

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1925

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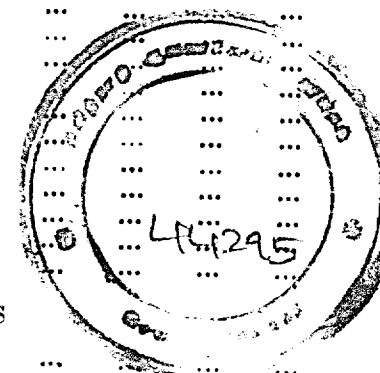
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No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
15th April 1926.

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 1925.

2. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, acted as Inspector-General of Prisons until my return from combined leave on the 4th May 1925. On that date I relieved him and continued to be in charge of the Department to the end of the year.

3. The number of Central, District, Special and Subsidiary jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 10, 4, 2 and 316, respectively. The two Government Certified Schools for offenders of tender years, viz., the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, were transferred to the control of the Jail Department from the 1st August 1925, with reference to G.O. No. 1389, Law (Education), dated the 12th August 1925.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 20,311 prisoners of all classes; 90,099 were received and 91,012 discharged, leaving 19,398 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined declined from 20,960 to 19,577. The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller number of convicts that remained in custody at the commencement of the year, and the larger number of convicts with short sentences admitted during the year.

5. Of the 23,592 convicts admitted into jails and sub-jails by direct committal during the year, offences under the Indian Penal Code formed 67.42 per cent, and the balance, viz., 32.58, for offences under other laws. A remarkable feature of the year is the decline in the number of offences against property as a whole from 11,572 to 10,962. Convictions for offences under theft fell from 8,073 to 7,195, robbery from 400 to 291, dacoity from 570 to 457, while those under house-breaking and house-trespass rose from 1,273 to 1,347, extortion from 24 to 126, receiving and concealing stolen property from 398 to 590 and cheating from 187 to 232. A small increase is noticeable under murder and attempt to murder, viz., from 335 to 342. Offences against the State and against public tranquillity advanced from 71 to 84 and 563 to 1,032, respectively. Committals for failure to furnish security decreased from 924 to 736. A large number of prisoners were committed to sub-jails for offences against other laws during the year, and this accounts for the increase under this heading, viz., from 6,739 to 7,686. Other headings call for no special remarks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. During the year, 2,980 offences were reported, including 9 dealt with by criminal courts, against 3,432 in the preceding year. Of the number dealt with by Superintendents, 1,414 were major and 1,527 minor offences, as compared with 1,367 and 2,052, respectively, in 1924. Offences relating to work fell from 1,097 to 749 and those relating to other breaches of discipline from 1,556 to 1,248. Offences relating to prohibited articles and assaults, mutiny, etc., show an increase, viz., 745 to 766 and 21 to 208, respectively. The trifling increase under prohibited articles calls for no remarks; but I would like to mention briefly the reasons for the rise in the number of offences relating to assaults, etc. There were disturbances in the Trichinopoly, Palamcottah and Cuddalore jails during the year, brought about by unruly Mappilla prisoners, and those that took an active part in these disturbances had to be dealt with under the rules. At Trichinopoly, the Mappilla prisoners quarrelled with the warders and Hindu prisoners and were disinclined to submit to the authority of the warder guard.

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

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

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

The following table gives particulars of whipping:—

Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.*	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	Total number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
	Total, Central and District Jails for 1925.	31,770	2,492	...	1	1	10	3	15	·05	·60	...	...
	Total for 1924	33,225	2,559	...	5	5	...	5	15	·05	·58	...	...

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

24. There were 3,399 habitual convicts in custody from the beginning of the year and 3,282 were admitted, making a total of 6,681 out of a convict population of 32,445. The percentage worked out at 20·69 against 21 in the previous year. They received 931 or 31·21 per cent of the total number of punishments. There was only one case of whipping, which has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The conduct of habituals was on the whole satisfactory, especially in the habitual jails. As a class they are usually well behaved in jail as they are subtle enough to appreciate that good conduct while in custody pays better than misbehaviour. Our present system of dealing with incorrigible habitual offenders is wrong and affords little or no protection to the law-abiding community. Once a criminal is proved to be incorrigible and irreclaimable he should be eliminated from society and kept under control for the rest of his natural life. If public opinion—through ignorance and a misplaced sympathy—is not prepared to place these powers in the hands of the executive, at least it should be prepared to approve of legislation whereby a scheme of preventive detention can be brought into force to enable these dangerous enemies of society to be kept under control for some considerable time. The class of recidivists referred to are men who have forfeited all claims to liberty, and the public are entitled to protection from them. Under our present system, it will be impossible to reduce crime to any extent in India as with the periodical discharge from jail of professional and depraved criminals, crime is bound to keep more or less at its present standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* For Tanjore district alone; 190 additional probation officers were appointed to supervise ex-Borstal boys in other districts and are included in the total of probation officers appointed during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

expenditure. This difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been pointed out to that officer for necessary settlement. The total expenditure has dropped as compared with the previous year, the reduction being noticeable under the two primary items of expenditure, viz., "Diet" and "Clothing and bedding of prisoners." The decrease of Rs. 21,088 under "Contingencies" is more apparent than real in view of the inclusion of the arrears of rent relating to 1923 in the year 1924. The decrease under "Simulation charges," which is small, is due in the main to a low expenditure under "Water-supply" at the Penitentiary, Madras. On the whole, we have succeeded in screwing down our expenditure from Rs. 37,91,149-4-8 in 1922 to Rs. 29,28,467-8-4 in the year under review, and have almost fully recovered from the abnormal conditions brought about by the large influx of Mappilla prisoners in the year 1922. The total of Statement No. IX is less than the total expenditure by Rs. 6,08,634-6-4, which represents charges on account of "Manufactures," "Petty construction and repairs," "General supervision," "Travelling allowances of gazetted establishment," "Charges for Police custody" for the first three months of the year, and three other minor items not coming under my direct financial control. Furthermore, a sum of Rs. 14,134-13-8, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, etc., has been deducted, while a sum of Rs. 1,682-4-10, being the cost of stationery articles supplied by the Stationery Department, has been added as required by the standing orders of the Government of India. The net result is the sum of Rs. 23,19,833 exhibited in Statement No. IX against Rs. 23,49,477 in the preceding year. The total cost per head works out to Rs. 118-12-5, against Rs. 112-1-6 in 1924, and this increase is largely the result of a smaller prison population dealt with, but also to the increase in the cost per head under dieting, due to higher rates paid during the year for ration articles.

33. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 6,88,953, against Rs. 6,74,917 in the year previous, and the cost per head advanced, as well, from Rs. 32-3-2 to Rs. 35-9-2. The increase of over half a lakh, roughly, under the head "Temporary" is more or less compensated by a comparative decrease under the "Permanent establishment" in consequence of the classification of the charges in respect of the sanctioned establishment for the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, under the former head, so as to follow the budget heads of account. The increased expenditure of Rs. 14,336 in the aggregate is due to the effect of increments on time-scales of pay, the grant of leave allowances to Messrs. E. A. Steele, G. M. Salisbury and others for varying periods and to the debit of the pay of Captain M. M. Khan and Captain S. C. Contractor during the period of their training. As is usually the case, the Penitentiary, Madras, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 68-14-4, which is to some extent the result of the adjustment of the leave salary of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., who proceeded on leave soon after his tenure of office as officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, as also to the fact that there are European warders in this jail whose rates of pay are relatively high, and that house rent and compensatory allowances are being drawn by the subordinate staff in Madras. The high cost per head at Cuddalore is due to the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the entertainment of additional warder staff to guard the criminal lunatics and mental defectives incarcerated there throughout the year. Next comes Tanjore, with a cost per head of Rs. 63-1-2, by virtue of the employment of a special staff of teachers and instructors for the instruction of the adolescents confined there. Berhampur and Vizagapatam follow with a cost per head of Rs. 58-15-7 and Rs. 57-6-11, respectively, owing to a smaller prison population dealt with. Rajahmundry comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 47-3-7, which is apparently due to the reduction in the prison population from 1,219.36 to 1,031.29. It is also attributable in part to the maximum rate of pay drawn by the Superintendent of that jail. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, shows the lowest expenditure per head by reason of its incomparably large prison population. For the same reason, Trichinopoly follows next. The Civil Jail, as usual, tops the list with a cost per head of Rs. 230-2-11.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,47,801 of the previous year to Rs. 3,53,979. Nevertheless, the cost per head has fallen from Rs. 128-4-10 to Rs. 120-9-5 due, apparently,

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

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

45. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days fell from 17,929-17 to 16,343-95 during the year, owing to a decline in the daily average convict population. Those on the sick list and not employed for other reasons, such as being en route, in quarantine, etc., show a decrease, but the number convalescent and infirm has increased from 734-20 to 778-74. The average number of convicts employed as prison officers increased from 1,188 to 1,246, but those employed as prison servants decreased from 1,673 to 1,411. An average of 1,654 convicts were employed in gardening against 1,688 in 1924, and the value of garden produce raised and issued declined from Rs. 48,625 to Rs. 42,059 as a result of the smaller number of convicts employed in gardening, and also to water scarcity in certain jails which handicapped agricultural enterprise. The number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail use slightly increased, viz., from 3,512 to 3,563, while those employed in jail repairs decreased from 725-03 to 762-72. The number employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings carried out by Superintendents decreased from 259 to 144, but those employed by the Public Works Department advanced from 34 to 70. The new drainage work at Koraput continued during the year. The full complement of convicts required for the work was employed, and a substantial amount is anticipated from the Public Works Department, when the final bills are made out by them. A sanitary gang, under police escort, was also deputed during the year for anti-malarial operations at Koraput. At Alipuram, the work of removing prickly-pear for the municipality, in order to improve the health and sanitary conditions of Bellary, was undertaken this year also, and the surroundings of the jail were cleared of unhealthy vegetation. In consideration of this work, the Municipal Council gives an annual donation of Rs. 250 to the funds of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The number of convicts employed on manufactures during the year decreased from 7,228-48 to 5,956-81, as also the ratio per cent from 40-32 to 36-45, but the value of articles manufactured during the year rose from Rs. 8,39,468-7-1 to Rs. 10,11,168-2-6. Among individual jails, the Central Jail, Cannanore, as in the preceding year, employed the largest percentage of convicts, viz., 53-92, Madras (Penitentiary), Vellore, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry follow in order. Bellary employed the smallest percentage, viz., 21-60.

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

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

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments (compared).

Public Departments.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	2,09,137	60,714	1,41,349	3,28,501
Forest Department	49,324	8,163	14,053	14,413
Stationery Department	52,843	75,489	15,367	82,871
Postal, etc., and Military Departments ...	...	...	41,743	36,213
Medical Department	...	...	1,23,879	1,17,161

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement No. XIV.—
Sickness and mortality.

50. The following table gives particulars of the sickness and mortality in 1925 and the four preceding years:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1921	15,985-60	274-03	17-14	8	331	339	50	20-71	21-21
1922	24,397-53	742-70	30-44	34	1,193	1,230	1-39	49-02	50-41
1923	22,242-95	383-61	17-24	...	368	368	...	16-54	16-54
1924	20,959-96	309-27	14-76	1	249	250	05	11-88	11-93
1925	19,577-15	289-70	14-80	2	243	245	10	12-41	12-51

Though there was a fall in the daily average sick and the total number of deaths, the ratio per mille of daily sick and the death-rate have gone up slightly as a result of the fall in the prison population. The vital statistics on the whole are very satisfactory. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, the daily average sick, and the number of deaths decreased from 6,295, 309-27 and 250 in 1924 to 5,856, 289-70 and 245, respectively, in the year under report.

The death-rate per mille of average strength shows a slight increase, viz., from 11-93 to 12-51. There were 221 deaths among convicts, 16 among undertrials, and 8 among civil and State prisoners, as compared with 225, 17 and 8, respectively, in 1924. Of the 245 deaths, 110 are attributable to Mappilla rebellion prisoners. Excluding Mappillas, the death-rate for the normal prison population works out at 10-04 per mille against 10-57 in 1924.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	3.09	1.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	107.97	18.76	50.03	2.89	68.60	2.20	37.12	2.87
Malarial fevers	40.85	1.49	31.45	.44	25.32	.17	23.45	.19
Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis	8.18	2.86	10.13	3.10	10.37	3.48	12.78	3.96
Other tubercular diseases	1.83	.46	2.02	.44	2.14	.70	1.91	.64
Anæmia and debility	2.97	.22	2.28	.16	2.08	.17	2.43	.51
Other general diseases	166.29	8.00	72.93	2.28	39.98	.58	60.56	.64
Pneumonia	14.13	5.49	9.27	2.29	6.08	1.22	5.24	.83
Other respiratory diseases	25.79	.91	24.69	.33	21.15	.23	14.25	.26
Diarrhoea	10.12	1.09	6.27	.38	6.32	.46	7.47	.51
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	7.15	.06	10.80	...	9.56	.06	7.03	...
All other causes	128.78	5.78	105.08	4.31	71.84	3.24	56.60	3.20
Total	517.25	46.78	324.95	16.62	263.44	12.51	228.84	13.61

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prisoners' weightment—
Statement B.

Water supply and sanitation in jails.

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

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

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

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

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

Conservancy.

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

(4) At Cuddalore, an open drain to carry away the refuse water from the quarantine was constructed, as also a cistern outside the enclosure for storing the water for irrigation purposes.

Drainage.

Additional sanitary drains were constructed for various purposes in the Sub-jails at Koraput and Mangalore. Extensive anti-malarial drainage was carried out at Koraput by the Public Works Department, employing convict labour for the purpose. Minor repairs and improvements were effected in practically all jails to their respective drainage systems.

(5) A Thresh Disinfector, for disinfecting the clothing and bedding of prisoners, was installed and brought into use in the Central Jail, Bellary, during the year. A septic tank for dealing with

Other improvement.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

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

Accommodation—Statement A.

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

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

Visits.

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

77. Lieut.-Col. Maconachie, I.M.S., while acting for me, inspected the jails at Madras, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Alipuram, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Madura, and visited the Central Jail, Vellore. I

Inspections.

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

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

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

78. The outlay on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office, during the year was Rs. 2,32,605 against Rs. 3,64,019 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,93,902, including the sum of Rs. 87,463 spent by Superintendents of jails in the capacity of Public Works Disbursers. The amount spent by this Department under Petty Construction and Repairs was Rs. 38,703, against Rs. 35,135 in 1924. The expenditure on account of sub-jails was Rs. 18,776 as compared with Rs. 23,488 in the previous year. Every effort is made to keep all permanent jail buildings in good order, and much good work was done in this connexion during the year. The expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs includes the construction of permanent buildings required such as sheds for Thresh Disinfectors, Fuel, Stores, etc., provision of palisading, construction of septic tanks, wells, etc., and the provision of model dhoby ghats, drains and sanitary conveniences.

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

79. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and leave ledgers and the periodical destruction of records were given effect to, and the inventories of stores maintained in jails and in my office were written up to the close of the year.

General features of the year.

80. The salient features of the year are—

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

Matters of administrative importance.

81. The principal events of importance are :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

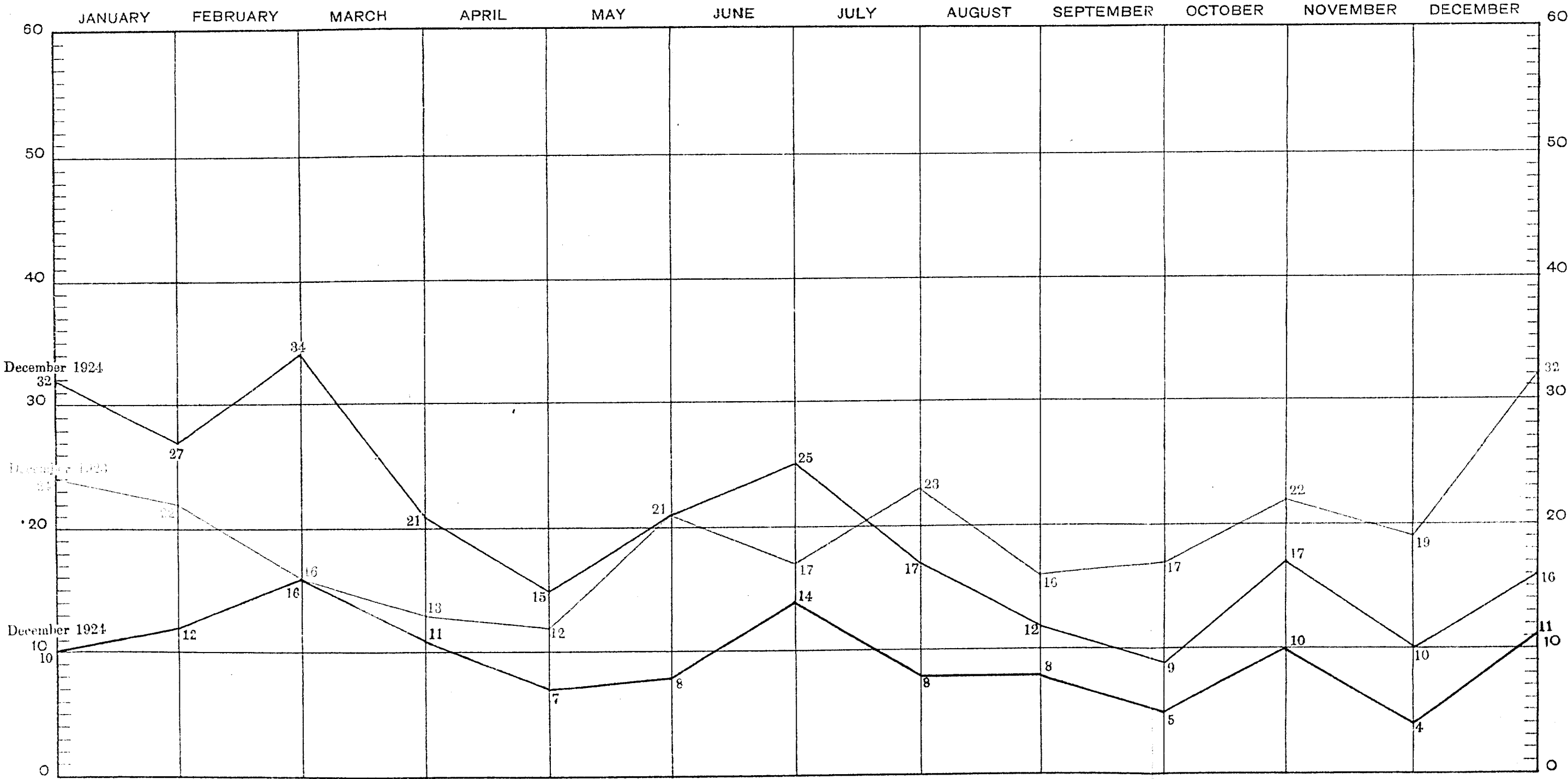
The subordinate officers who deserve mention are Jailer Inglefield Dall, who did good work at the Penitentiary, and Jailers Sayid Ghulam Mustafa and Subbayya Nayudu, who did well at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, respectively. Jailer Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar is worthy of special mention for his excellent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

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

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

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. P. CAMERON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

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



Reg. No. 420
Copies 12+547

REFERENCE

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

Vandyke, Survey Office Madras.
1926.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS

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

34

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

35

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

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

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6	Penitentiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gannanore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Salem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Alipuram Jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vizagapatnam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																Total.										
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H			I				J					
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.			Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	Tanjore Borsal School.	* Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.																										Total.
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																										
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																										
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																										
	Total admissions	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																										
		Total admissions																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										
12	Cuddalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																										
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																										
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																										
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																										
	Total admissions	Total admissions																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										
13	Palamcottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																										
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																										
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																										
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																										
	Total admissions	Total admissions																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										
		Total remaining on the 31st December																										

14	Madura	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																324	5	20	9	2	1	6	1	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

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

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

1	2	3			4			5			6				
		Number admitted during the year.		Total.	A		B	Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.		Total.	Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).		Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		A	B			
Serial number.	Jails.	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.		Total.	Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.	More than twice previously convicted.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		M.	F.		M.	F.									
1	Rajahmundry	1,071	114	1,185	321	33	29	1	25	1	375	35	22-44	30-70	22-97
2	Vellore	2,275	104	2,439	315	23	89	4	80	4	559	31	24-57	18-90	24-19
3	Trichinopoly	1,448	...	1,448	174	...	55	...	47	...	276	...	19-06	...	19-06
4	Coimbatore	2,407	...	2,436	207	...	46	...	32	...	285	...	11-81	...	11-70
5	Penitentiary	1,497	61	1,558	48	1	24	1	64	2	142	4	9-49	6-56	9-37
6	Cannanore	853	11	864	70	1	32	...	24	...	134	1	15-71	9-09	15-62
7	Salem	375	...	375	119	...	31	...	22	...	172	...	45-87	...	45-87
8	Bellary	1,462	...	1,462	79	...	31	...	25	...	332	...	22-71	...	22-71
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	61	...	61	27	...	21	...	4	...	54	...	88-52	...	88-52
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	38	...	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5-26	...	5-26
12	Borstal School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	594	...	594	124	...	38	...	15	...	183	...	30-81	...	30-81
14	Palamecottah	651	...	651	81	...	16	...	5	...	112	...	17-20	...	17-20
15	Madura	1,489	...	1,574	...	...	6	...	3	...	89	...	5-98	...	5-98
16	Berhampur	616	...	616	93	...	20	...	9	...	122	...	19-80	...	19-80
17	Total, Central and District Jails.	15,437	464	15,901	1,739	62	439	7	355	8	2,837	77	18-38	16-59	18-33
18	Subsidiary Jails	7,283	408	7,691	118	2	7	1	2	...	134	3	1-84	0-74	1-78
19	Grand total	22,720	872	23,592	1,857	64	446	8	357	8	2,971	80	13-08	9-17	12-93
20	Grand total for 1924	21,977	895	22,872	1,633	44	546	11	448	7	2,759	63	12-55	7-04	12-33

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

Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			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.
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1924 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.			Of those who escaped in previous ten years.			Of those who escaped during the year.			Of previous years.		
			From outside the jail.	Total.	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.
1	Rajahmundry	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	1	...
2	Vellore	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Coimbatore	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	Alipuram	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	4	1	5	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	5	...
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamecottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Total, Central and District Jails	12	5	6	11	2	8	10	10	3	13	4	6	1
17	Subsidiary Jails	27	...	6	6	...	6	6	27	...	27	6	...	...
18	Grand total	39	5	12	17	2	14	16	37	3	40	10	6	1
19	Grand total for 1924	35	5	11	16	3	9	12	32	7	39	7	3	6

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

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

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

1.—Diet scale.

* Vide page 48.

[illegible]

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 "
	Tuesday and Friday	Fish	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
		Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
Supper	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Rice	4 "	3 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Dhal	4 "	3 "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Bread	6 "	6 "
	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.	Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Suji	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	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.
Flour	...	...	...	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice	...	...	...	7	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 48.

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

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued.*B.—DIET SCALE FOR INDIAN PRISONERS—*concluded.*

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

	Males sentenced to labour.	Other prisoners.
Morning	...	...
Midday	...	...
Evening	...	...
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.
	4	4
	9	7
	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 ... oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat ... "	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	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
Dhal ... "	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese ... "	2	...	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	...	...	1½	...	1½	...
Vegetables ... "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine ... "	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Salt ... "	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Sugar ... "	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea ... pint.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder * oz.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Milk ... pint.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

* Vide page 48.

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

Articles of diet.				Male convicts sentenced to labour.	All female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.
				Ounces daily.	Ounces daily.
Flour	...	...	...	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
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 48.

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

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

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

[illegible]

● **NOTE.**—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13 II, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion of 1 to 1.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

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

Serial number.	10										11		12																		
	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allow- ances.		Contingencies.																		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H													
Jails.																															
Central Jails.																															
1	Rajahmundry	RS.	1,678	114	RS.	1,087	4	886	6,669	RS. A. P.	6	9	9	RS.	1,016	1	0	2	RS.	104	39	94	776	0	12	4	RS. A. P.	0	12	4	
2	Vellore	RS.	962	105	RS.	882	26	1,000	4,421	RS. A. P.	3	8	1	RS.	511	0	5	10	RS.	4	...	...	132	856	0	9	11	RS. A. P.	0	9	11
3	Trichinopoly	RS.	1,636	69	RS.	1,779	2	2,209	6,839	RS. A. P.	3	8	0	RS.	805	0	7	7	RS.	12	...	...	108	672	0	6	4	RS. A. P.	0	6	4
4	Coimbatore	RS.	1,082	74	RS.	1,249	26	1,038	4,972	RS. A. P.	3	8	0	RS.	827	0	9	4	RS.	44	...	...	156	1,388	0	15	8	RS. A. P.	0	15	8
5	Penitentiary	RS.	4,401	150	RS.	3,088	755	1,341	10,243	RS. A. P.	11	5	9	RS.	413	0	7	4	RS.	16	...	...	95	6,423	7	2	0	RS. A. P.	7	2	0
6	Cannanore	RS.	979	8	RS.	1,560	1,042	382	3,923	RS. A. P.	3	3	3	RS.	948	0	12	5	RS.	30	...	...	77	989	0	12	11	RS. A. P.	0	12	11
7	Salem	RS.	826	785	RS.	2,714	749	799	5,376	RS. A. P.	3	15	10	RS.	655	0	7	9	RS.	36	...	...	...	556	0	6	7	RS. A. P.	0	6	7
8	Bellary	RS.	577	109	RS.	1,153	749	1,873	4,469	RS. A. P.	5	7	1	RS.	910	1	1	9	RS.	23	...	...	96	7,050	8	9	5	RS. A. P.	8	9	5
9	Alipuram	RS.	5,360	56	RS.	5,341	602	4,630	16,230	RS. A. P.	3	14	7	RS.	848	0	3	3	RS.	14	73	157	28,157	6	12	6	RS. A. P.	6	12	6	
10	Vizagapatam	RS.	5,360	56	RS.	5,341	602	4,630	16,230	RS. A. P.	4	2	11	RS.	703	1	2	3	RS.	14	...	...	67	3,019	4	15	5	RS. A. P.	4	15	5
11	Tanjore Borstal School	RS.	1,674	...	RS.	482	...	1,745	4,467	RS. A. P.	9	7	8	RS.	338	0	11	8	RS.	12	...	...	285	570	1	3	7	RS. A. P.	1	3	7
District Jails																															
12	Cuddalore	RS.	212	119	RS.	376	...	715	1,924	RS. A. P.	5	13	11	RS.	363	1	1	9	RS.	12	...	...	50	248	0	12	1	RS. A. P.	0	12	1
13	Palamcottah	RS.	494	163	RS.	394	6	597	2,415	RS. A. P.	5	8	4	RS.	940	2	2	5	RS.	15	...	...	134	354	0	12	10	RS. A. P.	0	12	10
14	Madura	RS.	553	47	RS.	1,005	14	394	2,204	RS. A. P.	4	4	11	RS.	573	1	1	11	RS.	7	...	...	49	3,451	6	11	11	RS. A. P.	6	11	11
15	Berhampur	RS.	218	22	RS.	602	25	211	1,078	RS. A. P.	4	9	8	RS.	229	0	15	8	RS.	12	...	...	38	722	3	1	4	RS. A. P.	3	1	4
Total, Central and District Jails																															
		RS.	21,433	1,827	RS.	9,671	116	18,776	77,739	RS. A. P.	4	11	2	RS.	10,079	0	9	9	RS.	319	149	1,537	55,261	3	5	5	RS. A. P.	3	5	5	
The Civil Jail, Madras																															
		RS.	39	...	RS.	175	...	6	165	RS. A. P.	13	7	4	RS.	...	...	...	...	RS.	11	...	...	8	26	2	1	11	RS. A. P.	2	1	11
Subsidiary Jails																															
		RS.	16,111	983	RS.	2,258	...	3,090	22,617	RS. A. P.	8	0	8	RS.	...	...	...	...	RS.	22	33	138	3,700	1	5	1	RS. A. P.	1	5	1	
Grand total		RS.	37,583	2,810	RS.	9,846	116	21,872	1,00,521	RS. A. P.	5	3	0	RS.	10,879	0	9	0	RS.	352	182	1,883	58,987	3	0	9	RS. A. P.	3	0	9	
Grand total for 1924		RS.	37,762	2,852	RS.	8,748	148	19,247	92,109	RS. A. P.	4	6	4	RS.	9,465	0	7	3	RS.	390	130	1,469	80,075	8	13	2	RS. A. P.	8	13	2	

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account the 1st January 1924.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1925.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, etc., account by cash and transfer during the year 1925.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1925.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
1	Central Jails.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
2	Rajahmundry	970.01	416.40	197 0	15,213 15	15,410 15	30,941 15	226 6	31,108 5	15,757 6	16 4	37 13
3	Vellore	1,257.51	625.57	811 3	42,993 10	43,804 13	71,296 4	548 8	71,844 12	28,039 15	22 5	44 13
4	Trichinopoly	1,646.07	715.08	491 1	22,957 4	23,451 5	41,174 15	111 0	41,285 15	17,834 10	11 9	24 15
5	Coimbatore	1,224.39	604.36	287 0	2,56,158 9	2,56,445 9	4,71,958 15	319 12	4,72,278 11	2,15,833 2	176 4	357 2
6	The Penitentiary	854.10	434.88	83 14	25,374 9	25,458 7	4,71,958 15	118 7	60,028 11	34,570 4	40 8	79 8
7	Cannanore	1,114.15	617.11	383 4	13,013 5	13,396 9	4,71,958 15	234 12	40,656 12	27,260 3	23 13	44 3
8	Salem	1,287.78	394.93	185 2	6,491 0	6,676 2	27,723 15	76 0	27,799 15	21,133 13	16 6	53 8
9	Bellary	747.96	161.55	36 0	7,104 8	7,140 8	23,396 9	82 3	23,478 12	16,338 4	21 13	101 2
10	Alipet Jail	4,149.61	976.94	22 8	6,098 11	6,121 3	17,002 15	4 0	17,006 15	10,885 12	2 10	11 2
11	Vizagapatnam	582.95	187.47	23 11	10,948 0	10,971 11	20,274 11	79 13	20,354 8	9,382 13	16 2	50 1
	Special Jail for Adolescents.											
11	Tanjore Borstal School	466.19	230.84	174 12	10,890 13	11,065 9	20,261 4	223 11	20,484 15	9,419 6	20 3	40 13
	District Jails.											
12	Cuddalore	278.93	66.54	72 6	4,662 4	4,734 10	5,576 2	42 6	5,618 8	888 14	3 3	13 5
13	Palamcottah	345.50	135.83	15 0	7,778 11	7,793 11	13,789 0	34 10	13,823 10	6,029 15	17 7	44 6
14	Madura	348.24	138.92	57 9	23,162 3	23,219 12	28,618 10	11 11	28,630 5	5,410 9	15 9	38 15
15	Berhampur	202.72	49.61	70 12	2,656 7	2,727 3	4,853 11	107 5	4,864 0	1,733 13	8 9	34 16
	Total, Central and District Jails	15,406.44	5,756.03	2,914 2	4,55,503 13	4,58,417 15	8,76,701 2	2,220 8	8,78,921 10	4,20,503 11	27 5	73 1
	Subsidiary Jails	937.51	200.78	...	7,735 13	7,735 13	10,404 3	...	10,404 3	2,668 6	2 14	13 5
	Grand total	16,343.95	5,956.81	2,914 2	4,63,239 10	4,66,153 12	8,87,105 5	2,220 8	8,89,325 13	4,23,172 1	25 14	71 1
	Grand total for 1924	17,929.17	7,228.48	2,841 3	4,88,291 5	4,91,132 8	6,13,511 10	2,925 2	6,16,486 12	1,25,304 4	7 0	17 5

(a) Includes Rs. 1,319-3-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.

(c) Do. Rs. 14,274-5-0

(b) Includes Rs. 2,698-15-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.

(d) Do. Rs. 2,661-0-0

No. XII-A.—FINANCIAL.

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

No. XII-A.—

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1925.							Closing	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	197 0	2,719 3	3,142 6	3,078 0	16,022 7	805 12	24,953 4	226 6	6,094 1
2	Vellore ...	811 3	16,197 13	12,675 15	9,247 15	12,766 1	6,876 3	44,822 12	548 8	15,984 9
3	Trichinopoly ...	194 1	7,875 1	16,904 4	6,530 14	9,941 3	694 3	41,081 7	111 0	4,959 2
4	Coimbatore ...	287 0	2,65,805 1	1,02,190 5	1,90,861 0	1,04,624 8	39,810 10	6,24,430 4	319 12	2,77,901 10
5	The Penitentiary ...	83 14	18,030 0	9,802 13	3,638 2	1,828 7	427 10	33,035 10	118 7	9,320 4
6	Cannanore ...	388 4	5,649 9	8,546 9	8,206 4	1,086 9	767 9	23,084 10	234 12	4,438 0
7	Salem ...	185 2	39,993 0	26,470 1	3,832 14	4,585 4	2,240 0	72,856 5	76 0	17,752 2
8	Bellary ...	36 0	2,216 14	6,031 5	2,137 13	3,615 0	165 14	13,871 2	82 3	2,623 0
9	Alipuram ...	22 8	7,891 10	10,050 0	4,888 3	5,194 10	279 1	27,797 14	4 0	8,307 13
10	Vizagapatam ...	23 11	1,641 8	1,951 10	1,843 5	10,102 8	788 11	14,773 15	79 13	6,039 5
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>									
11	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	174 12	1,295 7	6,400 4	6,410 6	4,475 0	653 10	18,102 3	223 11	1,108 1
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
12	Cuddalore ...	72 6	2,316 10	2,621 7	6,358 10	634 12	893 14	11,109 15	42 6	1,213 9
13	Palamcottah ...	15 0	3,794 1	2,728 9	1,041 5	4,221 5	240 3	11,560 1	34 10	1,885 0
14	Madura ...	57 9	1,394 6	968 11	903 9	1,988 6	421 4	4,891 5	11 11	3,884 4
15	Berhampur ...	70 12	1,693 4	776 1	641 8	263 9	102 0	3,343 2	107 5	2,611 9
	Total ...	2,914 2	3,78,546 10	2,11,290 4	2,50,329 12	1,81,329 9	54,696 8	9,69,713 13	2,220 8	3,64,182 5
	Total for 1924 ...	2,841 3	3,38,110 8	1,85,689 11	2,47,037 10	1,12,681 6	45,354 9	8,39,005 13	2,925 2	3,78,217 10

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

- (a) Includes Rs. 1,318-3-0, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,698-15-0 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 14,274-5-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,661-0-0 do.

(FINANCIAL).

Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

balance on 31st December 1925.					Difference between columns 9 and 16 (profit + or loss -)	Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (-), account of Jail manufacture in 1925 (total of columns 17 and 20).
Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 15.		Paid into the Treasury during 1925 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1925.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (-).	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
2,977 7	3,936 8	4,173 12	279 5	17,128 13	- 7,824 7	30,941 15	15,213 15	+ 15,728 0	+ 7,903 9
11,186 5	8,424 10	17,000 12	3,230 15	50,513 13	+ 5,691 1	71,296 4	42,993 10	+ 28,302 10	+ 33,893 11
16,383 1	6,432 1	14,406 0	332 13	41,953 7	+ 877 0	41,174 15	22,957 4	+ 18,217 11	+ 19,094 11
73,007 9	1,84,205 4	28,270 5	38,631 6	5,25,073 2	- 99,357 2	4,71,958 15	2,56,158 9	+ 2,15,800 6	+ 1,16,443 4
7,905 5	5,242 9	3,062 1	1,138 10	24,510 0	- 8,525 10	59,910 4	25,374 9	+ 34,535 11	+ 26,010 1
6,640 8	7,638 15	1,097 13	211 5	20,738 11	- 2,345 15	40,422 0	13,013 5	+ 27,408 11	+ 25,062 12
14,450 3	2,902 8	4,663 0	19 6	39,829 7	- 33,026 14	27,723 15	6,491 0	+ 21,232 15	- 11,793 15
5,041 6	1,905 1	1,973 5	408 7	11,216 8	- 2,654 10	23,396 9	7,104 8	+ 16,292 1	+ 13,637 7
4,452 15	5,036 1	12,763 9	838 1	29,726 5	+ 1,928 7	17,002 15	6,098 11	+ 10,904 4	+ 12,832 11
1,405 4	2,436 7	405 11	128 8	10,238 0	- 4,535 15	20,274 11	10,948 0	+ 9,326 11	+ 4,790 12
4,678 7	5,521 8	4,859 12	1,245 6	15,206 1	- 2,896 2	20,261 4	10,890 13	+ 9,370 7	+ 6,474 5
3,095 11	6,156 15	2,657 8	7 1	13,159 0	+ 2,049 1	5,576 2	4,962 4	+ 913 14	+ 2,962 15
4,698 14	1,823 1	1,605 0	765 12	9,230 13	- 2,279 4	13,789 0	7,778 11	+ 6,010 5	+ 3,731 1
7,694 10	1,074 10	1,921 7	6,526 8	8,060 2	+ 3,168 13	28,618 10	23,162 3	+ 5,456 7	+ 8,625 4
484 2	486 4	135 4	35 11	3,788 13	+ 445 11	4,353 11	2,656 7	+ 1,697 4	+ 2,142 15
1,64,101 11	2,43,222 6	1,00,500 3	53,790 2	8,20,427 15	- 1,49,285 14	8,76,701 2	4,55,503 13	+ 4,21,197 5	+ 2,71,911 7
2,10,825 5	2,49,922 12	1,80,922 0	54,245 0	9,68,570 13	+ 1,29,565 0	6,07,991 15	4,86,840 4	+ 1,22,151 11	+ 2,51,716 11

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

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

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

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

No. XVII—(VITAL).

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails,	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
1	Central Jails.																		
2	Rajahmundry	361.42	4	11.07	358.91	2	5.57	161.75	12.36	81.58	1	12.26	61.25	1	15.56	46.17	...	...	
3	Vellore	701.56	4	5.70	233.27	2	8.57	158.61	6.30	105.74	1	9.46	86.42	1	11.57	24.40	...	...	
4	Trichinopoly	112.17	8	71.32	215.25	3	13.94	249.75	29.66	243.83	3	12.30	374.58	4	10.68	370.84	2	5.39	
5	Coimbatore	422.20	6	14.21	64.13	...	...	82.05	...	116.15	...	...	186.55	2	10.72	381.00	...	9.48	
6	Penitentiary	204.42	1	4.69	149.67	1	6.68	98.25	3.56	357.67	4	11.18	151.25	2	13.22	108.08	...	...	
7	Gannanore	234.50	2	8.53	115.03	1	8.69	281.17	76.45	42.97	3	69.82	31.05	4	...	55.85	...	...	
8	Salem	880.25	2	2.27	207.15	2	9.65	78.48	...	110.36	1	9.06	72.13	2	128.82	12.25	...	51.20	
9	Bellary	322.42	5	15.51	146.35	...	...	132.54	...	1470.63	50	34.00	2,251.12	44	19.55	19.53	...	...	
10	Alipuram	0.07	...	...	32.22	2	62.07	418.35	2.39	151.38	1	6.61	168.50	3	17.80	120.20	...	...	
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	3.18	1	314.47	...	...	...	106.00	9.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore Borstal School...	2.12	2	943.40	57.04	...	...	96.32	10.38	119.43	...	...	74.11	...	...	114.03	...	...	
12	District Jails.																		
13	Cuddalore	118.83	2	16.83	87.07	...	...	21.42	...	14.87	1	68.17	7.33	...	...	30.83	1	27.15	
14	Palamcottah	92.50	...	...	43.00	...	...	28.00	...	5.00	...	...	49.00	1	20.41	134.00	...	...	
15	Madura	323.22	2	6.19	28.68	...	...	2.93	...	1.13	1	884.96	6.31	...	...	0.23	...	...	
	Berhampur	113.42	1	8.82	61.92	...	...	25.00	...	10.50	...	...	3.33	...	...	2.75	...	...	
	Total, Central and District Jails	3,892.28	40	10.28	1,803.34	13	7.21	1,961.22	21	10.71	2,976.37	66	23.17	68	18.47	1,424.19	5	3.51	
	Subsidiary Jails	824.75	8	9.70	32.75	...	...	167.00	...	28.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total	4,717.03	48	10.18	1,836.09	13	7.08	2,128.22	21	9.87	3,005.12	86	21.96	68	18.47	1,424.19	5	3.51	
	Grand total for 1924	5,044.13	39	7.73	2,896.50	26	8.98	2,707.91	57	21.05	4,563.36	80	17.53	20	11.75	1,264.48	3	2.37	

No. XVIII.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1925.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.	
1	Central Jails.																				
2	Rajahmundry.	8	...	106	7	121	8.46	52	8.98	31	2	43	2	35	1	...	...	...	...	5	2
3	Vellore	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Trichinopoly.	53	1	693	6	749	1.12	...	...	153	3	153	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
5	Coimbatore	40	1	824	35	934	71.14	1.07	30.71	468	21	468	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2
6	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gannanore	46	...	374	...	420	54.26	...	...	234	...	147	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Salem	29	...	62	...	91	7.25	...	7.25	38	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Alipuram Jail.	59	...	285	...	302	30.28	...	30.50	150	7	90	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Special Jail for adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	District Jails.																				
14	Cuddalore	3	...	116	...	119	10.34	...	10.34	48	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
15	Palamcottah.	15	...	434	...	454	30.75	...	38.92	251	4	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
16	Madura	60	2	767	15	784	77.23	...	78.05	511	9	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
17	Berhampur.	10	...	136	...	146	9.22	...	9.22	60	...	71	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
18	Total, Central and District Jails	324	4	3,768	72	4,092	341.46	3.14	344.60	1,953	43	1,690	25	102	2	104	...	...	...	349	...
19	Subsidiary Jails	1,007	43	32,998	1,265	35,853	1,740.51	47.05	1,787.56	11,412	507	8,147	295	13,544	336	22	1	23	12	1,468	49
20	Grand total	1,831	47	38,766	1,277	38,697	2,081.97	50.19	2,132.16	13,365	550	9,337	320	13,616	398	22	1	23	16	1,811	55
21	Grand total for 1924	1,746	61	38,036	1,441	39,782	2,046.10	48.86	2,095.26	14,286	616	10,172	362	13,366	447	10	...	10	17	1,331	47

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1925.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1925, in the part of the Jail devoted to																						
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	324	...	...	140	2,136 10 10	27,803 4 3	* Increase due to the construction of 4 cells for female prisoners.	
		Total ...	47	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	100	852	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	1762	74	6480	210	4182	...	838	82	...	...	2851	5386	...	81285	1,03129	...	...	...	...	
2	Vellore	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314	393	...	...	...	...	† Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.	
		Total ...	64	12	132	10	46	...	...	...	10	...	...	98	950+450	582†	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	768	71	6312	103	10491	...	77	...	72	...	...	100	1723	2,174	1,50031	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	2	...	60 †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	245	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	84	...	48	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105+400	620†	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	3878	...	108	...	10793	...	12	...	4	...	19	...	1,684	2,002	1,59757	...	...	...	...	‡ Increase due to the construction of 20 quarantine cells.
4	Coimbatore.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	828	982	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	80	...	64	...	4	...	...	10	1,028	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	578	...	6958	...	12083	...	7083	34	...	...	715	...	1,10168	1,43619	...	...	...	...	...	
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	332	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	63	...	54	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	700	...	...	...	...	...
		Total average population ...	63	...	64	...	...	...	24	...	33	...	20	...	829	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial number.	Jails.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1925, in the part of the Jail devoted to																Remarks.		
		Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.		Female convicts.		Male convicts.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
6	Cannanore.	...	39	...	470	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,082	510	4,405	4	6
		Total ...																		
		1038	...	6373	...	7136	...	...	...	...	...	1105	...	...	...	1,05038	...	...		
7	Salon.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...																		
		683	...	4283	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,415	...	
8	Bellary.	...	3	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...																		
		4150	...	5286	...	2733	...	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Alipham Jail.	...	250	...	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...																		
		8726	...	21363	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Vizagapatnam.	...	38	...	29	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...																		
		40	...	74	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Tanjore Borstal Institution.	...	955	...	7178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...																		
		2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

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 1925—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	
	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1925, in the part of the Jail devoted to										Europeans.				Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.
		Hospital.	Observation cells.	Civil prisoners.	Under-trials.	Europeans.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.								
14	Madura	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur.	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	25	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Civil Jail, Madras.	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1925.	25	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1924.	25	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				A	B	C	D	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,801	375	342	445	161	53	1,001	156	194	60	15	425
2	Vellore ...	2,400	194	98	948	678	457	2,181	8	16	...	1	25
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,478	78	155	1,014	153	20	1,342	29	21	2	6	58
4	Coimbatore ...	2,235	869	304	535	212	59	1,110	50	160	36	10	256
5	Penitentiary ...	1,676	410	183	427	263	118	991	118	120	30	7	275
6	Cannanore ...	775	102	117	223	181	128	649	...	12	12	...	24
7	Salem ...	425	139	22	129	75	27	253	5	19	6	3	33
8	Bellary ...	1,466	246	219	585	249	67	1,120	55	42	2	1	100
9	Alipnam ...	186	14	30	58	23	25	136	9	18	5	4	36
10	Vizagapatam ...	291	18	82	81	48	42	253	4	12	3	1	20
Special Jail for Adolescents.													
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	261	...	3	90	121	42	256	1	4	...	...	5
District Jails.													
12	Cuddalore ...	604	56	62	345	118	49	574	4	23	7	...	34
13	Palamcottah ...	546	89	44	331	34	7	416	11	25	3	2	41
14	Madura ...	1,518	373	162	621	213	87	1,083	27	28	6	1	62
15	Berhampur ...	679	92	35	288	173	69	565	1	12	8	1	22
Grand total ...		16,401	3,055	1,858	6,120	2,702	1,250	11,930	473	706	180	52	1,416
Grand total for 1924...		17,198	2,685	2,143	6,129	2,843	1,744	12,859	638	770	206	40	1,654

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

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.
			Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
(1)	(2)	(3)	Not exceeding 1 year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	(16)	(17)
Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	230	37	20	13	55	163	250	409	20	85	230	335	32 0 6	3 7 4
2	Vellore ...	...	568	167	85	23	55	109	306	1,201	27	54	164	359	35 3 6	0 15 6
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	407	138	143	12	66	114	326	587	30	82	171	398	45 3 0	1 5 7
4	Coimbatore ...	...	352	57	49	17	50	118	355	901	24	93	209	402	50 15 6	2 10 1
5	Penitentiary ...	...	239	80	58	13	66	171	307	695	28	65	183	366	52 2 0	1 3 6
6	Cannanore ...	...	286	55	38	24	46	1,020	235	633	20	77	159	398	51 14 0	1 9 8
7	Salem ...	...	83	49	34	14	47	149	306	555	31	74	181	259	26 4 0	1 6 10
8	Bellary ...	...	323	45	59	12	48	293	288	950	27	82	177	434	32 2 6	1 5 1
9	Alipuram ...	...	...	1	100	...	...	88	250	...	...	38	180	...	11 9 6	3 10 4
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	75	107	60	30	50	120	263	509	40	82	160	304	17 1 0	1 14 0
Special Jail for Adolescents.																
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	97	65	58	...	50	106	339	...	36	83	179	...	16 1 6	1 6 5
District Jails.																
12	Cuddalore ...	...	174	39	24	18	49	98	306	628	24	65	154	357	48 3 0	2 12 3
13	Palamcottah ...	...	98	11	36	7	53	107	318	581	27	83	202	391	38 14 0	2 7 8
14	Madura ...	...	328	24	18	7	45	104	293	414	20	72	196	275	28 8 0	0 7 0
15	Berhampur ...	...	158	14	2	...	45	97	139	...	26	69	128	...	4 7 0	0 2 6

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

STATE

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	217	5	278	...	167	...	172	...
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	7	...	12	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	104	4	20	...	7	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	...	1	17	1	14	1	10	...
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	10	...	5	...	5	...	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	23	1	67	2	31	1	7	1
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	259	14	5	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	...	1	8	...	13	...	16	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	4	...	15	10	2	3	2	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a Thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child.	...	...	2	7	...	3	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	282	11	245	2	109	1	70	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 324 to 333, 355 to 358.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ...	23	...	217	...	178	1	114	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	22	...	26	...	8	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	6	1	131	...	31	1	4	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	...	1	4	...	7	...	8	1
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 376.	Rape ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	1,512	59	2,338	76	1,965	18	602	8

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1925.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1925, under sentences not exceeding																	
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	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	1	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	6	1,032	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	4	135	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	48	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	6	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	14	278	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
4	1	24	1	24	...	1	...	168	10	16	...	89	2	328	14	342	
10	2	35	...	44	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	131	3	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	
15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	14	737	
61	...	63	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	1	661	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	3	176	
4	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
386	5	187	1	33	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	7,028	167	7,195	

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

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

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Children under 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		Adolescents from 21 to 23 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	1	...	73	3	53	5
2	Vellore ...	...	...	3	...	176	10	145	3
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	5	...	136	...	146	...
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	...	278	...	213	...
5	Penitentiary ...	...	...	5	...	138	4	143	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	1	...	83	...	69	...
7	Salem ...	...	...	4	...	14	...	24	...
8	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	59	...	133	...
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.									
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	...	...	1	...	37	...	...	...
District Jails.									
12	Cuddalore ...	...	...	2	...	42	...	50	...
13	Palamcottah ...	...	...	5	...	71	...	51	...
14	Madura ...	...	...	3	...	205	19	120	...
15	Berhampur ...	...	...	1	...	51	...	51	...
Total, Central and District Jails		8	...	29	...	1,364	36	1,201	17
Subsidiary Jails		...	...	...	...	261	11	485	27
Grand total		8	...	29	...	1,625	47	1,686	44
Grand total for 1924		6	...	38	1	1,489	41	1,598	36

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL) 1925.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	* Total value of articles manufactured during the year.		Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of general statement No. XI).	
		1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
1	Rajahmundry ...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
2	Vellore ...	36,218 0 0	32,788 0 0	43.76	42.92
3	Trichinopoly ...	55,414 10 10	60,768 5 9	51.93	49.75
4	Coimbatore ...	54,087 13 3	55,683 14 11	45.09	46.25
5	Penitentiary ...	4,21,133 5 8	5,68,925 8 0	57.06	49.36
6	Cannanore ...	35,868 14 9	39,372 9 1	56.80	50.92
7	Salem ...	52,318 15 4	50,350 0 0	61.13	53.92
8	Bellary ...	32,758 0 0	43,994 0 0	41.40	30.69
9	Alipuram ...	29,548 13 0	29,564 4 6	13.43	21.60
10	Vizagapatam ...	27,747 4 7	25,580 6 1	32.74	23.54
		30,181 0 0	19,385 0 0	39.50	32.16
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>					
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	22,408 11 10	21,420 9 5	44.19	49.52
<i>District Jails.</i>					
12	Cuddalore ...	6,205 2 0	7,184 5 2	21.76	23.86
13	Palamcottah ...	12,333 3 6	10,799 6 4	39.49	39.31
14	Madura ...	9,289 0 0	30,670 0 0	27.50	39.89
15	Berhampur ...	3,965 8 4	5,681 13 3	28.80	24.47
Total		8,39,478 7 1	10,11,168 2 6	41.56	37.36

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

STATEMENT E.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	COST PER HEAD UNDER DIET.	
		As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the begin- ning of the year.
Central Jails.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	54 1 0	50 4 4
2	Vellore	49 15 8	49 2 1
3	Trichinopoly	50 8 0	55 5 4
4	Coimbatore	55 12 0	57 14 11
5	Penitentiary	63 2 1	61 13 10
6	Cannanore	61 4 5	55 7 6
7	Salem	52 5 5	55 13 0
8	Bellary	46 2 9	43 14 5
9	Alipuram	61 10 5	61 8 1
10	Vizagapatam	41 1 9	44 14 11
Special Jail for Adolescents.			
11	Tanjore Borstal School	45 5 9	54 15 3
District Jails.			
12	Cuddalore	54 13 4	46 14 2
13	Palamcottah	60 0 5	58 0 5
14	Madura	51 4 1	51 15 11
15	Berhampur	36 1 1	35 9 10
Total, Central and District Jails ...		55 0 8	55 4 9

STATEMENT G—continued.

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

Serial number.	Districts.	8			9			10			11			12	
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Cost per head of average prisoners.	Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.			Travelling allowances.	
		A	B		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ganjum	300	2 7 9		1,270	126	1	1,297	11 8 11	490	8	180	133	23	0 3 10
2	Vizagapatam	4,340	9 11 6		1,213	47		1,240	2 14 2	1,851	19	195		140	0 5 1
3	Godavari, (East)	97	1 4 3		836	37		873	14 2 11	174	23			72	1 2 8
4	Godavari, (West)	7	0 3 1		477			477	12 13 3	100	3			195	5 3 11
5	Kistna	227	3 10 8		724	14		738	11 14 9	59	12			15	0 3 10
6	Guntur	89	1 2 0		729			772	9 11 11	41	117	11		664	7 5 10
7	Nellore	711	4 10 5		704	189	1	894	5 13 2	477	12	525		7	0 10 10
8	Kuracool	18	0 3 4		541	14		555	6 7 6	100	54				...
9	Bellary	40	0 13 11		314	9	2	325	7 0 10	211	13				...
10	Anantapur	131	1 1 4		824	35		859	7 1 9	21	503				...
11	Cuddapah	140	1 11 1		663	15		679	8 3 6	216	40				...
12	North Arcot	97	1 3 10		1,519	56		1,575	20 1 11	57	37	98			...
13	Chittoor	66	1 1 5		967	2	2	911	15 0 9	89	18				...
14	Salom	89	0 14 2		1,274	239		1,515	16 1 1	210	31				...
15	Chingleput	49	0 12 9		1,116	16		1,132	12 0 7	28	51				...
16	South Arcot	382	4 1 1		2,000	39		2,039	15 1 4	147	84	1			...
17	Tanjore	283	2 1 6		361	52		422	3 0 3	94	75	30			...
18	Tiruchinopoly	119	0 13 7		383	15		398	3 5 8	826	59				...
19	Madura	41	0 5 6		584	23		607	9 9 4	375	42				...
20	Ramanad	64	0 1 5		431	4		435	4 11 8	31	47				...
21	Tinnevely	8	0 1 5		1,799	90	187	2,076	9 11 11	746	76	281			...
22	Malabar	281	1 5 1		1,799	53	7	347	3 0 4	335	42	224			...
23	South Kanara	688	6 0 5		287	25	2	997	5 3 7	22	76				...
24	Coimbatore	289	1 9 1		970			337	5 6 0	337	76				...
25	The Nilgiris	11	0 7 6		149	41		149	5 6 0	-13					...
	Total	8,577	3 1 4		20,690	1,145	215	22,050	7 13 6	7,250	983	2,258	175	3,090	0 4 7
	Total for 1924	6,356	2 6 5		20,879	1,083	151	22,093	8 2 5	7,516	1,135	1,638	65	2,621	0 9 5
	Russellkonda	248	5 0 2		25			25	0 8 8	198	6	180		13	...
	Koraput	4,112	13 0 7		238	19		257	0 13 7	1,302	9	905		926	...
	Nellore	606	7 10 8		158	187		346	4 3 11	311	2	261		42	...
	Calicut	169	1 10 4		67		187	254	2 7 7	311	9	284		10	...
	Mangalore	609	6 12 7		16	41		57	0 10 2	189	27	222		27	...

STATEMENT G—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Districts.	13			14			15		
		Contingencies.			Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.			Grand total of expenditure.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ganjum	220	28		10			20,520	6	10
2	Vizagapatam	249	255					51,835	15	15
3	Godavari, (East)	10						7,831	27	3
4	Godavari, (West)	44						4,726	127	1
5	Kistna	65						8,096	130	12
6	Guntur	263	57					9,185	115	15
7	Nellore	124						18,987	122	4
8	Kuracool							10,341	120	8
9	Bellary	250						5,554	120	8
10	Anantapur							12,455	102	14
11	Cuddapah	32						9,008	108	15
12	North Arcot	76						15,371	158	0
13	Chittoor	88						10,528	173	14
14	Salom	685						14,713	146	5
15	Chingleput	27						9,874	116	2
16	South Arcot							12,491	132	12
17	Tanjore							19,688	141	3
18	Tiruchinopoly							16,674	112	0
19	Madura							14,577	122	9
20	Ramanad							9,453	149	3
21	Tinnevely							9,242	100	6
22	South Kanara							29,293	137	5
23	Malabar							14,031	122	5
24	Coimbatore							21,083	110	8
25	The Nilgiris							3,045	109	11
	Total	2,970	500	37	33	52	27	3,53,979	129	9
	Total for 1924	10,969	417		27			3,47,801	128	4
	Russellkonda	109	25					7,070	153	1
	Koraput		230					32,086	106	1
	Nellore	253	57					10,094	123	8
	Calicut	21	69					11,016	111	1
	Mangalore	243	80					11,453	128	0

Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

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

Jails—Administration—Report—1925—Reviewed.

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

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

Recorded.

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

3. The number of undertrial prisoners who remained in custody at the end of the year was 1,866 against 1,978 in the previous year. The average period of detention of prisoners under trial before Sessions Courts rose from 27.26 to 34.17, while that before Magistrates fell from 17.35 to 16.75. Of the 24,111 undertrial prisoners, 10,157 or 42.13 per cent were convicted and 13,915 or 57.71 per cent were acquitted or released, as against 10,534 or 41.32 per cent and 14,932 or 58.57 per cent respectively in 1924.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners rose from 758.91 to 799. The increase is attributed mainly to depression in trade. The question of abolishing imprisonment for debt or of restricting it to cases in which bad faith can be proved or presumed is under the consideration of the Government and pending a decision on it no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

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

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

7. The number of admissions below 16 years of age fell from 38 to 37, but there was an increase in the number of youthful offenders under 12 from 7 to 12. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that it is undesirable to send youthful offenders to prison; the extension of the Madras Children Act throughout the Presidency which is under consideration, will enable such offenders from all districts to be sent to Certified Schools.

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

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

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

11. The Inspector-General and his officers are to be congratulated on the satisfactory results achieved in the manufacturing department. In spite of the decrease in the number of convicts employed on manufactures during the year from 7,228.48 to 5,956.81, the total value of the articles manufactured rose from Rs. 8,39,468-7-1 to Rs. 10,11,163-2-6. The increase in the cash earnings of convicts from Rs. 1,25,304-4-0 to Rs. 4,23,172-1-0 is specially noteworthy. The Government are glad to observe that the orders issued in G.O. No. 2157, dated 4th July 1925, which made it obligatory on the consuming departments of Government to purchase their supplies from jails have on the whole worked satisfactorily. They desire in this connexion to draw the special attention of all heads of departments to paragraph 17 of the G.O. in which they were requested to intimate their requirements to the Jail department sufficiently in advance at the commencement of the official year and wherever possible to enter into contracts with that department for definite terms of years.

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

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

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

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

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" all Sessions Judges.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Copy to Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Law (Education) Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Development Department.
" Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
" Government of India (Home Department) with C.L.

Editors' Table.

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