	3,724	16	383	1	...	...	...	...	4,107	...	4,114	473	...	...	...
5	Ponicherry	1,921	4	1,030	50	2,663	54	504	7	...	...	62	...	3,177	70	3,347	485	20	...	...
6	Canara	727	22	3,384	15	4,110	37	281	...	15	...	...	...	4,406	37	4,443	256	5	...	...
7	Salem	728	...	892	...	1,623	...	705	...	57	...	...	...	2,371	...	2,371	660	...	...	...
8	Bellary	1,143	...	1,582	...	3,130	...	291	...	83	...	3	...	3,397	...	3,397	395	...	...	...
9	Ali gram-jail	3,683	...	2,672	...	5,761	...	2,314	...	...	...	...	...	8,275	...	8,275	986	...	...	...
10	Virajpetnam	555	...	1,110	...	605	...	635	...	...	...	4	...	1,304	...	1,304	129	...	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.																				
11	Tanjore Borstal Institu- tion	329	...	28	...	367	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	734	...	734	31	...	...	...
District Jails.																				
12	Cuddalore	338	...	708	...	1,044	...	413	...	27	...	...	...	1,484	...	1,484	389	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	394	...	624	...	1,018	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	...	1,449	383	...	...	...
14	Madurai	373	10	1,269	87	1,494	97	316	4	1	...	1	...	1,552	101	2,053	153	6	...	...
15	Berhampur	194	2	455	4	653	6	319	...	13	...	12	...	887	6	898	94	1	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails.																				
16	Subsidiary Jails	1,320	12	7,045	40	8,635	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,768	1,172	43,290	22,613	639	...	...
Grand total																				
		15,556	242	31,799	1,376	47,183	1,321	19,432	44	204	2	108	11	53,304	1,766	59,434	24,948	6,961	52	...
Grand total for 1921																				
		11,919	264	23,258	1,160	40,817	1,454	2,515	75	121	...	207	1	26,404	1,661	72,838	2,257	78,085	30,869	755

NO. 1—JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—concluded.

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922—concluded.

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1922.

Serial number.	Jails.	3						4						5															
		Religion.						Age.						Education.															
		A						B.						C															
		Christians.						Hindus and Sikhs.						Under 16 years.															
		a			b			c			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			
		Europeans.			Anglo-Indians.			Hindus.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
<i>Central Jails.</i>																													
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	1	...	45	1	129	8	2,650	178	...	...	...	4	...	1	2,347	176	435	11	49	...	3	798	...	202	5	
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	23	1	838	10	2,274	222	...	...	...	19	...	...	2,368	179	492	50	50	3	...	201	...	57	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	38	...	550	...	1,825	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,735	...	338	...	54	...	...	825	...	374	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	41	...	885	...	1,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,651	...	797	...	4	100	1	...	559	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	...	...	23	...	57	...	214	11	1,311	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,337	43	287	5	14	1	...	489	...	...	...	
6	Cananore	...	...	...	...	21	...	2,984	1	1,311	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,360	9	678	6	112	...	...	113	...	2	...	
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	1,89	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1,697	...	168	...	55	...	...	341	...	2	...	
8	Bellary	...	...	1	...	31	...	193	...	1,757	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,616	...	361	...	6	...	...	251	...	26	...	
9	Vijapuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,658	...	15	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1,728	...	421	...	115	...	...	223	...	77	...	
10	Vizagapatnam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	
<i>Special Jail for adolescents.</i>																													
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>																													
12	Cuddalore	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	...	675	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	590	...	112	...	5	...	...	182	...	20	...	
13	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	34	...	27	...	593	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	470	...	139	...	10	...	...	129	...	7	...	
14	Madura	...	...	...	...	60	...	54	2	1,145	70	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,653	59	186	26	18	2	...	199	...	45	...	
15	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	2	...	91	...	442	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	371	3	72	...	7	1	...	57	...	60	...	
<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>																													
16	Grand total	...	...	26	...	337	12	9,659	32	14,785	545	...	...	...	62	2	...	15,083	477	4,808	92	601	8	...	4,036	7	875	6	
<i>Subsidiary Jails.</i>																													
17	Grand total	...	...	26	...	337	13	9,641	16	14,785	461	...	...	...	35	5	...	15,083	389	4,808	85	86	8	...	1,199	4	162	1	
<i>Grand total for 1921</i>																													
18	Grand total	...	...	17	1	817	40	5,967	47	22,451	1,102	...	...	...	127	18	...	21,045	953	4,634	240	452	19	...	3,897	19	973	3	

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1922—concluded.

8											7																						
Serial number.	Jails.	Previous occupation.																															
		Males.																															
		Females.																															
		Total.																															
Education— concl.		C		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Total.							
Illiterate.		M.		F.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.		Profes- sional persons.		Persons in service or performing personal offices.		Persons en- gaged in agriculture and with animals.		Persons engaged in commerce and trade.		Persons employed in mechanical trades, manufac- tures and engi- neering opera- tions, etc.		Miscellane- ous persons not classed otherwise.		Married.		Un- married.		Widows.		Prosti- tutes.		M.		F.		Total.	

* Excludes one criminal lunatic.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922 and those remaining on the 31st December, of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

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

Madras	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				12
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				83
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				1,183
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				75
	Total admissions ...																				5
Bengal	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				71
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				1,250
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																				67
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				1,340
	Total admissions ...																				485
Bengal	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				37
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				423
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																				423
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				...
	Total admissions ...																				450
Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				74
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				988
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																				23,292
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				12
	Total admissions ...																				34,833
Total, Sub-district Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				173
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				1,256
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																				6,712
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				26
	Total admissions ...																				8,105
Grand total	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				490
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				897
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																				2,249
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				30,519
	Total admissions ...																				38
Grand total 31st Decr.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																				948
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																				1,183
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																				423
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																				1,340
	Total admissions ...																				15,558

† Excludes one Criminal Lunatic.

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

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

Statement, showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Maoras Presidency during the year 1922, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4				5				6														
			A		B		C		D																
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.													
Jails.												Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.		Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897).											
Number admitted during the year.												Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 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 110 of the Cr.P.C.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.		Once previously convicted.		Total.					
Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.												M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.												F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.	
M.																									

* One criminal inmate excluded.

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 1922.

Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1920 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.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	4	4	2	1	2
2	Vellore ...	(a) 5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Bellary ...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	1
10	Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>													
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution ...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>													
12	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah ...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	1	2
14	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	(a) 10	16	4	20	3	12	15	7	8	15	5	8	7
	<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>	15	5	2	7	1	5	6	14	2	16	7	...	...
	Grand total ...	25	21	6	27	4	17	21	21	10	31	12	8	7
	Grand total for 1921 ...	22	59	6	65	4	57	61	18	8	26	14	29	22

(a) Excludes one who had been recaptured, but not admitted into the Jail.

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

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Serial number.	Jails.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.										Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.										Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 3.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		By Criminal Courts.										By Civil Courts.											Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Relating to public order and safety.					Relating to public order and safety.					Relating to public order and safety.					Relating to public order and safety.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	Rajahmundry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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 1922.

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.
1	Central Jails.										
2	Rajahmundry	1,200.84	79.59	64.67	6.23	5.39	7.83	104	6	41	5
3	Vellore	1,718.88	121.50	140.80	3.93	8.19	3.23	263	5	59	2
4	Trichinopoly	1,610.40	...	120.94	...	7.51	...	266	...	38	...
5	Coimbatore	1,525.90	2.90	118.40	...	7.75	...	182	...	23	...
6	Penitentiary	1,025.83	4.64	97.39	...	9.59	...	211	...	21	...
7	Cannanore	910.59	14.53	96.13	10.82	10.58	5.64	160	2	42	...
8	Salem	1,080.85	...	59.45	...	5.52	...	150	...	24	...
9	Bellary	1,118.55	...	59.45	...	5.32	...	150	...	24	...
10	Aliparam Jail	4,598.83	...	89.60	...	1.95	...	199	...	7	...
11	Vizagapatam	721.47	...	46.91	...	6.50	...	102	...	26	...
12	Special Jail for adolescents.	403.78	...	29.98	...	7.42	...	71	...	35	...
13	District Jails.										
14	Cuddalore	365.17	...	27.47	...	7.52	...	43	...	11	...
15	Palamcottah	329.21	...	28.12	...	8.51	...	108	...	23	...
16	Madura	394.00	18.09	31.23	...	7.58	...	69	...	9	...
17	Berhampur	340.65	38	19.21	...	7.10	...	29	...	22	...
18	Grand total	17,244.95	241.63	275.80	10.98	5.66	4.64	2,043	13	357	7
19	Grand total for 1922	11,041.93	258.90	775.43	10.68	7.92	4.21	1,783	20	395	16

NOTE.—Column 6 includes Night-watchmen, Work-overseers and Warden Guards.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

Statement showing the Diet Scales in force in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

A.—EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTS.

I.—Diet scale.

Articles.	Male convicts sentenced to labour							Female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fresh fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rice	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Suji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhal	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curry powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Vide page 46.

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.
Dinner	Sunday and Wednesday.	Meat	6 oz.	4 oz.
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
		Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Fish	6 "	4 "
	Tuesday and Friday.	Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
		Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Rice	4 "	3 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
Supper	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Dhal	4 "	3 "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Rice	4 "	3 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Dhal	4 "	3 "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
	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.
		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.
		15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Flour	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	5	5
Rice		5	5
Dhal		† 5	† 4
Vegetables		8	8
Oil		½	½
Tamarind		½	½
Salt		½	½
Curry powder*		½	½
Onions		½	½

* Vide page 46.

† 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.
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.
Morning	4	3
Midday	9	8
Evening	7	7

(3) The morning meal of ragi, or rice in the case of exclusive rice-eaters, shall be issued 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Fresh fish	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	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
Dhal	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	1½	...	1½	...
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder*	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Milk	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

* Vide page 46.

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.
		15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Flour	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	5	5
Rice		5	5
Dhal		† 5	† 4
Vegetables		8	8
Oil		½	½
Tamarind		½	½
Salt		½	½
Curry powder*		½	½
Onions		½	½

* Vide page 46.

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

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

(2) Indian prisoners in sub-jails shall receive three meals daily, the food being as far as possible distributed as follows:—

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

(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 sako or gruel and the rice either boiled or as a rice hopper.

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

(5) The evening meal shall be at sunset and those on mixed diet will receive 7 oz. of rice on five days and 7 oz. of ragi on two days of each week.

(6) The day's rations shall be served out to the prisoners immediately after unlocking and they shall be allowed to cook for themselves.

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice ... oz.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Dhal ... "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plantains ... oz.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Milk ... pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sugar ... oz.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Coconut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

	oz.	lbs.
Chillies	...	...
Coriander seeds	...	...
Turmeric	...	...

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Bread-and-water diet.

(1½ lb. bread per diem with water.)

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

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

B.—INDIAN AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Morning meal—Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into thick congee.

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 on guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922, 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.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	D	E	F	A	B
1	Central Jails.												
2	Rajahmundry	1,280-13	758	63-47	1,351-48	36,707	2,667	38,374	29	2	1	82,424	1,249
3	Vellore	1,340-38	832	9-37	1,850-07	46,813	3,077	49,890	28	13	9	96,835	345
4	Tiruchinopoly	1,610-40	638	80-07	1,706-85	44,637	3,100	47,737	28	1	4	1,11,082	497
5	Coimbatore	1,528-80	199-97	126-26	1,854-97	44,882	10,619	55,501	30	0	5	1,04,562	907
6	Penitentiary	1,030-47	87-51	13	1,088-13	55,205	523	55,728	28	2	0	72,383	879
7	Cannore	925-12	604-58	10-83	1,546-53	37,751	5,573	43,324	28	0	6	90,602	219
8	Salem	1,080-85	33-51	...	1,114-69	48,163	6,026	54,189	28	9	11	68,948	286
9	Belary	1,118-55	14-16	681	1,139-52	81,836	1,390	33,126	29	1	1	64,693	756
10	Alipuram Jail	4,598-83	92	...	4,599-75	87,402	11,550	98,952	31	8	2	3,38,837	6,940
11	Vizagapatnam	721-47	19-41	...	740-88	31,123	2,631	33,754	45	6	9	38,755	67
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.	403-78	59	...	404-37	25,173	1,880	27,053	67	10	6	25,238	88
13	Tanjore Borstal Institution	365-17	658	9-63	381-35	16,981	525	17,506	45	14	5	20,635	125
14	Cuddalore	329-21	37-58	34-56	401-35	18,575	894	19,469	48	8	2	18,962	106
15	Palamedah	412-09	43-73	62-83	521-65	19,895	521	20,416	39	3	2	26,438	119
16	Madura	241-03	15-29	207	258-39	11,478	729	12,207	47	3	11	12,516	130
17	Barhampur	17,486-53	1,031-47	421-23	18,940-01	5,56,961	51,705	6,08,666	32	2	2	11,73,450	12,511
18	Total, Central and District Jails.	1,291-70	4,063-43	38-22	5,433-35	3,753	...	8,753	155	4	5	4,71,332	824
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	18,778-28	5,151-00	484-35	24,397-53	6,00,776	62,438	6,70,212	27	7	6	16,44,784	18,335
20	Subsidiary Jails.	12,172-69	3,461-83	351-33	15,985-60	4,08,855	12,537	5,11,392	31	15	10	9,52,739	6,364
21	Grand total for 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* None arriving at the figures for this column the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13 H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922, 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 prison-ers.				
		D	E	F	G	H	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
		Proportion of daily expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number of sick.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for convicting and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road, sub-station.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Rejshamundry	...	7,403	5 7 8	178 13 8	10 7 7	12,444	9 10 7	860	2,015	817	7,222	6 11 5	6,310	...	6,310	4 10 10	4 10 10
3	Vellore	...	4,610	2 7 10	167 11 2	10 1 1	18,538	8 6 4	190	...	435	723	0 6 3	3,474	2,150	3,474	4 5 5	4 5 5
4	Trichinopoly	...	12,578	5 5 3	277 9 7	13 5 7	11,778	6 13 0	1,558	1,558	9,485	12,437	7 4 1	3,141	989	3,141	4 5 9	4 5 9
5	Coimbatore	...	4,838	4 9 3	362 5 6	8 3 4	8,764	8 3 4	6,809	16,709	208	28,724	2 3 4	1,828	6,523	1,828	5 2 8	5 2 8
6	Penitentiary	...	12,680	8 3 3	173 14 8	8 3 2	12,544	8 3 2	1,965	2,535	6	3,929	2 3 4	1,828	...	1,828	2 3 0	2 3 0
7	Cannanore	...	4,430	3 15 7	142 13 0	6 9 0	7,320	6 9 0	382	635	71	1,108	0 15 10	467	317	467	1 2 8	1 2 8
8	Salem	...	11,921	10 7 4	700 0 0	7 6 11	8,420	7 6 11	763	814	3	1,412	1 3 9	3,677	1,849	3,677	2 1 2	2 1 2
9	Bellary	...	48,366	10 8 3	155 11 4	12 13 0	58,941	12 13 0	6,680	8,034	151	11,868	2 8 3	11,721	516	11,721	3 10 10	3 10 10
10	Vizagapatam	...	2,456	3 5 0	339 3 7	6 12 3	5,013	6 12 3	268	1,459	9,997	11,724	15 13 2	1,365	33,167	1,365	9 12 2	9 12 2
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	438	1 1 4	141 4 8	0 10 5	2,680	0 10 5	236	402	47	635	1 11 1	2,881	258	3,139	7 12 2	7 12 2
12	Tanjore Borsal Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cuddalore	...	8,003	21 3 6	531 12 1	8 11 1	2,275	8 11 1	421	257	...	678	1 12 5	1,438	...	1,438	3 12 3	3 12 3
15	Palamcottah	...	1,317	3 4 6	135 5 8	6 11 6	2,007	6 11 6	50	228	127	405	1 0 2	1,175	...	1,175	2 14 10	2 14 10
16	Madras	...	673	1 4 8	178 0 8	3 13 7	1,766	3 13 7	56	200	51	314	1 3 5	1,615	...	1,615	3 1 6	3 1 6
17	Berhampur	...	831	3 9 8	229 14 0	6 1 8	1,565	6 1 8	89	225	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300	5 4 3	5 4 3
18	Total, Central and District Jails	277	1,31,031	6 14 9	209 11 4	9 0 11	1,67,729	9 0 11	19,831	36,042	26,132	82,005	4 5 3	43,378	45,765	89,143	4 15 6	4 15 6
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	93	3 13 7	930 0 0	0 9 11	15	0 9 11	449	264	...	713	2 3 8	74	...	74	3 1 0	3 1 0
20	Subsidiary Jails	...	19,290	3 8 10	164 2 1	5 1 6	27,468	5 1 6	23,500	1,197	292	24,979	4 8 7	11,236	...	11,236	2 1 1	2 1 1
21	Grand total	277	1,50,464	6 2 8	202 9 5	8 2 7	1,85,212	8 2 7	43,780	37,503	2,414	1,07,987	4 6 8	59,688	45,765	1,05,453	4 5 2	4 5 2
22	Grand total for 1921	47	61,249	3 13 4	222 8 2	5 3 5	81,470	5 3 5	26,403	34,197	3,540	65,045	4 0 8	42,952	3,985	40,937	2 14 11	2 14 11

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										11		Contingencies.						
Travelling allow- ances.										12								
										</								

No. IX.--(FINANCIAL)---concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs---concluded.

[illegible]

Includes Es. 4,202 } Stationery Department charges.
2,740 }

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1932 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6			7
		Cost of establishment per head of average strength.			Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.			Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.			Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.			
		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>														
1	Rajahmundry ...	27 15	30 8	30 2	29 2	53 2	53 14	63 0	3 3	3 4	6 8	5 8	8 11	RS. A.
2	Vellore ...	24 3	27 0	34 3	26 14	31 10	62 2	42 13	52 8	5 6	4 14	1 2	2 8	RS. A.
3	Trichinopoly ...	23 1	29 1	30 0	28 1	65 14	62 4	53 12	68 13	6 10	7 15	6 0	7 19	RS. A.
4	Coimbatore ...	22 9	26 10	28 8	30 0	69 2	59 9	55 14	61 13	5 4	4 12	2 6	5 5	RS. A.
5	Penitentiary ...	47 7	66 11	52 4	52 3	75 11	81 12	64 3	68 3	11 15	10 0	5 3	4 9	RS. A.
6	Campanore ...	30 1	29 15	34 6	28 1	66 3	64 1	59 3	59 5	9 2	6 14	3 2	8 3	RS. A.
7	Salem ...	60 0	55 1	58 10	48 10	64 7	53 7	48 15	52 6	4 12	5 4	2 11	10 7	RS. A.
8	Bellary ...	31 13	33 7	32 9	29 1	57 9	72 6	53 1	58 6	7 14	16 3	3 3	10 8	RS. A.
9	Alipuran Jail ...	...	...	20 7	21 8	...	...	53 3	75 2	...	...	...	...	RS. A.
10	Vizagapatam ...	37 10	40 0	51 5	45 7	52 0	64 8	49 1	52 0	8 6	3 11	2 8	3 5	RS. A.
<i>Special Jail for adolescents.</i>														
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution ...	61 11	60 1	65 6	67 11	47 3	78 9	51 12	64 10	6 4	5 13	3 9	1 1	RS. A.
<i>District Jails.</i>														
12	Cuddalore ...	89 9	49 9	45 8	45 14	51 2	78 1	44 13	55 15	5 3	5 7	3 6	21 4	RS. A.
13	Palaucottah ...	47 3	42 3	47 0	48 8	52 14	75 8	41 5	52 13	4 6	3 2	5 6	3 5	RS. A.
14	Madura ...	28 15	36 1	37 12	39 2	63 10	79 7	85 10	53 15	3 7	4 0	4 3	1 5	RS. A.
15	Berhampur ...	50 8	48 1	59 13	47 4	55 12	84 14	35 9	49 5	7 8	7 3	6 13	3 10	RS. A.
<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>														
16	Civil Jail, Madras ...	33 2	37 7	38 5	32 2	60 13	63 12	51 9	64 0	6 7	6 7	4 7	6 15	RS. A.
17	Subsidiary Jails ...	451 14	533 13	385 2	155 4	...	...	0 1	0 1	0 6	4 0	7 14	3 14	RS. A.
<i>Grand total</i>														
		7 4	9 11	10 13	10 10	76 14	88 4	92 2	87 9	1 5	1 3	1 13	3 9	RS. A.
		25 15	30 13	32 0	27 8	65 8	72 2	61 5	63 5	5 0	5 4	3 12	6 3	RS. A.

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in maintaining and the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922 (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		13	
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners for head of average strength.		Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.		Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.		Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.		Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.		Total cost per head of average strength.	
		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1	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.
2	Rajahmundry	5 5	4 13	4 11	2 3	2 15	3 14	3 6	0 6	0 13	0 10	0 13	1 0
3	Vellore	4 7	4 10	3 8	3 2	3 4	3 11	2 15	0 1	0 4	0 10	0 7	0 8
4	Trichinopoly	3 2	1 16	2 0	2 7	2 5	3 13	4 7	0 2	0 9	0 10	0 7	0 8
5	Coimbatore	2 8	2 12	3 0	3 3	2 15	3 8	4 11	0 3	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 9
6	Penitentiary	5 3	6 11	4 12	1 4	6 11	7 6	10 8	0 14	2 9	4 13	7 1	4 12
7	Cannanore	2 13	3 4	1 13	2 2	3 7	4 2	5 1	3 8	0 2	0 11	0 5	0 7
8	Salem	0 14	0 4	0 6	2 1	4 10	7 2	5 15	7 2	0 4	0 9	0 10	0 9
9	Belary	3 13	3 7	3 11	3 8	4 2	4 3	2 15	0 11	1 12	0 13	2 10	2 11
10	Alipuram Jail	4 11	4 2	3 14	1 14	3 12	3 4	5 6	3 11	0 5	1 6	2 14	0 15
11	Viragapattam	6 14	7 6	7 15	7 12	4 9	7 3	5 9	7 10	0 11	0 15	0 11	0 12
12	Tanjore Borstal Institution.	1 12	2 9	2 3	3 12	3 6	3 11	4 3	6 10	0 7	0 4	1 1	0 8
13	Guddalore	8 12	4 11	2 9	2 15	3 7	4 6	4 13	4 1	0 3	0 6	1 3	0 8
14	Palancottah	1 5	1 9	2 2	3 2	3 7	3 13	4 3	2 14	0 4	0 6	1 7	0 8
15	Madura	6 12	4 4	4 6	5 4	4 1	5 10	6 0	5 15	2 2	0 15	4 10	2 9
16	Barhampur	3 11	3 9	3 1	5 0	3 7	4 5	4 14	5 1	0 5	0 11	1 3	0 15
17	Total, Central and District Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Govt Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		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.		Average number employed on working days.		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.		Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days as	
		1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.
1	Central Jails.	38 33	42 67	42 55	42 67	42 55	42 67	42 55	42 67	42 55	42 67	42 55	42 67	42 55	42 67	6 77	6 23
2	Rajahmundry	43 60	47 51	47 36	47 51	47 36	47 51	47 36	47 51	47 36	47 51	47 36	47 51	47 36	47 51	8 21	7 67
3	Vellore	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	28 20	9 69	8 55
4	Trichinopoly	28 85	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	1 502 04	7 77	10 40
5	Coimbatore	21 97	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	1 008 75	9 65	9 85
6	Penitentiary	2 37	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	899 32	11 11	11 80
7	Cannanore	12 03	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	107 084	2 43	2 37
8	Salem	15 64	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	1 101 34	2 30	2 30
9	Belary	19	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	4 524 81	2 30	2 30
10	Alipuram Jail	2 46	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	720 88	6 53	9 68
11	Viragapattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Total, Central and District Jails	276 54	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	17 239 33	6 32	9 42
13	Tanjore Borstal Institution.	139 82	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	1 202 31	...	...
14	Guddalore	416 36	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	18 441 04	5 01	8 81
15	Palancottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Barhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Total, Central and District Jails	209 62	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	12 076 70	6 81	7 06
19	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Grand total for 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

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 1922.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1922.	Total.	Paid into the treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by cash and transfer accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1922.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 8.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
	Central Jails.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Rajahmundry	1,244.55	537.54	268 12	11,707 8	11,274 4	24,533 14	225 12	24,758 10	12,785 6	10 2	23 12
2	Vellore	1,797.35	1,089.83	118 0	37,940 1	38,058 1	(a) 81,726 1	172 15	81,899 0	43,840 15	24 6	40 4
3	Trichinopoly	1,681.75	678.81	311 10	2,189 5	2,489 15	33,862 5	410 4	33,772 9	31,291 10	19 13	46 2
4	Coimbatore	1,503.04	611.44	538 10	2,63,998 12	2,61,557 6	(b) 3,72,297 11	416 10	3,72,714 5	1,08,126 15	72 0	176 11
5	Pondicherry	1,003.75	624.50	257 10	7,571 10	7,314 0	(c) 58,886 0	89 8	58,984 8	66,298 8	65 12	106 3
6	Canmore	899.32	222.53	57 8	2,701 11	2,944 8	(d) 11,396 6	57 8	11,452 9	14,097 12	15 11	63 8
7	Salem	1,670.34	595.08	53 5	20,401 15	20,455 4	38,333 6	41 14	38,374 4	13,920 0	12 1	24 9
8	Bellary	1,101.31	222.04	18 6	10,950 0	10,968 6	24,616 4	117 6	24,633 10	13,065 4	12 7	61 9
9	Alipparam Jail	4,825.81	1,424.48	...	9,503 1	9,508 1	2,537 13	...	2,537 13	-0,965 4	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	720.38	361.47	230 11	7,162 6	7,393 1	12,390 6	38 0	12,428 6	5,035 5	7 0	13 3
	Special Jail for Adolescents.											
11	Tanjore District Institution	404.04	156.07	116 1	15,576 10	15,692 11	14,411 5	23 1	14,433 6	-1,250 5	...	...
	District Jails.											
12	Chidambore	329.68	134.64	102 1	598 7	700 8	7,555 13	17 0	7,612 13	6,912 5	20 15	55 7
13	Palamcottah	321.61	107.38	38 15	12,412 10	12,451 9	25,573 12	25 13	25,605 9	13,154 0	40 14	122 8
14	Madura	384.36	167.08	59 1	3,919 5	3,978 8	7,707 3	320 4	8,027 7	4,049 1	10 4	25 12
15	Berhampur	238.34	61.51	68 2	2,803 13	2,871 15	3,102 8	52 11	3,155 3	183 4	0 12	2 15
	Total, Central and District Jails	17,239.33	6,755.65	2,258 13	3,83,970 8	3,91,257 4	7,13,376 11	2,016 5	7,15,393 0	3,24,035 12	18 13	47 15
	Subsidiary Jails	1,202.81	129.52	...	4,131 0	4,131 1	7,280 5	...	7,280 5	3,149 4	2 9	24 5
	Grand total	18,441.64	6,885.17	2,258 12	3,93,101 8	3,95,388 5	7,20,657 0	2,016 5	7,22,673 5	3,27,285 0	17 12	47 9
	Grand total for 1921	12,070.70	5,469.53	2,905 12	5,50,849 2	5,53,753 14	8,95,265 14	2,236 12	8,97,553 10	3,43,793 12	28 7	62 14

(a) Includes Rs. 1,398-8-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.

(b) Do. Rs. 2,052-6-0 do.

(c) Includes Rs. 14,535-15-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.

(d) Do. Rs. 2,023-11-0 do.

(e) Includes Rs. 14,535-15-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.

(f) Do. Rs. 2,023-11-0 do.

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement of assets of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency at the commencement and close of the year 1922.

No. XII-A.—

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1922.							Closing	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery in hand.	Amount of outstandings due to the Jail.	Amount of outstandings 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
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry ...	266 12	10,471 8	7,314 12	3,750 1	12,245 5	3,397 11	30,650 11	225 12	8,015 11
2	Vellore ...	118 0	21,982 8	52,300 8	11,527 2	14,155 7	3,868 2	96,215 7	172 15	30,194 5
3	Trichinopoly ...	311 10	12,915 7	32,475 5	7,098 0	17,364 14	221 0	69,944 4	410 4	7,386 14
4	Coimbatore ...	538 10	1,05,456 3	62,271 15	71,551 12	46,190 3	6,168 5	2,79,890 0	416 10	61,674 5
5	Penitentiary ...	257 10	16,153 7	37,850 8	3,942 13	33,783 6	4,638 10	87,379 2	98 8	19,361 9
6	Cannanore ...	57 8	7,216 4	12,825 10	9,915 0	2,157 6	294 7	31,877 5	57 3	4,360 0
7	Salem ...	53 5	26,839 1	38,194 2	3,283 14	8,450 5	523 5	76,347 6	41 14	29,411 6
8	Bellary ...	18 6	1,789 11	7,904 6	1,953 12	4,539 12	805 5	17,400 10	117 6	2,821 15
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	3 12	340 9	...	...	339 5	5 0	...	1,531 0
10	Vizagapatam ...	230 11	5,214 12	3,462 2	1,616 0	6,519 6	531 15	16,511 0	28 0	2,485 13
	Special Jail for Adolescents.									
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution ...	116 1	2,319 2	6,763 12	3,138 15	3,053 15	1,366 8	14,025 5	22 1	2,219 2
	District Jails.									
12	Cuddalore ...	102 1	774 10	1,428 2	7,352 9	5,625 3	7 2	15,273 7	17 0	2,053 4
13	Palamcottah ...	38 15	3,328 5	3,939 5	709 12	6,878 14	67 2	14,828 1	25 13	1,303 11
14	Madura ...	69 1	5,242 5	1,889 1	1,009 13	1,939 7	33 15	10,105 12	320 4	4,290 13
15	Berhampur ...	68 2	1,336 2	258 8	753 1	51 10	214 5	2,303 2	52 11	1,252 0
	Total for 1922 ...	2,286 12	2,23,193 1	2,69,246 9	1,27,552 8	1,62,955 1	22,477 1	7,62,756 14	2,016 5	1,78,441 12
	Total for 1921 ...	2,305 12	2,60,416 3	3,26,894 3	1,30,604 10	1,62,218 9	65,034 8	8,18,004 13	2,286 12	2,23,169 5

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. 1,398-8-0, being the value of convict labour employed in the jail press.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,052-6-0 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 14,535-15-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,023-11-0 do.

(FINANCIAL).

Madras Presidency at the commencement and close of the year 1922.

balance on 31st December 1922.					Difference between columns 9 and 16.	Amount.			Total increase (+) or decrease (—) in assets of Jail manufacturing departments during 1922 (total of columns 17 and 20).
Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstandings due to the Jail.	Amount of outstandings due by the Jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 15.		Paid into the Treasury during 1922 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1922.	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.
5,205 0	3,379 15	10,077 3	239 10	26,663 15	—3,986 12	24,533 14	11,707 8	12,828 6	8,839 10
10,441 8	11,217 13	15,084 14	998 14	75,112 9	—21,102 14	81,726 1	37,940 1	43,786 0	22,623 2
29,298 10	7,413 2	8,228 10	2,312 14	50,404 10	—19,539 10	33,362 5	2,169 5	31,193 0	11,653 6
63,320 7	1,02,451 13	81,075 7	9,784 5	3,02,154 5	22,263 15	3,72,297 11	2,63,988 12	1,08,298 15	1,30,562 14
18,080 5	3,573 5	8,466 4	5,039 0	44,540 15	—42,838 3	58,886 0	—7,571 10	66,457 10	23,619 7
13,355 2	9,307 8	1,081 6	2,621 15	25,539 4	—6,338 1	11,896 6	—2,701 11	14,998 1	7,760 0
38,486 9	3,344 1	8,222 12	712 6	78,794 4	2,446 14	33,333 6	29,401 15	12,931 7	15,378 5
3,651 5	1,886 13	3,462 5	442 0	11,447 12	—5,952 14	24,516 4	10,950 0	13,566 4	7,613 6
1,125 4	3,971 0	6,271 3	676 12	12,221 11	12,216 11	2,537 13	9,503 1	—6,965 4	5,251 7
3,388 4	1,487 8	10,543 10	820 13	17,132 6	621 6	12,399 6	7,162 8	5,228 0	5,849 6
4,864 13	5,060 10	10,268 7	1,160 14	21,274 3	7,248 14	14,411 5	15,576 10	—1,165 5	6,033 9
1,178 1	6,895 5	160 11	1 0	10,303 5	—4,970 2	7,595 13	598 7	8,997 6	2,027 4
2,112 2	759 10	4,810 5	...	9,101 9	—5,726 8	25,579 12	12,412 10	13,167 2	7,440 10
3,324 10	960 15	2,074 11	90 9	10,880 12	775 0	7,707 3	3,919 5	3,787 14	4,562 14
465 1	602 7	146 6	410 3	2,468 6	165 4	3,102 8	2,903 13	198 11	863 15
2,10,297 1	1,82,321 13	1,62,974 2	25,011 3	6,98,039 14	—64,717 0	7,18,378 11	3,88,970 8	3,24,406 3	2,59,639 3
2,68,906 0	1,27,552 8	1,62,807 3	21,845 4	7,62,896 8	—55,108 5	8,87,127 8	5,48,169 13	3,38,967 11	2,83,859 0

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 Jail and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

[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-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	884	100	984	1,200.84	79.59	1,280.43	1,345	95	1,440	574	24	598
		Under-trials ...	18	...	18	7.43	.15	7.58	27	1	28	7	...	7
		Civil ...	20	...	20	63.36	.11	63.47	112	1	113	50	...	50
		Total ...	922	100	1,022	1,271.63	79.85	1,351.48	...	...	...	631	24	655
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,730	112	1,842	1,718.88	121.50	1,840.38	2,014	113	2,127	591	47	638
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	46	...	46	9.37	...	9.37	44	...	44	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,776	112	1,888	1,728.57	121.50	1,850.07	...	...	...	592	47	639
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts ...	1,576	...	1,576	1,610.40	...	1,610.40	1,722	...	1,722	714	...	714
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	48	...	48	90.07	...	90.07	149	...	149	34	...	34
		Total ...	1,624	...	1,624	1,706.85	...	1,706.85	...	...	...	752	...	752
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,477	10	1,487	1,525.80	2.99	1,528.80	1,856	3	1,859	791	...	791
		Under-trials ...	64	...	64	199.27	.70	199.97	259	1	260	90	...	90
		Civil ...	80	...	80	126.20	...	126.20	112	...	112	67	...	67
		Total ...	1,621	10	1,631	1,851.37	3.69	1,854.97	...	...	...	948	...	948
5	Penitentiary...	Convicts ...	878	13	891	1,025.83	4.64	1,030.47	1,169	15	1,184	223	2	230
		Under-trials ...	73	10	83	36.44	1.10	37.54	66	6	72	6	...	6
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	949	23	972	1,062.39	5.74	1,068.13	...	...	...	234	2	236
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	1,410	20	1,430	916.59	14.53	925.12	1,756	24	1,780	727	4	731
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	52	...	52	603.17	1.41	604.58	1,398	4	1,402	717	2	719
		Total ...	1,462	20	1,482	1,530.59	15.94	1,546.53	...	...	...	1,453	6	1,459
7	Salem	Convicts ...	1,300	...	1,300	1,080.85	...	1,080.85	1,456	...	1,456	535	...	535
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,300	...	1,300	1,114.69	...	1,114.69	...	...	...	542	...	542
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	612	...	612	1,118.55	...	1,118.55	1,223	...	1,223	135	...	135
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	14.16	...	14.16	31	...	31	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	648	...	648	1,139.52	...	1,139.52	...	...	...	136	...	136
9	Alipuram Jail.	Convicts ...	4,980	...	4,980	4,598.83	...	4,598.83	5,432	...	5,432	3,952	...	3,952
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,980	...	4,980	4,599.75	...	4,599.75	...	...	...	3,952	...	3,952
10	Vizagapatam.	Convicts ...	507	12	519	729.47	...	729.47	837	...	837	109	...	109
		Under-trials ...	48	...	48	19.07	.34	19.41	63	1	64	1	...	1
		Civil ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	565	12	577	740.54	.34	740.88	...	...	...	110	...	110

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

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.	
26.63	1.33	37.96	17	3	20	478.00	301.95	469.98	30.42	16.71	29.27	14.16	37.69	15.62	14.16	37.69	15.62	14.16
89	...	89	1	...	1	942.12	...	923.12	92.37	...	91.03	134.59	...	131.93	134.59	...	131.93	134.59
2.84	...	2.84	15	...	15	789.14	...	787.77	44.82	...	44.75	236.74	...	236.33	236.74	...	236.33	236.74
40.06	1.33	41.39	33	3	36	496.21	300.50	484.65	31.60	16.06	30.63	25.95	37.57	26.64	25.95	37.57	26.64	25.95
21.85	3.63	27.48	22	5	27	345.83	336.33	346.67	19.34	23.29	14.92	12.80	41.15	14.67	12.80	41.15	14.67	12.80
...	...	...	...	...	...	100.72	...	100.72	1.07	...	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.60	2.83	27.49	22	5	27	342.48	336.83	345.89	14.26	23.29	14.86	12.73	41.15	14.59	12.73	41.15	14.59	12.73
45.76	...	45.76	47	...	47	443.37	...	443.37	28.42	...	28.42	29.19	...	29.19	29.19	...	29.19	29.19
...	...	...	1	...	1	783.70	...	783.70	14.11	...	14.11	156.74	...	156.74	156.74	...	156.74	156.74
...	...	...	2	...	2	377.48	...	377.48	9.99	...	9.99	22.20	...	22.20	22.20	...	22.20	22.20
45.75	...	45.75	50	...	50	440.58	...	440.58	27.39	...	27.39	29.29	...	29.29	29.29	...	29.29	29.29
22.24	...	22.24	117	...	117	518.38	...	517.40	14.58	...	14.55	58.33	...	58.22	58.33	...	58.22	58.33
4.09	...	4.09	8	...	8	451.65	...	450.67	20.52	...	20.45	40.15	...	40.01	40.15	...	40.01	40.15
1.29	...	1.29	3	...	3	530.90	...	530.90	10.22	...	10.22	23.77	...	23.77	23.77	...	23.77	23.77
27.62	...	27.62	128	...	128	512.65	...	511.66	14.92	...	14.89	52.01	...	52.01	52.01	...	52.01	52.01
13.20	...	13.24	17	...	17	222.26	431.03	223.20	12.87	8.62	12.85	16.57	...	16.50	16.57	...	16.50	16.57
...	...	...	...	...	...	164.65	...	160.83	6.86	...	6.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.45	...	13.49	17	...	17	220.26	348.43	220.85	12.65	6.97	12.63	16.01	...	16.02	16.01	...	16.02	16.01
37.11	...	37.29	61	...	61	798.38	275.29	790.17	40.75	12.39	40.31	66.99	...	65.94	66.99	...	65.94	66.99
35.39	...	35.43	53	...	53	1,168.72	1,416.44	1,189.26	58.67	28.37	58.60	87.87	...	87.88	87.87	...	87.88	87.87
...	...	...	...	...	...	534.76	...	534.76	14.26	...	14.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72.74	...	72.96	114	...	114	949.31	376.41	943.40	47.52	13.60	47.18	74.48	...	73.71	74.48	...	73.71	74.48
30.17	...	30.17	55	...	55	494.98	...	494.98	27.91	...	27.91	50.89	...	50.89	50.89	...	50.89	50.89
...	...	...	...	...	...	206.86	...	206.86	25.12	...	25.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.02	...	21.02	55	...	55	486.23	...	486.23	27.53	...	27.53	49.34	...	49.34	49.34	...	49.34	49.34
16.98	...	16.98	6	...	6	120.69	...	120.69	15.18	...	15.18	5.36	...	5.36	5.36	...	5.36	5.36
...	...	...	...	...	...	70.62	...	70.62	3.53	...	3.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.03	...	17.03	6	...	6	110.35	...	110.35	14.94	...	14.94	5.27	...	5.27	5.27	...	5.27	5.27
310.62	...	310.62	448	...	448	859.35	...	859.35	67.54	...	67.54	97.42	...	97.42	97.42	...	97.42	97.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310.62	...	310.62	448	...	448	859.18	...	859.18	67.53	...	67.53	97.40	...	97.40	97.40	...	97.40	97.40
6.16	...	6.19	10	...	10	151.03	...	151.03	8.53	...	8.53	13.86	...	13.86	13.86	...	13.86	13.86
...	...	...	...	...	...	52.44	...	52.44	6.29	...	6.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.31	...	6.31	10	...	10	142.54	...	142.47	8.52	...	8.52	13.50	...	13.50	13.50	...	13.50	13.50

No. XIV—(VITAL)

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

1	2	3			4			5			6		
		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>												
	Tanjore	Convicts	...	460	403.78	...	403.78	484	...	484	64	...	64
		Under-trials	...	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	460	...	460	404.37	...	404.37	...	...	...	64	...	64
12	<i>District Jails.</i>												
	Cuddalore	Convicts	...	293	365.17	...	365.17	417	...	417	136	...	136
		Under-trials	...	30	6.59	...	6.59	23	...	23	...	...	...
		Civil	...	28	9.63	...	9.63	42	...	42	...	...	...
	Total	351	...	351	381.38	...	381.38	...	...	...	136	...	136
13	Palamecottah	Convicts	...	330	329.21	...	329.21	394	...	394	203	...	203
		Under-trials	...	30	37.03	...	37.03	70	...	70	10	...	10
		Civil	...	54	34.56	...	34.56	60	...	60	6	...	6
	Total	414	6	420	400.80	...	400.80	...	...	...	219	...	219
14	Madura	Convicts	...	335	394.00	...	394.00	488	...	488	106	...	106
		Under-trials	...	76	45.16	...	45.16	71	...	71	7	...	7
		Civil	...	60	62.83	...	62.83	98	...	98	12	...	12
	Total	471	22	493	501.99	...	501.99	...	...	...	125	...	125
15	Berhampur	Convicts	...	144	240.65	...	240.65	320	...	320	95	...	95
		Under-trials	...	28	15.16	...	15.16	55	...	55	11	...	11
		Civil	...	7	2.07	...	2.07	8	...	8	...	...	...
	Total	179	15	194	257.88	...	257.88	...	...	...	106	...	106
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	...	16,914	17,244.95	...	17,244.95	...	...	...	8,960	...	8,960
		Under-trials	...	403	1,025.52	...	1,025.52	...	...	...	862	...	862
		Civil	...	405	421.85	...	421.85	...	...	...	179	...	179
	Total	17,722	320	18,042	18,692.32	...	18,692.32	...	...	...	10,001	...	10,001
17	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	...	71	24.17	...	24.17	54	...	54	5	...	5
		Total	...	71	24.17	...	24.17	54	...	54	5	...	5
		Total	...	71	24.17	...	24.17	54	...	54	5	...	5
18	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts	...	...	1,260.89	...	1,260.89	...	...	...	1,811	...	1,811
		Under-trials	...	...	4,035.77	...	4,035.77	...	...	...	2,942	...	2,942
		Civil	...	...	38.22	...	38.22	...	...	...	70	...	70
	Total	5,342	1,005	6,347	5,334.88	...	5,334.88	...	...	...	4,823	...	4,823
19	Grand total.	Convicts	...	...	18,505.84	...	18,505.84	...	...	...	10,771	...	10,771
		Under-trials	...	...	5,061.29	...	5,061.29	...	...	...	3,894	...	3,894
		Civil	...	...	484.24	...	484.24	...	...	...	254	...	254
	Total	23,135	1,025	25,000	24,051.37	...	24,051.37	...	...	...	14,829	...	14,829
19	Grand total for 1921.	Convicts	...	...	11,887.93	...	11,887.93	...	...	...	4,978	...	4,978
		Under-trials	...	...	3,378.08	...	3,378.08	...	...	...	1,776	...	1,776
		Civil	...	...	351.33	...	351.33	...	...	...	89	...	89
	Total	18,622	1,344	20,567	15,618.24	...	15,618.24	...	...	...	6,843	...	6,843

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922—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.	
3.10	...	3.10	1	...	1	158.50	...	158.50	7.68	...	7.68	2.48	...	2.48	2.48	...	2.48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.10	...	3.10	1	...	1	158.27	...	158.27	7.67	...	7.67	2.47	...	2.47	2.47	...	2.47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.73	...	9.73	3	...	3	372.43	...	372.43	26.65	...	26.65	8.22	...	8.22	8.22	...	8.22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.73	...	9.73	3	...	3	356.60	...	356.60	25.51	...	25.51	7.87	...	7.87	7.87	...	7.87	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.55	...	8.55	1	...	1	616.63	...	616.63	25.97	...	25.97	3.04	...	3.04	3.04	...	3.04	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.73	...	9.73	1	...	1	546.41	...	546.41	24.28	...	24.28	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.76	...	2.76	2	...	2	269.04	...	269.04	7.01	...	7.01	4.85	...	4.85	4.85	...	4.85	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.56	...	3.56	2	...	2	249.01	...	249.01	7.09	...	7.09	3.98	...	3.98	3.98	...	3.98	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.68	...	3.68	2	...	3	394.76	...	394.76	15.29	...	15.29	8.31	...	8.31	12.47	...	12.47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00	...	4.00	3	...	3	411.04	...	411.04	15.51	...	15.51	7.76	...	7.76	11.63	...	11.63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
571.27	...	571.27	810	...	810	519.57	...	519.57	33.13	...	33.13	45.12	...	45.12	46.97	...	46.97	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
620.38	...	620.38	83	...	83	535.03	...	535.03	33.29	...	33.29	46.04	...	46.04	47.77	...	47.77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.57	...	50.57	160	...	160	1,436.29	...	1,436.29	10.11	...	10.11	77.72	...	77.72	79.31	...	79.31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116.73	...	116.73	329	...	329	604.05	...	604.05	21.88	...	21.88	60.54	...	60.54	61.48	...	61.48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
621.84	...	621.84	910	...	910	582.03	...	582.03	33.66	...	33.66	47.50	...	47.50	49.17	...	49.17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
737.21	...	737.21	1,321	...	1,321	618.56	...	618.56	30.65	...	30.65	40.35	...	40.35	49.02	...	49.02	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238.59	...	238.59	269	...	269	418.74	...	418.74	20.07	...	20.07	22.04	...	22.04	22.63	...	22.63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
267.78	...	267.78	329	...	329	438.14	...	438.14	17.15	...	17.15	20.55	...	20.55	21.07	...	21.07	...

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 1922.

1		2		3		4												Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from																																
Serial number.	Jails.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary Tuberculosis due to Tubercle bacilli and Hemoptysis.		Other Tubercular diseases.		Anemia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		† Other respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.																
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.															
Central Jails.																																																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	87	4	75	1	8	3	3	1	9	1	67	3	14	2	45	...	13	1	6	...	...	...	67	85	3	12	53	57	78	10	83	1	36	...	...	407	03	15	62								
2	Yellore	...	...	14	2	45	...	12	5	4	1	4	...	89	...	18	8	77	3	...	...	33	...	...	...	7	61	1	09	24	45	...	97	8	1	...	...	346	67	14	67									
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	26	...	94	3	49	9	4	3	5	1	238	12	18	6	43	1	32	5	8	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	58	37	1	86	11	18	373	19	57	8	10	443	37	19	19						
4	Coimbatore	...	...	52	28	179	31	24	7	3	...	9	...	163	4	16	9	31	1	52	5	13	...	...	34	01	18	39	117	69	23	15	70	...	10	47	5	89	34	01	3	27	517	40	78	53				
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	23	...	16	2	10	3	4	1	...	83	1	16	4	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	32	...	...	15	53	1	84	15	58	388	...	...	...	...	223	50	18	50					
6	Cannanore	...	...	174	82	4	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	341	14	6	5	35	...	6	1	15	...	...	...	18	08	34	59	4	32	...	6	40	5	10	6	49	1	08	780	17	55	34					
7	Salem	...	...	111	20	65	3	4	4	2	1	8	2	134	...	7	6	19	2	28	7	10	...	...	...	...	103	70	18	55	00	14	4	63	6	48	5	55	25	91	6	48	494	98	80	89				
8	Bellary	...	...	1	...	21	...	45	13	1	...	2	...	33	1	9	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	...	...	40	23	...	8	05	1	79	...	...	120	69	5	36							
9	Aliparam Jail	...	...	1,392	239	308	14	18	15	13	1	...	...	1,424	1	2	123	58	115	7	...	16	1	...	...	...	272	24	51	97	68	97	3	04	26	75	12	61	...	...	869	35	37	42						
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	5	...	3	...	7	2	1	...	2	...	35	1	16	...	26	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	93	...	...	4	16	...	22	18	...	1	39	...	...	151	08	13	88						
Special Jail.																																																		
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	1	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48	...	...	...	4	95	...	...	168	59	2	48								
District Jails.																																																		
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	3	1	12	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	...	8	22	2	74	13	69	...	...	372	48	8	22						
13	Palamcottah	...	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	50	1	1	...	3	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	6	08	...	3	04	...	36	45	...	...	618	63	3	04						
14	Madura	...	...	4	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	71	...	...	41	25	2	43	...	...	36	40	...	...	274	21	4	65						
15	Berhampur	...	...	1	1	4	...	6	1	1	...	5	...	9	...	...	17	1	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	16	60	24	89	...	...	45	64	...	...	398	20	12	45								
Total		54	29	1,883	328	716	20	148	60	32	8	52	4	4,998	140	247	66	451	16	177	19	125	1	2	09	1	66	107	07	18	73	40	95	1	49	1	19	5	40	10	12	1	09	517	25	46	78			
Total for 1921.		7	4	292	1	300	4	112	34	17	3	17	2	1,686	63	60	20	301	8	171	9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	60	50	71

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelae such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.
† All the diseases shown under the respiratory system in the annual returns except those already entered in columns D, E and H.

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 1922 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.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry	531-35	7	13-17	5	16-82	6	159-72	6	37-57	123-53	1	8-10
2	Vellore	971-73	19	18-52	4	10-20	1	219-00	1	4-57	139-00	1	7-19
3	Trichinopoly	395-04	23	58-21	11	24-50	4	194-27	4	20-59	279-04	2	7-15
4	Coimbatore	326-54	67	205-18	21	25-74	9	174-25	9	51-65	119-43	5	41-37
5	Penitentiary	234-00	3	12-82	3	15-42	5	163-50	5	30-53	155-33	1	6-44
6	Cannanore	429-50	40	114-03	7	69-06	3	108-92	3	27-54	104-75	1	30-43
7	Salem	325-50	41	129-54	8	189-92	2	136-70	2	14-74	98-60	1	3-93
8	Bellary	382-25	3	7-85	2	32-92	8	209-75	8	25-76	96-42	1	12-04
9	Alipparam Jail	2,492-17	356	118-99	84	62-00	310-55	214-08	3	14-01	56-58	2	23-10
10	Vizagapatnam	190-33	3	15-76	2	11-44	3	214-08	3	14-01	56-58	2	23-10
<i>Special Jail for adolescents.</i>													
11	Tanjore Borstal Institu- tion	6-42	...	...	1	12-50	...	150-08	...	...	44-08	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>													
12	Cuddalore	199-67	2	10-02	...	...	46-92	1	21-31	...	11-83	...	...
13	Palanocottah	389-42	1	2-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	416-10	2	4-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-13	...	...
15	Erchampur	195-17	2	10-23	1	80-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Central and District Jails</i>													
		7,672-26	577	75-21	149	29-19	2,095-38	42	20-04	1,263-32	15	11-87	14-28
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>													
		1,304-25	100	76-67	...	...	2,119-03	42	19-82	1,263-32	15	11-87	14-28
<i>Grand total</i>													
		8,976-51	677	75-42	149	31-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Grand total for 1921</i>													
		5,469-45	185	33-22	29	14-39	1,576-06	34	21-58	1,397-59	13	9-72	11-31

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners undertrial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

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 1922.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	Rajahmundry	6	...	119	2	125	2	127	7-43	15	7-58	55	4	42	1	25	1	1	...	...	...
2	Vellore	32	...	71	...	107	...	107	6-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	514	...	424	...	938	...	945	189-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	48	...	32	...	80	...	85	1-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	68	...	1,018	...	1,086	...	1,101	37-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	34	...	4,631	...	4,665	...	4,665	6-14-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	34	...	311	...	345	...	375	33-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	2	...	110	...	112	...	152	14-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipparam Jail	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	4-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	5	...	276	...	281	...	295	19-07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Special Jail for adolescents.</i>																					
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
12	Cuddalore	7	...	83	...	90	...	90	6-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palanocottah	42	...	429	...	471	...	478	3-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	73	...	576	...	649	...	674	45-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Erchampur	18	...	204	...	222	...	225	15-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Central and District Jails</i>																					
		1,486	7	8,847	94	9,813	101	9,814	1,054-2	5-95	1,031-47	1,839	31	1,870	5,745	23	5,768	...	...	...	...
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																					
		3,134	53	62,039	1,618	65,223	1,676	63,899	4,035-77	67-68	4,103-43	14,799	412	15,119	32,366	605	32,971	25	...	...	...
<i>Grand total</i>																					
		4,650	65	70,386	1,712	75,036	1,777	76,813	5,069-20	73-81	1,134-90	16,012	443	16,459	38,111	628	38,739	25	...	...	...
<i>Grand total for 1921</i>																					
		4,037	106	64,643	1,844	67,680	1,930	69,630	3,378-98	82-60	3,461-59	16,267	741	17,008	23,583	688	24,261	47	...	...	...

STATEMENT 2A

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 1922.

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 1922, in the part of the jail devoted to														Super-ficial areas per prisoner enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year		Remarks.		
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry.	Central Jails.																				
		Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	6	17						18					16	2	340	360				
		Do. without do. ...	41	42	10	20										98	733	140	4,512 10 0	15,721 4 9		
		Total ...	47	59	10	29			18					16	100	808	1,438					
2	Vellore	Total average population ...	4106	133	85702	123	0022	11	674	15					7703	1,075 20	1,831 48					
		Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...														2	314	353				
		Do. without do. ...	64	12		10	46									98+12	939+447	1,199+459	91	3,515 13 7	36,784 15 7	Represents additional accommodations in the annexe.
		Total ...	2150	283	24812	684	936			32		10		10	111 53	1,145 88	1,840 07	2,061				
3	Trichinopoly.	Total average population ...																				
		Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	40													147	163				
		Do. without do. ...	84				49										1,105+320	1,237+				
		Total ...	86	40			48										1,572	1,790	123	2,179 9 7	84,832 2	Represents additional accommodations in the annexe.
4	Colabatore.	Total average population ...	4075	5063		74 40			64				10			1,223 09	1,766 25					
		Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...		76												2	790	912				
		Do. without do. ...	147				80										192+455	427+				
		Total ...	147	76			80			64						10	989+456	1,532+185	125	6,075 16 6	45,691 7 1	Represents additional accommodations in the annexe Police Barracks Schools.
5	The Penitentiary.	Total average population ...	2702	14020		125 91			196 83						3 69	1,553 76	1,852 97					
		Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...		9						10		39		1	40	2	257	338				
		Do. without do. ...	59	48						36	10					10	959	959				
		Total ...	59	65						78	10	67		1	20	12	739	1,603	45	753 8 3	5,225 10	
6	The Penitentiary.	Total average population ...	1849		60 58				36 19	1 10	17 02						214 54	1,098 13				
		Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...																				
		Do. without do. ...																				
		Total ...																				

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6	Cannanore.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	83	4	770	10	52	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	40	6	130	11	52	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	123	10	900	21	104	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	7274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7	Salem.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	3102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
8	Bellary.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	166	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	1793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
9	Alipuran Jail.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	255	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	31502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
10	Vizianagaram.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	38	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
11	Tailors Bristal Institution.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
12	Oudaloro.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
13	Palanacottah.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total average population ...	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

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STATEMENT A—concluded.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1922—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1922, in the part of the Jail devoted to																				
		Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards																				
		By Jail Department.																				
		By Public Works Department.																				
		Remarks.																				
1	Central Jails.																					
2	Rajahmundry																					
3	Vellore																					
4	Trichinopoly																					
5	Coimbatore																					
6	Penitentiary																					
7	Cannanore																					
8	Salem																					
9	Bellary																					
10	Aliputram																					
11	Vizagapatam																					
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.																					
13	Tanjore Borstal Institution.																					
14	District Jails.																					
15	Cuddalore																					
16	Palamcottah																					
17	Madura																					
18	Berhampur																					
19	Grand total																					
20	Grand total for 1921																					
21																						

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.				Number who had lost weight.			
				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.
1	Central Jails.										
2	Rajahmundry	2,621	547	823	824	99	2	1,748	209	88	29
3	Vellore	2,684	381	387	781	675	351	2,094	92	97	10
4	Trichinopoly	1,579	89	266	954	208	6	1,434	30	22	4
5	Coimbatore	1,708	423	216	414	287	165	1,082	52	88	15
6	Penitentiary	1,824	1,011	...	510	111	46	667	...	101	38
7	Cannanore	641	78	102	177	137	89	505	11	25	22
8	Salem	242	60	39	63	28	35	165	14	3	...
9	Bellary	1,942	337	...	947	438	147	1,532	...	56	15
10	Aliputram	1,148	105	139	484	204	140	987	41	28	7
11	Vizagapatam	390	44	78	110	73	50	309	2	16	11
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.										
13	Tanjore Borstal Institution.	338	14	10	100	128	59	297	4	18	4
14	District Jails.										
15	Cuddalore	769	119	135	223	187	83	628	7	8	4
16	Palamcottah	822	136	57	318	136	62	573	31	65	12
17	Madura	1,519	458	14	587	249	117	967	2	59	27
18	Berhampur	631	244	36	118	75	45	274	28	69	15
19	Grand total	18,836	4,026	2,300	6,610	2,935	1,397	13,242	523	753	243
20	Grand total for 1921	18,260	4,085	2,339	5,547	2,937	1,345	12,168	585	1,052	308
21											

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

Serial number.	Jails.	No. released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.				Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.			
			One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.
1	Central Jails.																					
2	Rajahmundry	...	129	53	47	5	57	103	347	403	30	69	199	336	31	15	6	2	8	5	...	...
3	Vellore	...	314	147	90	20	57	102	328	415	27	55	149	240	31	8	0	1	5	7	...	...
4	Trichinopoly	...	249	122	112	36	54	105	285	630	34	65	151	343	39	6	0	2	7	0	...	...
5	Coimbatore	...	128	57	75	22	56	123	395	627	29	71	152	367	42	5	0	2	10	11	...	...
6	Penitentiary	...	94	102	85	29	57	116	287	654	30	68	143	291	47	13	0	2	11	4	...	...
7	Cannanore	...	57	54	58	21	35	88	319	560	27	72	104	328	48	0	6	3	12	3	...	...
8	Salem	...	22	36	21	6	37	91	256	555	30	68	162	246	12	10	6	9	9	9	...	...
9	Bellary	...	255	55	35	5	60	99	335	456	31	62	163	334	42	6	6	1	2	9	...	...
10	Aliputram	...	81	1	1	...	30	73	74	...	29	73	74	...	0	14	6	0	1	1	...	...
11	Vizagapatam	...	135	117	50	8	36	93	219	305	28	61	125	230	10	0	0	0	14	6	...	...
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.																					
13	Tanjore Borstal Institution.	...	117	60	23	1	40	86	238	493	30	59	142	403	21	3	0	0	15	7	...	...
14	District Jails.																					
15	Cuddalore	...	96	32	33	4	51	93	213	344	30	57	133	264	26	8	0	1	1	6	...	...
16	Palamcottah	...	92	47	31	6	40	90	290	511	29	67	152	350	33	1	0	2	1	5	...	...
17	Madura	...	24	11	19	5	54	78	283	486	31	37	163	275	30	15	6	4	5	5	...	...
18	Berhampur	...	68	23	5	1	34	93	219	647	29	62	177	647	32	1	0	1	0	6	...	...

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	...	2	...	24	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	9	...	27	...	38	...	8	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	207	...	428	...	300	...	226	...
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	9	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	176	2	105	...	106	...	6	1
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	9	...	16	4	19	...	11	...
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	7	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	6	...	12	...	5	...	3	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212, 216 and 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	29	1	64	...	34	...	7	...
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	11	...	8	...	5	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 223 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	54	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	1	...	6	...	4	...	9	8
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	7	2	17	6	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a Thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child ...	...	1	2	4	1	6	1	1
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	301	13	244	1	129	2	35	...
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 ...	156	5	208	...	188	...	95	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 343.	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	25	...	20	...	6	...	3	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	117	...	140	2	55	1	8	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	2	1	7	1	8	3	2	4
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 376.	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	1,386	86	2,436	83	1,820	95	656	52

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922.

2												3				
Jail during the year 1922, 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.
5	...	7	...	...	...	13	...	652	...	25	...	85	...	814	...	814
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
99	...	120	...	249	...	52	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	1,710	...	1,710
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	3	396
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	4	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	1	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	323	4	1	...	238	1	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	7	688
19	1	40	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	99	9	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	20
8	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	17	738
70	...	55	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	794	5	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	3	329
6	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	41
4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
463	3	439	3	166	...	64	...	2	...	45	...	...	...	7,477	822	7,799

STATEMENT D—

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

Sections of Penal Code classified.		Convicts admitted into							
		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	2	...	18	...	53	...	165	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	5	...	13	...	18	...	108	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	16	...	27	2	8	2	2	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	69	2	111	6	98	2	38	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	54	14	221	33	146	8	37	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	16	1	37	2	52	...	26	4
Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	56	1	58	1	43	...	13	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	45	1	61	1	11	...	4	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.	91	5	121	...	97	...	29	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	13	...	316	14	371	3	85	2
Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	1	...	5	...	7	...	13	...
Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	13	...	29	2	30	...	1	...
Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	18	...	7	...	1	...	9	...
G.O.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves.	236	9	269	18	314	25	1,015	10
Offences against other laws ...		4,925	366	1,289	93	666	29	149	6
Grand total ...		8,190	511	6,354	277	4,659	178	2,808	90
Total for Central and District Jails ...		1,763	52	5,374	247	4,487	177	2,768	90
Total for Subsidiary Jails ...		6,421	459	980	30	172	1	40	...
Grand total for 1921 ...		9,064	597	6,461	291	4,646	162	3,262	80

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922—concluded.

2													3			
Jail during the year 1922, 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.
75	...	199	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	321
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
91	...	38	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	377	...	377
165	...	406	...	610	1	182	...	57	...	3,821	...	...	...	5,413	1	5,414
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	61
16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	14	354
20	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	56	550
21	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	7	167
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
87	...	31	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	426	2	428
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	2	127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	353	5	358
68	1	52	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	921	20	941
8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	2	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
71	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	62	1,985
72	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,189	494	7,633
1,414	13	1,481	4	1,245	1	319	...	1,082	4	3,951	...	323	1	21,829	1,079	32,908
1,412	13	1,484	4	1,245	1	319	...	1,082	4	3,951	...	323	1	24,214*	589	24,803
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,615	490	8,105
3,673	20	1,109	6	558	12	106	...	210	16	26	2	137	3	29,258	1,190	30,448

* Excludes one Criminal Lunatic.

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

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL).

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

Serial number.	Jails.	* Total value of articles manufactured during the year.		Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of general statement No. XI).	
		1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Jails.					
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	31,670 0 0	29,075 0 0	43.82	43.19
2	Vellore	84,596 8 8	90,896 0 10	62.70	60.64
3	Trichinopoly	50,885 7 0	54,520 0 8	45.26	42.92
4	Coimbatore	4,51,883 12 2	4,17,888 7 4	52.68	40.71
5	Penitentiary	53,902 0 0	59,751 3 0	60.85	61.91
6	Cannanore	22,491 7 2	18,798 10 8	45.64	24.74
7	Salem	38,050 14 11	61,641 8 5	65.37	49.13
8	Bellary	43,719 0 6	37,883 5 5	40.93	20.16
9	Aliparam Jail	...	10,821 8 7	...	27.12
10	Vizagapatam	20,058 6 7	20,876 8 3	43.83	52.95
Special Jail for Adolescents.					
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution	19,946 4 5	26,104 8 0	44.15	38.63
District Jails.					
12	Cuddalore	15,976 14 7	7,220 1 9	42.51	37.70
13	Palamcottah	23,789 14 3	22,142 3 1	35.05	33.39
14	Madura	10,074 0 0	10,610 0 0	24.01	39.83
15	Berhampur	2,331 4 0	2,719 5 4	30.22	25.93
	Total	8,89,175 14 3	8,70,557 7 4	47.76	39.19

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

STATEMENT E.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	COST PER HEAD UNDER DIET.	
		As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.			
1	Rajahmundry	65 0 5	61 15 9
2	Vellore	52 8 5	52 9 4
3	Trichinopoly	68 12 10	60 2 7
4	Coimbatore	61 12 8	58 5 7
5	Penitentiary	68 3 2	63 5 2
6	Cannanore	59 5 1	55 4 11
7	Salem	62 6 2	55 7 4
8	Bellary	58 5 9	55 3 0
9	Aliparam Jail	75 2 1	67 0 7
10	Vizagapatam	52 0 0	51 6 2
Special Jail for Adolescents.			
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution	64 10 1	55 7 0
District Jails.			
12	Cuddalore	55 15 0	53 1 9
13	Palamcottah	52 13 5	50 9 1
14	Madura	53 15 0	50 3 1
15	Berhampur	49 6 2	49 1 4
	Total, Central and District Jails	64 0 4	59 2 3

STATEMENT F

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1922 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1926).

Serial number.	Districts.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.		Daily average population.		Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District Medical Officers.
		Convicts.	Civil prisoners.	Under-trials.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total			
1	Ganjam	1,098	908	1,906	79.43	63.92	...	143.35	20.10	1.03	9
2	Vizagapatam	3,886	2,161	5,823	250.75	135.09	...	386.84	25.01	13.21	5
3	Godavari	1,912	1,732	3,644	17.08	25.37	...	103.05	6.98	4.21	3
4	Karna	1,803	3,163	4,966	33.61	125.78	...	168.39	6.89	3.51	1
5	Guntur	1,510	2,925	4,435	27.65	138.13	...	165.78	6.98	3.8	3
6	Nellore	1,515	1,791	3,423	81.39	100.15	...	182.65	18.40	4.01	12
7	Karnool	1,487	2,130	3,617	37.67	123.81	...	161.48	9.44	3.07	9
8	Bellary	616	1,101	2,013	10.94	63.36	...	93.91	6.48	2.60	36
9	Anantapur	1,356	2,108	3,464	25.70	118.96	...	145.67	6.91	1.1	6
10	Cuddalore	990	1,013	2,003	16.15	78.43	...	81.62	8.51	1	8
11	North Arcot	1,044	2,162	3,206	19.70	77.00	...	95.58	3.60	1	8
12	Chittoor	1,583	1,687	3,270	29.27	78.52	...	107.79	10.34	20	8
13	Salem	1,108	1,373	2,481	17.73	53.80	...	71.82	5.23	23	8
14	Chingleput	790	1,303	2,093	10.63	89.23	...	107.68	5.83	8	13
15	South Arcot	1,110	1,807	2,917	20.13	174.59	...	194.72	3.66	5.14	6
16	Tanjore	1,354	3,144	4,498	19.47	94.52	...	110.89	5.70	18.02	8
17	Trichinopoly	1,055	1,844	2,899	20.10	117.17	...	137.19	7.27	14.55	5
18	Madura	1,014	1,663	2,677	15.62	110.70	...	129.39	7.11	16	8
19	Kanankudi	1,066	1,543	2,445	15.62	110.70	...	129.39	7.11	16	8
20	Tanavally	663	1,135	1,798	8.33	68.94	...	72.87	5.70	13.72	90
21	Malabar	14,220	26,080	40,300	427.20	1,950.92	...	2,378.12	10.97	127.41	74
22	Anjeero	16	35	51	1.16	1.75	...	1.91	3.56	7.33	9
23	South Kanara	789	617	1,406	75.84	39.64	...	115.71	3.56	1	9
24	Coimbatore	1,020	2,029	3,049	23.83	111.87	...	135.71	8.52	24	9
	The Nilgiris	255	904	1,159	6.95	14.81	...	29.56	9.81	1.36	3
	Total	43,250	66,809	110,059	1,291.70	4,103.42	...	5,433.85	10.90	117.58	314
	Total for 1921	322	53,607	99,307	878.80	2,801.06	...	3,701.17	8.99	742	818

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1922 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

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Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1922 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

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STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditures in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1922 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	Districts.	13										14										15		
		Contingencies.										Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Cost per head of average strength.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		K	L
Items, rates and taxes.	Service telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (stationery department charges).	Depository charges.	Total cost.	Rs.	Rs. A. P. F.	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Unity live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drainage cattle (excluding 11 P.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Rs.	Rs. A. P. F.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
1	Ganjam	269	60					341	2 12 7	4,821											4,821	39 6 8	22,503	184 3 11
2	Ganjam Agency									22	944				9							0 7 1	3,418	182 6 0
3	Vizagapatnam	81						205	0 4 10	90											31	0 7 1	11,109	158 8 4
4	Vizagapatnam Agency.	175	9					205	2 3 9												1,034	3 4 3	96,746	116 0 1
5	Godavari									30													10,633	114 2 7
6	Godavari Agency																						1,144	115 7 0
7	Krishna	48	7					56	0 5 3														20,841	123 0 7
8	Krishna	48	7					48	0 4 9	18													18,633	112 6 10
9	Guntur	48	10					688	3 11 3	60													16,922	105 1 2
10	Krishna	48	10					74	0 7 4	85													17,104	105 1 9
11	Krishna	48	10					70	0 11 10	32													11,237	118 5 4
12	Bellary	421						3	0 14 3														14,769	101 5 1
13	Anantapur							38	0 0 7	13													12,763	133 8 6
14	Cuddapah	34	2					186	2 0 5	256													14,482	149 12 2
15	North Arcot	184						114	1 1 7	1													15,095	144 8 8
16	Chittoor	85	43					142	1 5 3														15,095	144 8 8
17	Salem	142						9	0 6 8	63													12,857	119 13 0
18	Chingleput							45	0 6 8	61													24,372	125 2 8
19	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
20	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
21	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
22	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
23	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
24	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
25	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
26	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
27	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
28	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
29	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
30	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
31	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
32	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
33	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
34	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
35	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
36	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
37	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
38	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
39	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
40	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
41	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
42	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
43	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
44	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
45	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
46	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
47	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
48	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
49	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
50	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
51	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
52	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
53	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
54	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
55	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
56	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
57	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
58	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
59	Tanjore	46	9					15	0 6 8	10													15,213	137 5 5
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Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1588, 27th June 1922

Jail Administration

Report for the year 1921—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. J. P. CAMERON, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 14th April 1922.

No.—A.

Order—No. 1588, Law (General), dated 27th June 1922.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted a full and interesting report on the administration of jails for the year 1921. The salient features of the year's work are summarized in paragraph 73 of the report.

2. The outstanding event of the year was the Mappilla rebellion in Malabar. The very large number of rebellion prisoners not only taxed the accommodation in the existing jails to its utmost limit, but also necessitated the opening of an additional Central Jail at Bellary on the site formerly used as a camp for Turkish prisoners-of-war. The jails in Malabar were also crowded with undertrial prisoners. This large and sudden increase in admissions threw a great strain on the personnel and the resources of the department and the Government are glad to observe that the officers concerned were able generally to deal very successfully with the altogether abnormal situation thus created. Towards the close of the year the admission of a number of prisoners connected with the Non-Co-operation movement added further to the unprecedented demand for jail accommodation.

3. The sick rate showed a satisfactory diminution as compared with the three preceding years. The death rate, though below that of 1918 and 1919, was higher than in 1920. This was in part due to a higher mortality in sub-jails, but the principal cause of the increased mortality was the large admission to the jails, of Mappilla prisoners whose health had frequently been shattered by the exposure to which they had been subjected in the Malabar jungles.

4. Progress was made during the year with the revision of the Jail rules in order to bring them into accord with the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee. The matters dealt with are mentioned in paragraph 74 (21) of Inspector-General's report. Other recommendations of the Committee under consideration. The present state of the Provincial finances, however made it impossible to take up some of the larger recommendations of the Committee which would involve extensive additions to, and alterations buildings.

5. The formation during the year of a Discharged Prisoner's Society was a matter of great importance in its bearing on jail administration. Rs. 2,000 was made by Government to the Society.

great satisfaction that twelve district committees have already been formed in various centres of the Presidency and share with the Inspector-General the hope that the Society has a promising future before it.

6. The Inspector-General and his officers are to be congratulated on their success in reducing the average cost per prisoner and also on the excellent results achieved in the manufacturing department, the more so as the large influx of Mappilla prisoners towards the end of the year necessarily involved some disorganization in jail arrangements. The rise in the average cash earnings from Rs. 6-11-0 to the record sum of Rs. 28-7-0 and the fall in the average net cost per head from Rs. 122-3-0 to Rs. 95-6-0 are very satisfactory. Now that the arrangements for supplying the consuming departments of Government have been placed on a definite basis the Government trust that it will be possible to maintain in the manufacturing department the standard attained in the year under review.

The Government have noted with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General to the efficient service rendered by the officers of his department during the year and particularly those whom he has named in his report.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
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.).
 „ the Publicity Officer.
 „ Copy to the Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
 „ Judicial Department.
 „ Law (Education) Department.
 „ Revenue Department.
 „ Public Works Department.
 „ Government of India, Home (Department) (with C.L.).

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