

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
1925

No. A.

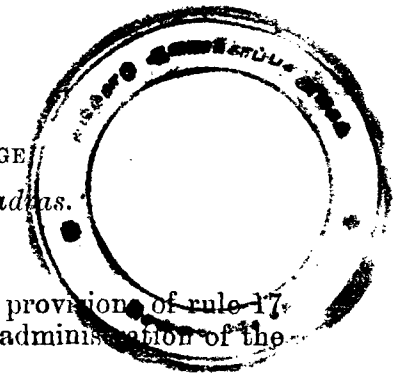
OOTACAMUND,
15th April 1925.

From

LIEUT.-COL. G. W. MACONACHIE, M.B., I.M.S.,
Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
Madras.



SIR,

I have the honour to submit, in accordance with the provision of rule 17 of the Jail Manual, the report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1924.

2. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., the permanent Inspector-General of Prisons, proceeded on 8 months' leave on average pay from the 2nd September 1924, from which date to the close of the year, I performed the duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

3. The number of Central jails (10), District jails (4), and Special jails (2) underwent no change during the year; but the number of sub-jails fell from 317 to 316 owing to the closure of the sub-jail, Payyanoor, in the Malabar district, consequent on the redistribution of divisions effected in accordance with G.O. No. 708, Revenue, dated the 8th May 1924. The designation "The Borstal Institution, Tanjore" was changed into "The Borstal School, Tanjore."

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. There were 20,927 prisoners of all classes in confinement on the 1st January 1924; 90,230 were received and 90,846 discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 20,311 prisoners remaining at the end of the year. The corresponding figures in 1923 were 24,348, 94,202, 97,623 and 20,927 respectively. The daily average was 20,960 as compared with 22,243 in the preceding year. This apparent decrease in the prison population is due to a large number of releases of Mappilla prisoners effected under the suspension of sentence scheme and as a result of the inquiry instituted by the Special Officer deputed to investigate the cases of those whose part in the Mappilla Rebellion was small and whose previous character was good. The extension of the remission system to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for terms of six months and over also helped to reduce the jail population.

5. Of the 22,872 convicts admitted into jails and sub-jails by direct committal during the year 70.54 per cent were for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 29.46 per cent for offences under other laws. The corresponding ratios of the previous year were 67.50 and 32.50 per cent respectively. As usual offences against property are the principal cause of imprisonment which increased from 10,955 to 11,572. This is no doubt due to the conditions of scarcity and famine prevalent during the year associated with the devastation wrought by the floods and the partial failure of the monsoons. The number of commitments for theft increased from 6,547 to 8,073, robbery and aggravated theft from 340 to 400, and house breaking and house trespass from 1,275 to 1,316. Substantive reductions have however taken place in the number of prisoners committed for offences under extortion, dacoity, criminal breach of trust, cheating and mischief, failure to furnish security and offences under other laws. Murder and attempt to murder fell from 357 to 335. Prisoners convicted for sedition and similar offences against law and order have also declined, owing to the inactivities of the non co-operation movement which is dying away.

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6. The convict population at the commencement of the year under report stood at 18,020 males and 223 females. The number received by direct committal during the year was 21,977 males and 895 females as compared with 22,839 males and 983 females in the preceding year. A decrease has taken place in the number of direct admissions during the year. The largest number of direct committals, viz., 1,708 was made from the Salem district. Coimbatore, Madras, Malabar, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Madura and South Arcot also contributed a large number. The number of convicts received by transfer was 23,104 against 27,279 in 1923. Of these 18,959 were admitted into the sub-jails, enroute to jails or other sub-jails. One hundred and ten were received into the several jails from outside the province. As to the disposal of convicts during the year, 2,515 were released on appeal against 2,372 in the preceding year; 16,590 were released on expiry of sentence and 4,852 were released under the Remission Rules against 4,460 in 1923. The number of convicts released by order of Government advanced from 363 to 1,209, of which only 142 were released on the recommendation of the Advisory Board, 474 under the scheme of suspended fine sentence, 513 as a result of revision of sentences by a Special Officer deputed to investigate the cases of Mappillas, 24 on medical grounds and the remaining 56 on other grounds. The rules regulating releases under the Advisory Boards have been made more elaborate as a result of abuse of the privileges by some of the released prisoners, and this combined with the more stringent orders issued in the cases of recommendations for release on medical grounds has resulted in a reduction under these heads. Six convicts were deported to the Andamans, 32 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 7 escaped and remained at large, 52 were executed and 225 died. At the close of the year 17,282 were in custody against 18,243 in 1923, or 961 less than the number on the corresponding date of the previous year. In consequence, the daily average fell from 19,174.49 to 18,105.79. In G.O. No. 1939, Law (General), dated the 1st July 1924, Government approved the concentration of mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics in the District Jail, Cuddalore. Fifty-seven were admitted during the year, 2 died within a fortnight after admission, 2 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, having had a relapse of insanity, 3 were transferred for release and one was released. These prisoners are kept separated and treated as they may require and according to their capacities are employed on some light form of work. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been recently sanctioned by Government whose duty it will be to pay particular attention to the classification and treatment of this class of prisoners and he will take up his duties after a preliminary course of instruction at the Mental Hospital, Madras. It is hoped shortly to obtain particulars of a system of mental tests suitable for illiterate persons whereby it will be possible to suitably grade these mentally defective prisoners and provide for suitable education and work according to the mental development of each. Some, by this means, will, no doubt, be found capable of improvement and education and all can be dealt with on a scientific and humane basis. The recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee in paragraphs 337 to 351 are carefully carried out. In G.O. No. 1129, P.H., dated the 7th August 1924, it has been ordered that immediate steps should be taken to set apart a ward in every medical institution having accommodation for in-patients for the reception of civil lunatics sent for observation, to obviate the detention of this class of persons in the jails, as has hitherto been necessary, and in G.O. No. 513, Law (General), dated the 18th February 1925, recovered insane criminals who became insane after their conviction were ordered to be sent to the District Jail, Cuddalore, on discharge from the mental hospitals, to undergo the unexpired portion of their sentence.

7. The number of undertrials received and discharged was 39,477 and 39,306 respectively, the figures for the preceding years being 38,846 and 41,126. At the end of the year 1,978 remained in custody against 1,807, and the daily average was 2,095, or 328 less than in the previous year. Of the total population dealt with, excluding transfers and those remaining at the end of the year pending trial, 10,534 or 41.32 per cent were convicted and 14,932 or 58.57 per cent were acquitted and released. There were 10 escapes all from subsidiary jails and 17 deaths, 11 of

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Undertrial prisoners.

which were from sub-jails, as compared with 25 and 42, respectively, in 1923. The average period of detention before Sessions Courts fell from 30.08 days in the preceding year to 27.26 and that before Magistrates rose from 10.68 to 17.35 days. There was thus a perceptible increase in the average period of detention before Magistrates.

8. The number of civil prisoners including State prisoners who remained in custody on the 1st January 1924 was 877 and 4,777 were received during the year, making a total of 5,654 civil prisoners dealt with. Of these, 4,481 were released, 111 were transferred and 8 died, leaving 1,051 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average population has gone up from 645.15 in 1923 to 758.91 during the year. The District Judge, Coimbatore, observes that the large increase in the committals of civil prisoners is attributable in part to the tightness of the money market, and the increase in the number of Nidhis and Banks who lend money to several people on joint pro-notes without enquiring into the solvency of the executants. During recent years people appear to have come to regard imprisonment for civil debt as involving less disgrace than in times past.

9. There were 203 State prisoners confined at the beginning of the year and 52 were admitted during the year. Of the latter, 12 were concerned in the Mappilla Rebellion and 40 in the Fituri disturbance. Five State prisoners died, 1 was transferred to Nandyal for detention under Police surveillance and another who volunteered to go to the Andamans was deported during the year. The 40 Fituri prisoners after being detained in the Sub-Jail, Russellkonda, for a few weeks were released during the year. Two hundred and eight prisoners remained at the close of the year of which 2 are Agency prisoners and the rest Mappillas. In G.O. No. 437, Public, dated the 18th June 1924, an allowance of Rs. 8-8-0 was sanctioned to each of the Mappilla State prisoners confined in the jails for their maintenance and upkeep.

10. Of the 22,872 convicts received by direct committal, 87.83 per cent were Hindus, 8.86 Muhammadans and 3.31 Christians. As compared with the figures of the preceding year, the percentage of Hindus, viz., 79.94 has increased while that of Muhammadans and Christians, viz., 15.31 and 4.74 has decreased.

11. The number of convicts admitted under 16 years of age was 45 as compared with 59 in the previous year. The numbers under the other age periods also show a decrease as compared with the preceding year in proportion to a fall in the total number of admissions.

12. This statement which was introduced with reference to the orders of the Government of India, contains additional information in regard to the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into jails and sub-jails. It is satisfactory to note that the number of children under 14 years admitted during the year fell from 16 to 6 and those of 14 and 15 years of age fell from 43 to 39. Similarly the number of young persons from 16 to 20 years and adolescents 21 to 23 years also fell from 1,877 to 1,550 and 2,035 to 1,634, respectively.

13. The percentage of literate convicts admitted during the year declined from 22.61 to 19.22 which is principally due to the smaller number of prisoners admitted for being concerned in the non-co-operation movement and the consequent decrease in the percentage of literates.

14. There was a decline in the number of admissions of prisoners engaged in agriculture and with animals, as also in the number of persons employed in commerce and trade and as mechanics, etc. These differences in the percentage have been distributed among all the other classes of prisoners.

15. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 10.50 to 14.61, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment fell from 89.27 to 85.26. The number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement was 27

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against 53 in 1923, and only 3 convicts were awarded whipping in combination with rigorous imprisonment as compared with 2 in the preceding year. Of the total admissions, 113 were sentenced to death, 213 to transportation for life, and 17 to transportation for a term of years, as compared with 124, 367 and 745, respectively in 1923. It will be seen that the proportion of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding a month has declined from 7,838 to 7,262, while an increase is noticeable in that of sentences of above one month and not exceeding three months, viz., from 5,412 to 6,236. It is therefore evident that longer sentences are coming into favour. As a rule, imprisonment for short terms should be avoided. Short sentences tend to familiarize inmates with the interior of a prison and may not be sufficiently long to produce the desired psychological effect. Of those who remained in confinement at the end of the year, 40 were sentenced to death, 1,345 to transportation for life, 3,403 to transportation for a term of years, 546 to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years and 6,664 to periods of imprisonment from 1 to 10 years. The decrease in the total number of transportation convicts remaining at the end of the year as compared with the previous year is chiefly due to the smaller number of admissions of this class of prisoners.

16. The number of prisoners who had been previously convicted and admitted during the year was 2,822 or 12.33 per cent of the whole as compared with 2,842 or 11.93 per cent in the year preceding. The table following gives particulars of habituals according to the authority by whom they were classified :—

Particulars of habituals according to the authority by whom they were classified.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrates or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.	Total habituals admitted.	Ratio per cent of column 7 to column 3.
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,989	638	...	...	638	32.08
2	Vellore ...	2,835	655	...	...	655	23.10
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,204	305	...	1	306	25.42
4	Coimbatore ...	1,920	195	...	...	195	10.16
5	Penitentiary ...	1,810	622	2	...	624	32.67
6	Cannanore ...	1,058	101	...	...	101	9.55
7	Salem ...	303	168	...	...	166	54.79
8	Bellary ...	1,565	238	...	...	238	15.21
9	Alipuram ...	...	...	...	...	65	78.31
10	Vizagapatam ...	83	65	...	...	6	30.00
11	Tanjore ...	20	6	...	32	170	26.77
12	Cuddalore ...	635	138	...	...	94	22.17
13	Palamcottah ...	424	90	4	...	142	10.63
14	Madura ...	1,336	142	...	3	135	18.83
15	Berhampur ...	717	132	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,999	3,493	6	36	3,535	22.10
	Total for 1923 ...	16,621	3,187	...	2	3,189	19.19

As compared with the previous year, the number of habituals admitted during the year advanced from 3,189 to 3,535 and the ratio per cent has correspondingly increased from 19.19 to 22.10. Thirty-six convicts were identified as habituals by Superintendents of Jails as against 2 in 1923. The separation of habituals from casuals as required by section 27 of the Prisons Act of 1894 is being carried out in all the jails and the former are confined apart from casuals at night and while at work during the day so far as present workshop accommodation permits. To carry our policy in this respect to its logical conclusion and ensure the complete separation of all previously convicted prisoners from first offenders, large sums of money would be required and additional jails would require to be set

apart for the reception of this type of prisoners. It is to be hoped that in time this will be effected and that the possibilities of contamination of first offenders in jail will be eliminated.

Meanwhile, the principles of separation is rigorously insisted upon, and all the worst confirmed criminals of the recidivist class are confined in the special habitual jails at Salem and Vizagapatam, which have accommodation in all for 2,106 prisoners. In the former jail, European habituals are also confined in a separate enclosure. At present male under-trial and remand prisoners are committed to the Central Jail, Salem. The proposal for the construction of a new sub-jail in the compound of the new Taluk office, Salem, having fallen through, Government have since accepted the proposal to utilize the present leper annexe at Salem Central Jail as a sub-jail enclosure, removing the lepers to the old female enclosure in the District Jail, Cuddalore. The female enclosure at Cuddalore by the addition of cell blocks between it and the hospital will provide cellular accommodation for about 80 lepers and will form a separate enclosure next door to the hospital. If this scheme matures, the main jail at Salem will then be available for the reception and confinement of habituals only.

17. The system of classifying as Star class selected prisoners whose previous character has been good and whose crime does not indicate grave cruelty or gross moral turpitude or depravity of mind which was introduced during the latter part of 1922, continued during the year. These prisoners are kept apart from ordinary prisoners at night and as far as possible at work, parades, school, recreation, etc. Convict officers are selected generally from among this class of prisoners. This system has worked satisfactorily and is much appreciated. Certain alteration to the existing buildings are required to perfect this system.

18. The special division is intended for selected prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment for whom the ordinary treatment is considered unsuitable on the grounds of their education, status and character. The selection for this class is made by the convicting courts subject to confirmation by Government. Very few prisoners of this class were admitted during the year.

19. A marked decline has taken place in the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years committed to jails during the year. The repeated instructions of Government on the inadvisability of imposing short sentences have apparently had the desired effect. Only 7 boys (3 in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and 4 in the District Jail, Palamcottah), were admitted during the year as against 14 boys and 3 girls in 1923. The Madras Children's Act IV of 1920 is in force in the City of Madras and in a few districts and it is hoped that the provisions of the Act will soon be extended further. As a result of this Act, a Junior Certified School at Ranipet was opened in 1923 and considerable progress has been made in attaining the object of reforming youthful offenders. All the 7 boys referred to above were transferred to the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput, after an average detention of 28.71 days in prison.

20. There were 492 inmates, in the Tanjore Borstal School on the last day of 1923 of whom 437 were between 15 and 21 years and 55 between 21 and 23 years of age. Twenty were committed direct to the School during the year and 213 were received by transfer from other jails. Two hundred and twenty-eight were discharged and 497 remained at the end of the year including the three State prisoners confined there. Of the total number of inmates in the Institution, on the 31st December 1924, 439 were between 15 and 21 years of age and 58 between 21 and 23 years. The Borstal School at Tanjore, is a school of correction for the reclamation of youthful offenders by education, religious and moral instruction and physical and industrial training. The essential features of this system are (1) hard work to prevent a boy from being idle, and consequently mischievous; (2) discipline to curb unruly passions and to teach self control and manliness; (3) individualism whereby each boy is dealt with in accordance with the personal characteristics of his mind and temperament. The above features are no doubt common to all reformative

institutions but the system of conditional release consequent on good behaviour combined with a probation period during which the boy is under observation and is helped to obtain a footing in life is to a great extent peculiar to the Borstal system, and this care of the adolescent after release by a Borstal Association or Probationary Officers appointed by District Magistrates is the key note of the whole system. The boy on arrival is admitted to the ordinary grade of inmates and he works his way by his own efforts up to higher grades called Star and Special Star which carry certain concessions such as route marches, out-door games with participation in matches, and indoor games after lock up in a specially furnished dormitory. These gradations are introduced as an incentive to create healthy rivalry among the boys and to put new heart into the lad in order to bring out and develop his personality and thereby prevent him from thinking himself to be a mere cog in the wheel of a machine. The system of training adopted is as follows:—

Education. General education up to the primary standard is imparted to every boy in his own vernacular, the idea being that every boy should be able to read and write and maintain simple accounts. Boys who are intelligent and specially selected are taught nature and object drawing also in addition to theoretical lectures so that they may improve their knowledge in their respective industries, carpentry, weaving, smithy and agriculture. Boys who show a tendency to advance in secular education are trained in writing essays and letter writing. Monthly examinations are held and the progress of each boy in his studies is noted. There are five teachers attached to the school, the vernaculars taught being Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani. Some of the Mappilla boys who are sufficiently advanced in Malayalam, are given the benefit of learning other languages Tamil and Hindustani, as this will enable them to secure employment elsewhere than in their native district—Malabar. Endeavours are made to find suitable work for as many of the well behaved boys as possible on release. An additional Malayalam teacher has since been entertained in view of the large number of Mappillas under instruction in Malayalam.

Religious and moral instruction. The day begins and ends with a short prayer at unlocking and locking and grace before and after meals is never forgotten. The daily class also begins and ends with a hymn and a short moral tale generally precedes regular class lessons. Simple religious and moral lectures are regularly delivered to boys on Sundays. A lay brother attends to the religious wants of the Roman Catholic boys while the Protestant boys are attended to by a Christian teacher. The Hindustani and Malayalam teachers instruct the Muhammadan and Mappilla boys while the Deputy Superintendent to Hindu boys. Occasionally lectures with magic lantern slides are delivered and gramophone and magic lantern exhibitions break the monotony of the school discipline.

Physical instruction. Instruction in drill and gymnastics is imparted to all inmates daily for an hour by the Drill Instructor under the supervision of the Deputy and Assistant Superintendents. The training consists of Infantry drill, Swedish drill and Indian Club swinging and exercises on horizontal and parallel bars. Hockey, foot-ball and cricket are regularly played, boxing and wrestling are also taught. The staff freely mix with the boys in all games. Practice matches are played regularly with the local Reserve Police. Two hockey matches were played against the Medical School, Tanjore, of which the first was lost and the second drawn. Of the matches against the Railway team, two were won and the third lost. The Rose Hockey team was defeated in three successive matches. A cricket match was played against the Trichinopoly Young Men's Christian Association team and it ended in an easy win for the School by 8 wickets and 10 runs. Our boys have acquitted themselves creditably in all the games.

Technical education. Technical education is imparted by five paid teachers in carpentry, smithy, weaving, tailoring and masonry. Book-binding is in charge of a Special Star boy, who knows the work. Care is taken to teach every inmate some trade or handicraft so that he may have the capacity to earn his livelihood on release without recourse to dishonest means. Saturday afternoons are set apart for theoretical instruction with a view to send up

boys for technical examinations. An application has been made to Government to exempt the boys from payment of examination fees and their orders are awaited.

Agricultural instruction. Agricultural operations such as market gardening and farming are taught to most of the boys by an Agricultural Instructor specially obtained from the Agricultural Department, and the boys who are very largely of the agriculturist class are taught to appreciate improved methods of cultivation and of ploughing and sowing seeds.

By these several forms of activity the school endeavours to reclaim its inmates and give them a fresh start in life. It only requires the help and co-operation of the public to ensure, that every inmate discharged from the School is enabled to make good use of his training and become once again a useful member of society. If once interest can be aroused in this laudable endeavour it is certain that the decrease of adolescent crime will become an accomplished fact.

General conduct and progress. The general conduct of the inmates was highly satisfactory and this is borne out by the smaller number of offences and punishments. No pains and care are spared in carefully watching the boys at work in school and in the play ground. Delinquents are immediately dealt with by a judicious combination of severity and kindness. Boys prone to laxity in morals are carefully watched and steps are taken to eradicate any tendency to vice. Any boy exercising a bad influence is removed and kept apart until he mends his ways but if he recidivates arrangements are made for his transfer to an adult jail.

As many as seven boys were released as a result of the recommendations of the Advisory Board. This has since been superseded by a system whereby boys are released on licence for service under private employers on probation, and 12 boys were so released. Neither of these systems are at present applicable to the Mappilla inmates, but the possibility of extending the benefits of the system to Mappilla adolescents is under the consideration of Government.

The Local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is reported to be working satisfactorily. At a meeting of the local society it has been recommended that the Society be renamed the Borstal Association and be run by only one Secretary. This should improve matters and as the new Secretary has shown his interest in the work of the Society, it is hoped that he will be able to extend the scope of the work and obtain outside assistance. A healthy and progressive association ought to be able to find work and Probation Officers for every boy released from the school and by keeping in close touch with the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and its District Committees, ensure contact with the boys after release and render them every help through these branches. The representation of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society on the Board of Visitors of the Tanjore Borstal School recently sanctioned by Government will act as an encouragement to the satisfactory working of the Society.

In G.O. No. 2517, Law (General), dated the 5th September 1924, Government directed that a Borstal inmate should not be released until suitable employment has been found for him and a Probation Officer appointed for his after-care and supervision. This should go a long way to prevent released adolescents from relapsing into crime, but our success in this respect will depend on our securing a much larger number of voluntary Probation Officers without recourse to the District Magistrate.

The study of modern methods of penology brings out more and more strongly the fact that the secret of success in dealing with the prevention of crime lies in effective methods of dealing with youthful offenders at an impressionable age. The Borstal School gives a boy a good grounding in discipline and education, but the future of the boys discharged from the School is in the hands of the public. Granted the supply of a sufficiency of Probation Officers who will do their part honestly and well, there should be little fear of the training at Tanjore being wasted. It requires to be recognized that this is an eminently practical form of social service and one that unfortunately has not progressed far in this country as yet. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation at the Borstal School, Tanjore, a large number of Mappilla adolescents were concentrated at the District Jail,

Palamcottah, and given a modified course of Borstal treatment. This comprised drill and physical training, education and trade training. A Physical Instructor was appointed and prisoners were given two hours' schooling daily, elementary education being imparted by a paid Malayalam teacher. As regards trade, the Physical Instructor was also competent to teach tailoring, and a man was appointed to teach black-smithy and a certain amount of carpentry. As, however, the staple industry of this jail has hitherto been the weaving of tape for the Stationery Department, and as the majority of the adolescents were of the coaly or agricultural class, it has not proved easy to teach them any satisfactory trade with a view to enable them to earn a livelihood on release. With the means at our disposal in a small jail with a limited technical staff and the materials upon which we had to work it is not surprising that the results as regards producing good workmen have proved rather amateur. It has been decided therefore that it would be more conducive to success to reclassify these youths with regard to their choice and aptitude for the various trades and transfer those of long sentence to larger jails where they can obtain better and more comprehensive instruction and stand a better chance of learning the trade of their choice more thoroughly.

21. There were 16 escapes during the year as against 18 in the year preceding. Five were from inside and 11 from outside the jails. Central jails contributed 10; District Jails, 2 and Sub-jails, 4. Of those who escaped during the year 9 were recaptured in addition to 3 others who had escaped during previous years. Seven out of the 16 who escaped had unexpired sentences of less than a year, 3 above one year and under 7 years, and 6 above 7 years. The cause for the 11 extramural escapes is to be traced to negligence on the part of the warders who allowed them to scatter or get out of sight. Of the 5 who escaped from inside the jail, 3 relate to Central Jail, Vellore and two to sub-jails. The officers responsible for the escapes have been adequately dealt with. At Rajahmundry, a convict working in the toti gang outside the jail near the ejector made good his escape; he was recaptured and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. At Vellore, two convict warders doing sentry duty at night unlocked the cell of an habitual prisoner—a mechanic—by means of a false key and all three effected their escape by scaling the wall with the help of a water pipe removed from the water tank; the three escapees were recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each; in addition all the remission to their credit was cancelled. The escape from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, was from the extramural quarantine where the convict resorted to a confidence trick. Owing to the influx of a large number of new admissions, some of the short-term prisoners had to be accommodated temporarily in tents, and were secured by bel-chains. The convict in question—a long-term prisoner—passed himself off as a short-term prisoner and slipped into the tent with other short-term men. During the night he made good his escape by opening the bel-chain by means of a nail. At Coimbatore, a convict escaped from the outside toti gang; he was recaptured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Of the 4 convicts who effected their escape at Alipuram from the out-gang employed on quarry and other extramural work, 3 were recaptured and awarded additional sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment each. At Palamcottah, a convict on his return from court with 7 others made good his escape when approaching the quarantine gate. He was recaptured within a few minutes, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. At the Berhampore Jail, a convict escaped from the extramural gang. He was recaptured and the case against him is pending. The two escapes from inside sub-jails occurred at Ariyalur in the Trichinopoly district, and Mangalore in the South Kanara district. At Calicut Sub-jail in the Malabar district, two prisoners escaped while employed extramurally. It may be mentioned that the last of the convicts who got away through the ejector truck at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, in the year 1921 was recaptured during the year.

22. During the year, 3,432 offences against convicts were reported, including 13 offences dealt with by criminal courts. Of the number dealt with by Superintendents, 1,367 were major and 2,052 minor. The figures for 1923 were 1,216 and 2,269.

Statement No. VI—
Offences and punishments.

respectively. The offences relating to work amounted to 1,097, those relating to prohibited articles to 745, and those relating to other breaches of jail rules to 1,556. There were 21 cases of assault, mutiny and escapes as against only 3 in the preceding year. Most of these cases relate to assaults. Six of these offences were dealt with by corporal punishment. In spite of a decline in the total number of punishments—viz., 3,444 as against 3,501 in 1923—the ratio per cent of punishment to average strength rose slightly from 18.26 to 18.97 which is apparently due to a less average number of convicts dealt with. Under minor punishments, excepting other punishments, all other forms of punishments show a decrease. But under major punishments, excepting separate cellular and solitary confinement, all other punishments show an increase. A large proportion of punishments consisted of formal warnings. Among Central Jails, Vellore shows the largest number of punishments—viz., 540 with a percentage of 41.77. The Penitentiary and Salem follow with a ratio of 38.57 and 29.88, respectively. Among the District Jails, Cuddalore records the largest number of punishments—viz., 203 with a percentage of 70.71, which is the highest for all the jails. This apparent increase is due to a large number of punishments meted out to the Madura picketters confined in that jail. Next comes the District Jail, Berhampur, with a percentage of 56.31 owing to a smaller prison population dealt with. The forms of punishments awarded in that jail were all minor. There were disturbances by a few Mappilla prisoners at Alipuram who endeavoured to evade work and went on hunger strike for three days and were followed by the remainder of the labouring portion of the jail for a day in sympathy. Order was soon restored and the disturbance was slight. Similar occurrences on a small scale also happened at the District Jail, Palamcottah, and the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, but with no hunger strike. They were all put down by firm and judicious management. These were attempts to evade work and as soon as it was recognized that this would not be permitted, no further trouble occurred. The conduct of prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. It is frequently forgotten that a distinct line must be drawn between humane treatment and laxity of discipline. Too much unbending is only looked upon as weakness and relaxation of discipline leads to discontent and abuse. Men can be treated humanely and fairly but in dealing with a body of men composed entirely of law breakers and revolutionaries, an officer who slackens discipline in the endeavour to try to raise the moral tone of the men would not only be looked on as a crank by them but would become a non-entity amongst them and lose any reformatory influence he might possess.

Corporal punishments.

23. The following table gives particulars of whipping:—

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.*	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	Total number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
	Total, Central and District Jails for 1924.	33,225	2,589	...	5	5	...	5	15	·05	·58	...	...
	Total for 1923	34,841	2,484	...	1	...	...	...	1	·00	·04	...	...

Corporal punishment was inflicted on 15 prisoners during the year as against one in the previous year, the ratio per cent being .44 against .01. This form of punishment is held in reserve as the last resource of authority when all other

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

forms of punishments have been tried and failed. Fifteen stripes were given to a convict at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, for deliberately feigning an attempt at suicide in order to intimidate the authorities into changing his work. There was one case of whipping in the Central Jail, Vellore, for continuous refusal to work by an habitual of the criminal tribes and for disobeying the orders of the Superintendent. He was awarded 20 stripes. At the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, an habitual convict was awarded 15 stripes for assaulting the warder in charge of the workshop. At Coimbatore, a convict was awarded 30 stripes for assaulting the Jailer and the Head Clerk whilst in office by throwing a pot of filth over them. Twelve stripes were inflicted on a convict at the Penitentiary, Madras, for contumacious refusal to work and setting a bad example by continuous opposition to authority. At Salem, a convict was awarded 30 stripes for stabbing a night watchman with a roughly made razor in the eye region. Two other convicts of that jail were awarded 30 stripes each for committing an unnatural offence. Two convicts were whipped at the Alipuram Jail, one for assaulting the Deputy Jailer and the other for assaulting a warder and for concealing Rs. 38-9-6, a watch and some beedies. Five boys in the Borstal School, Tanjore, were awarded whipping in the course of school discipline. One received 10 stripes and the remaining four 20 stripes each for assaulting 3 inmates with sticks and iron conjee stirring rods causing serious wounds on their heads. This was the result of a skirmish between some of the Mappilla and Hindu boys near the kitchen over a trifling matter, regarding the distribution of rice conjee. The punishment meted out had a good effect upon them as also on the other boys. The Superintendent had been reminded that frequent recourse to whipping is regarded as a retrograde step in prison administration and that this form of punishment should be limited to cases provided for in Rule 304, Jail Manual, as revised by the XXIX List of Corrections, but it must be remembered that boys are boys and must be strictly dealt with. No illness or death resulted from the infliction.

24. At the beginning of the year, 3,571 habituels remained in confinement in Central and District Jails, and 3,545 were admitted during the year, making a total of 7,116 dealt with. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 3,778, 3,213 and 6,991, respectively. The habituels formed 21 per cent of the convict population (33,892) and were the recipients of 1,317 of the total number of punishments and 5 out of the 15 whippings. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory.

25. Elementary education continued to be imparted to all prisoners under 30 years of age for an hour daily by the paid teaching staff. A Malayalam teacher has since been sanctioned for imparting education to Mappilla convicts confined at the Alipuram Jail. Two female instructors have been sanctioned for extending education to female convicts confined at the Central Jails, Rajahmundry and Vellore.

Honorary lecturers delivered lectures on moral and religious subjects. In their absence this duty devolved on the senior members of the jail staff and the teacher. Steps are being taken to arrange conveyance for such of the honorary lecturers as live far away from the jails, in order to assist them in attending to their duties. The medical staff, as usual, lectured on matters connected with health and sanitation.

The jail schools are frequently visited by the officers of the Educational Department, and their suggestions, in so far as is possible, are carried out. Technical instruction is given by paid instructors to convicts to enable them to learn a trade and be able to earn an honest living after their release. English education is given to selected prisoners to fit them for training as compositors. All jails are provided with libraries, and facilities are afforded to such prisoners as desire to do so to make use of the books. Recreation and facilities for reading between lock-up and sleeping time are provided for well-behaved prisoners in Association wards and are much appreciated. The scheme of employing literate convicts to read aloud to other prisoners after lock-up has also proved a success. A few convicts at the Central Jail, Bellary, enacted a Telugu drama which was much appreciated by the audience. The *Jail Chronicle*, a newspaper published at Coimbatore Jail for the benefit of prisoners, was issued during the year every

week. This contains items of news likely to be of interest and not undesirable for publishing in the jails. It is at present in an experimental stage and subject to improvement, but is a means whereby a prisoner may glean tidings of the outside world. The paper is read out and translated by the jail teacher or other suitable officer.

26. The work of the Central Discharged Prisoners Aid Society has considerably expanded, and the persons for whose benefit the society is intended not only find it a useful but a necessary institution. The Prisoners' Home, Madras, has given shelter and food to discharged prisoners and also accommodated and fed Mappilla women and children during their stay in Madras on their way to the Andamans to join self-supporting settlers there. The society has also undertaken the duty of paying the usual bonus of Rs. 25 to Borstal boys on release which has hitherto been met from the jail budget. A contribution of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 3567, Law (General), dated the 16th December 1924, and this is supplemented by public subscription. In G.O. No. 2143, Law (General), dated the 28th July 1924, Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu was appointed as an additional provincial jail visitor. As one of the joint secretaries of the Society, Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti has a particular value in this respect and has proved his intense interest in, and zeal for, the reclamation of criminals. He and his colleague Rao Sahib G. Sitarama Chetti Garu have done excellent work in reviving the activities of the branch societies in creating local interest, enlisting members and arousing enthusiasm amongst the public to co-operate in the laudable object of ameliorating the condition of the discharged prisoners. In spite of the propaganda work done, it is feared that there is considerable apathy among the public as to the aims and objects of the society. This is a serious set-back to the advancement of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and until the public realize their duties towards their neighbours, much improvement in this direction cannot be anticipated. In many cases, a man on his release from prison has no home to return to. If he seems worthy of assistance, he is befriended by the Society and the Agent finds him a temporary lodging and at the same time assists him in his endeavours to find employment. The Agent thus steps in at a time when if he were left to his own resources he would frequently relapse into crime. In a great number of cases the Society is able to extend a helping hand to a man just at a time when without such assistance he would only sink to lower depths of depravity and if it must be confessed that sometimes hopes are not realized there is always the further hope that if a man has been enabled to keep straight for a time he may yet improve his ways. As stated, under Borstal Institutions, the great need also in dealing with adult discharged prisoners is the possibility of finding reliable probation officers. Those appointed in the past have not always realized the importance of their duties in this respect and have exercised very perfunctory supervision resulting in inevitable failure. The Society is yet young and until the public co-operate with the jails and branch societies which are alive and not mere lists of names, exist in each district, the full benefit to be derived from this work will not be obtained. The society is not for the distribution of charity or intended to function purely as a Labour Bureau but must exercise supervision over the after-lives of the prisoners who seek its help and this is only possible with whole-hearted public assistance.

The local branch of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society at Palamcottah continues to languish. The attention of the local officials has been drawn to the matter by the Superintendent and by my office but with no result. It appears that the only hope here is to search for some philanthropically-minded residents who will inaugurate an era of work.

In Trichinopoly, the stagnation of the work of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society indicates indifference to the reclamation of prisoners in that district. The president of the Society has recently returned after a long absence from the district and visited the jail with his secretary to discuss the matter. I hope that his interest will revive activity. It is regrettable that the donation of a home at Trichinopoly fell through owing to the death of the prospective donor, but it may be possible to revive the scheme and get some other local wealthy resident to help.

Now that the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies are to be represented on Board of Visitors in jails, it is believed that the work of the branch societies will show an increase of activity.

27. Fetters were in the majority of cases imposed as a jail punishment, as out of 677 cases of imposition only 30 were for safe custody. The numbers for the last year were 670 and 25, respectively.

28. With a daily average population of 17,054.82 males and 205.57 females there was an average of 1,114.69 males and 11.59 females employed as convict officers, the ratio per cent being 6.54 and 5.64, respectively. The punishment in this class increased from 287 in 1923, to 354 in 1924. The proportion of convicts employed as convict officers exceeded the 10 per cent limit in the Central Jails, Coimbatore and Bellary, but when the total jail population is taken into account, the ratio does not exceed the average.

The scheme of employing selected habitual convicts as convict night watchmen in habitual wards continued to work satisfactorily. This is in accordance with the principle enunciated in paragraph 92 of the Report of the Indian Jails Committee. Since the introduction of the system of releases on the recommendation of the Advisory Board, much difficulty is experienced in finding convicts fully eligible for the appointment of convict warders with the result that unqualified convicts had to be necessarily employed. To overcome this difficulty, an amendment to the Jail Manual has been proposed which is pending orders of Government. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to Superintendents of Jails impressing upon them the importance of only selecting prisoners who are eligible for promotion as convict officers and where such are not available that the selection is to be made only from those who are not likely to abuse the privileges of such selection.

29. During the year, the remission system was extended to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for terms of six months and over and the grant of ordinary remission awarded for thoroughly good conduct and scrupulous attention to prison regulations was increased from 1 to 2 days per month irrespective of the two days already admissible for industry and the due performance of the daily task imposed. As a result of these changes in the remission system, the number of convicts released during the year increased from 4,460 to 4,852. Four convicts eligible for remission failed to gain any. The largest remission earned was 1,227 days by a convict at Cannanore and the same convict earned the maximum gratuity—viz., Rs. 106-4-6. Special remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 9,426 convicts against 8,085 in 1923. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was granted to 1,239 convicts. Only two prisoners preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work. As a general rule, convicts prefer remission to gratuity.

30. Under the scheme of conditional release of convicts on the recommendations of the Advisory Boards, constituted agreeably to G.O. No. 667, Law (General), dated the 26th February 1923, 24 meetings were held during the year against 18 in 1923. No meetings were held at Alipuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore as the scheme is not applicable to Mappilla rebellion prisoners, habituals, and adolescents. As leper casual convicts are confined in the leper annexe attached to the habitual jail at Salem, the Advisory Board met thrice in this jail during the year. Three meetings were held in the District Jail, Berhampur, one each in the Rajahmundry and Cuddalore jails, and two each in the remaining jails. Four hundred and twenty-nine cases were placed before the Boards for consideration, of which 260 were rejected and 169 recommended to Government for release; of these, 33 were rejected by Government, 17 were pending orders of Government on the 31st December 1924 and 119 were ordered to be released, of which, eight were released under remission rules prior to the receipt of Government orders. Thirty-one convicts, whose cases were pending at the end of 1923, were also disposed of during the year, making a total of 142 against 233 in 1923. In the case of adolescents at the

Borstal School, Tanjore, releases under the Advisory Board were superseded by a system of release on licence for service under private employer on probation.

31. The different scales of diet shown in statement No. VIII— No. VIII were adhered to during the year and no deviation therefrom was made except on medical grounds.

For the Mappilla prisoners at the Alipuram Jail, dhal and beef were continued to be issued which besides considerably improving their health has resulted in a saving to Government.

The diet scales laid down in the Punjab Jail Manual were issued to Punjabi prisoners.

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

32. The total expenditure of the year, excluding the outlay on jail buildings, by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 30,53,884-7-5 which is less by Rs. 3,935-9-3 than the figures furnished by the Accountant-General in the monthly statements of jail charges. This difference is, in the main, due to the exclusion from the departmental figures of a sum of Rs. 2,416-11-0 being the pay of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., on leave, debited to the Military department, and to certain minor items which have been duly pointed out to that officer for necessary adjustment. The total expenditure has dropped as compared with the previous year to the extent of Rs. 2,23,497-12-5, the reduction being noticeable under all heads except clothing and bedding of prisoners and contingencies. The abnormal increase of nearly half a lakh under the latter head is due to the payment of arrears of rent on the military buildings at Bellary Cantonment occupied by the Alipuram Jail amounting to Rs. 40,000, while the small increase under the former head is attributable to the debit in the current year's account of the value of clothing and bedding issued to Mappilla prisoners in the previous year. The appreciable fall under the other heads of account goes to show that an all round curtailment of expenditure as contemplated by the Retrenchment Committee has been successfully carried out to the fullest extent. The total of statement No. IX is less than the total expenditure by Rs. 7,04,406 representing the charges against Manufactures, General supervision, Travelling allowance of Gazetted Establishment, Petty construction and repairs, Charges for police custody and two other minor items. Besides, a sum of Rs. 13,481-13-3 being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, etc., has been deducted, while a sum of Rs. 1,469 being the cost of stationery supplied by the Stationery department has been added as required by the orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the result is the sum of Rs. 23,49,477 exhibited in statement No. IX against Rs. 25,31,389 in the preceding year.

33. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 6,74,917 only against Rs. 7,06,050 in the previous year, but the cost per head rose from Rs. 31-11-11 to Rs. 32-3-2 due to a smaller prison population dealt with. A noticeable decline has taken place under the head "Temporary Establishment" owing to the repeated instructions issued from my office on the need for economizing in the matter of the entertainment of temporary guards under rule 183, Jail Manual, and to the minimum number of temporary staff entertained for the annexes. As usual, the cost per head is the highest at the Penitentiary, viz., Rs. 63-5-9. This is inevitable and due to the employment of European warder guards. Vizagapatam comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 54-11-8 followed by Salem which records a cost per head of Rs. 46-14-1. Both of these institutions are habitual jails, requiring a larger warder force for efficient guarding unlike other jails which are partly managed by the help of convict officers. Among District Jails, Cuddalore shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 56-3-0, and this is due to the small number of prison population dealt with. It will be observed that the smaller the prison population, the higher the cost per head of establishment charges comes to as a rule and this is further exemplified in the case of Madura, Berhampur and Palamcottah. The Tanjore Borstal School shows a cost per head of Rs. 53-14-3 by virtue of the

special staff of instructors employed there. The most cheaply managed jail is the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, by reason of its incomparably large prison population. The Civil Jail, Madras, is, as always, an expensive institution where the cost per head comes to Rs. 301-2-3.

34. One of the important features of the year under review is the substantial reduction of nearly a lakh on dieting charges when compared with the year preceding. This appreciable reduction was mainly rendered possible by a low population to be catered for, as will be evident from the reduction of 1,282-99 which has taken place in the daily average number of prisoners confined in jails. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions and the prevailing high prices of the chief cereals, the cost per head for Central and District Jails was slightly higher than in the previous year. Among Central Jails Trichinopoly heads the list with a cost per head of Rs. 57-4-1 followed by Alipuram, the Penitentiary, Cannanore, Salem, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry. At Alipuram the free supply of rations to Indian warders has to a large extent inflated the cost per head, while the increase in regard to the other jails is due to a larger proportion of prisoners on rice diet as well as to the high rates paid for ration articles. The first place as regards high cost of rationing is taken by the Borstal School, Tanjore, with a charge for dieting of Rs. 60-11-5 due to the whole population being fed on rice diet, followed by Palamcottah which ranks equally high with a cost per head of Rs. 57-9-6, due to a large number of Mappilla adolescents concentrated there being on rice diet and to the high rates paid for ration articles. The District Jail, Berhampur, and the Central Jail, Bellary, have fed their prisoners at the lowest cost. Allowing for the differences in value of the stock of food in the various jails at the opening and close of the year, Berhampur and Vizagapatam are the cheapest jails with a cost per head of Rs. 33-12-0 and Rs. 36-2-10, respectively, while Alipuram, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Palamcottah, Vellore and the Penitentiary show a cost per head above the average. The orders of Government that Superintendents of Jails should associate themselves with Revenue officers in the matter of procuring rations will, it is hoped, tend to secure keen competition locally. The experiment of calling for tenders early in December every year in respect of ration articles with a view to command lower prices soon after the harvest will be tried at the Rajahmundry, Vellore and Salem Central Jails, but how far this proposed alteration will prove advantageous remains to be seen. Vegetables and condiments were purchased to the value of Rs. 51,613. This is an improvement on last year's figures which were Rs. 57,634. There are possibilities of improvement in this direction if Superintendents of Jails keep themselves alive to the necessity as far as possible of becoming self-supporting provided always that sufficient water-supply is available. The Penitentiary purchased vegetables to the value of Rs. 4,623 against Rs. 5,048 in 1923. Considering the disabilities which have to be contended with and the limited space for gardening, the result is creditable.

35. It is a matter for gratification that a noticeable reduction has occurred in the aggregate expenditure and the cost per head under Hospital charges. Hospital charges which declined from Rs. 1,40,959 and Rs. 6-7-5 to Rs. 95,243 and Rs. 4-8-8. This is principally due to the reduced number of sick and a comparative decline in the expenditure on account of hospital supplies effected by virtue of the check and scrutiny exercised in my office and the consequent smaller indents on the Medical Store Depot, based strictly upon the actual minimum requirements. Bellary heads the list with a cost per head of Rs. 10-12-6 due to the fact that there are special tubercle wards in that jail and a number of convicts who require special treatment and extra rations. The next highest rate per head is shown by the Trichinopoly Central Jail for the same reason. In spite of the fact that the maintenance of a jail dairy in this jail has helped to reduce expenditure, the adjustment of the value of medicines supplied in 1923 has contributed to the apparent increase as compared with the previous year. Rajahmundry ranks next with a cost per head of Rs. 5-14-3 followed by Alipuram where a large expenditure was incurred in the purchase of medicines and the issue of hospital extras on medical recommendation. Among District Jails, Berhampur stands foremost with a cost per head of Rs. 7-12-5 which is less than the previous year due to a large number of prison

population dealt with, as also to a low expenditure on medicines and hospital extras. The cost per head at Cuddalore has also dropped to an appreciable extent from Rs. 14-9-6 to Rs. 5-8-1 due to a reduction in the expenditure on account of extras and a small outlay on medicines.

36. The total expenditure and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 1,16,888 and Rs. 5-6-0 to Rs. 1,19,131 and Rs. 5-14-4. The charges against this item of expenditure are liable to fluctuate year by year due to the periodical renewal of clothing as required by rules and the occasional larger incidence of renewals falling in one year as compared with the preceding one. The Alipuram Jail shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 9-11-0, which is due to the fact that the long trousers issued to the Mappilla prisoners are slightly more expensive and that a debit on account of the value of supplies relating to the preceding year was raised in the year under review. The high cost per head in other jails is due to the replacement of clothing and bedding on a larger scale.

37. These charges show a decline from Rs. 75,478 to Rs. 69,163, as also the cost per head from Rs. 3-6-4 to Rs. 3-4-10. The Civil Jail, Madras, records as usual the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 92-10-5, due to the payment of water tax. Next comes the Penitentiary with a cost per head of Rs. 14-11-1 which is due to the large amount paid to the Madras Corporation on account of excess water consumed, there being no wells in this jail, as also the payment of water tax. The high cost per head at Alipuram, Cannanore, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry is due to the working charges of oil engines and pumps and the cost of maintenance of drivers, while at Vizagapatam, Madura and Berhampur the increase is explained as being due to payment of water taxes.

38. Under "Moving charges" again a decrease of Rs. 33,742 has taken place in the gross expenditure as compared with the previous year, as also in the cost per head from Rs. 3-7-5 to Rs. 2-1-1. The apparent decline is due to a small expenditure under transportation charges. In addition, the charges on account of railway fares of the releases of Mappilla prisoners effected under the Suspension of Sentence Scheme and on the recommendations of the Special officer, which would otherwise have swelled the figures, were adjusted in the accounts for January 1925 and this fact partly explains the low expenditure. Bellary stands first with a cost per head of Rs. 6-4-2 due to the longer distances which the released prisoners had to travel; Rajahmundry and Vellore follow with a cost per head of Rs. 4-4-6 and Rs. 4-0-1 for the same reason. Alipuram shows a low cost per head due to the average being struck on a large prison population and a smaller number of releases. Berhampur among District Jails shows the highest cost per head owing to its isolated position.

39. There has been a uniform decline under all the sub-heads against this item of expenditure except under "Other miscellaneous charges." An apparent increase is noticeable against Alipuram and Vizagapatam Jails. In the former jail, the increase under freight charges on miscellaneous articles has inflated the cost per head, while at Vizagapatam the debit of the cost of brass gauze amounting to Rs. 2,040-1-5 has helped to enhance the cost per head. This has since been found to be a wrong debit in the accounts for March 1924 Final and the Accountant-General has been addressed to make a note of error in his accounts since the accounts for the year 1923-24 have been closed. The Penitentiary shows a cost per head of Rs. 6-5-0 due to the charges on account of electric lighting. In individual jails such as Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Palamcottah and Cuddalore the charges incurred on account of uniform of warders account for the increase and it not infrequently happens that the economies of one year tell adversely on the year following. The decrease in the prison population has also affected the average cost in individual cases.

40. The expenditure and cost per head dropped from Rs. 12,601 and Rs. 9-1 to Rs. 9,465 and Rs. 7-3 and call for no remarks.

41. Under this head there has been an increase to the extent of nearly half a lakh. This is chiefly on account of a large sum paid as arrears of rent for the Alipuram Jail to the Military authorities and to the payment at the Penitentiary, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madura and Berhampur jails of the municipal taxes. The Alipuram Jail has proved the highest in respect of cost per head, viz., Rs. 8-15-4, due to the payment of arrears of rent relating to the previous year and is followed by Madura and the Penitentiary with a cost per head of Rs. 8-1-1 and Rs. 7-5-10. The municipal taxes paid at the Civil Jail, Madras, combined with the low population makes the cost per head appear unduly high.

42. Notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 21,234 to Rs. 19,936, the charge per prisoner remained stationary, viz., As. 15-3, which is consistent with the reduction in the prison population. Vizagapatam records the highest cost per head of Rs. 4-0-8 which is explained to be due to the purchase of aluminium eating and drinking vessels, sanitary receptacles and a Sack steam disinfecter. The high rate per head at the Penitentiary is due to the purchase of conservancy carts and aluminium vessels. Rajahmundry and Vellore rank next with a cost per head of Rs. 1-2-5 and Rs. 1-2-0 due to the purchase of new aluminium vessels and repairs to cooking undahs. Trichinopoly records a cost per head of Rs. 1-0-10 due to the purchase of cattle for the dairy and farm. Among District Jails, Palamcottah exhibits the highest rate per head, viz., Rs. 3-4-4, due to the replacement of eating, drinking and cooking vessels. Increases appear under the following detailed heads, viz., hospital dead stock, lighting and draught cattle. The purchases of cots and such other necessities of hospital equipment at the Alipuram Jail explains the increase under hospital dead stock. The purchase of new lights to replace unserviceable ones at Alipuram, Vizagapatam and Palamcottah explains the increase under lighting, while the purchase of cattle at Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Cuddalore accounts for the increase under the sub-head "Draught cattle."

43. The total expenditure in sub-jails fell from Rs. 4,07,316 to Rs. 3,47,801 consistent with the corresponding decrease in the prison population dealt with. The cost per head also declined from Rs. 134-13-2 to Rs. 128-4-10 due presumably to better rates for rationing secured in individual sub-jails. There has been a uniform decline under all heads of account except clothing and bedding, travelling allowance, contingencies and extraordinary charges. The issue of warm clothing and cumblies to the convicts transferred to the Koraput Sub-Jail in connexion with the drainage scheme and other extramural work accounts for the increase under the head "Clothing and bedding." The transfer of subordinate staff required by the exigencies of the service accounts for the increase under "Travelling allowance," while the arrears of municipal taxes paid at the Trichinopoly Sub-Jail accounts for the increase under "Contingencies." The slight increase under "Extraordinary charges" calls for no remarks. Under the head "Establishment charges" the special sub-jails under my direct control show a cost per head somewhat over those of the respective districts due to the special establishments maintained therein, while under "Diet" a lower cost per head is exhibited owing to the departmental system of dieting. The cost of maintaining prisoners ranges from Rs. 91-13-1 in the South Kanara district to Rs. 176-11-10 in the Ganjam district. Chittoor, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Rāmnād, Gōdāvari Tanjore, Malabar, Madura, Salem and Kistna show a cost per head above the average for the Presidency. Among the special sub-jails, Mangalore shows the lowest cost per head followed by Calicut and Koraput.

44. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head fell from Rs. 25,31,389 and Rs. 113-12-11 to Rs. 23,49,477 and Rs. 112-1-6, respectively. The reasons for the decrease have been given under the several detailed heads of account:

45. Owing to a fall in the daily average population, the number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days declined from 18,877.62 to 17,929.17. Those sick, convalescent, and infirm, and unemployed for other reasons, all show a decrease. A daily average of no fewer than 1,637 were employed in gardening, as compared with 1,495 in 1923, while the value of garden produce raised and issued amounted to Rs. 48,625-2-3 as against Rs. 51,016-13-10 last year, by reason of the extremely dry season. The total numbers of convicts employed as prison officers and prison servants show a slight increase as compared with the previous year, viz., from 2,834.22 to 2,861.97. The number of convicts engaged in preparing articles for jail use advanced from 2,050.53 to 3,512.10, chiefly due to a comparatively larger number of prisoners employed on the manufacture of aloes mats, cumblies, etc., in the Alipuram Jail for supply to prisoners there and in other jails, and of pottery to meet the jail's own requirements. The number employed under jail repairs and on additions and alterations to jail buildings shows a decline. A large number of prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department upon the new drainage scheme at Koraput during the year; the work is likely to continue for two or three years more and will provide labour for the majority of the convicts in the sub-jail there. About 1,078 convicts were employed in clearing prickly-pear in the surroundings of the jail at Alipuram with a view to get rid of rats and snakes harbouring there. In appreciation of the benefits conferred by this work of clearance, the Municipal Council made a donation of Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. 1,609 convicts were hired to the Military Grass Farm and a sum of Rs. 301-2-0 was realized during the year on this account. There was a decrease in the number and the ratio per cent of convicts employed on manufactures during the year, viz., from 9,032.32 and 47.85 to 7,228.48 and 40.32, respectively, but the value of articles manufactured rose from Rs. 8,26,083-12-7 to Rs. 8,39,478-7-1 in the year under report. Among individual jails the largest percentage of convicts was employed under manufactures in the Central Jail, Cannanore, viz., 61.13; Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Vellore employed 57.06, 56.80 and 51.93, respectively. Bellary employed the smallest percentage, viz., 13.43, due to a large number of convicts being engaged in making cumblies for warders and convicts. At Vellore, weaving of dungree cloth on a small scale was started for female convicts. It is reported that this work is showing good progress.

46. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accounts Department the total receipts excluding those on account of quinine packets, salt and febrifuge amount to Rs. 6,05,571-0-3 which is less by Rs. 1,012-5-10 than the figure of Rs. 6,06,583-6-1 recorded in the books of this office. This difference is due to certain adjustments which have been duly pointed out to the Accountant-General for necessary adjustment. A sum of Rs. 2,075-11-11 being the recovery on account of the maintenance of Joorg prisoners and Rs. 13,606-9-3 originally credited under Miscellaneous Jail Receipts and Recoveries of Service Payments and now adjusted under the relative heads have been excluded and a sum of Rs. 22,610-9-1 being the value of convict labour employed at the jail presses at Vellore, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary Madras, and Cannanore Central Jails, has been added, the net result being the sum of Rs. 6,13,511-10-0 exhibited in statement No. XII, column 8. These amounts added to Rs. 2,925-2-0 being the cash on hand at the close of the year give a total of Rs. 6,16,436-12-0 against Rs. 6,01,203-9-0 in 1923. Including Rs. 2,841-3-0 in cash which remained on hand at the opening of the year, a sum of Rs. 4,91,132-8-0 was drawn from the treasury. The difference between the total of receipts and drawings is Rs. 1,25,304-4-0 which represents the cash earnings during the year against Rs. 1,11,840-9-0 for 1923. This is somewhat of an improvement and could have been further improved upon, had it not been for the fact that the value of the khaki drill supplied to the Police Department for making uniforms had to be reduced to bring the jail price on a par with the market rate—a circumstance beyond our control. The value of supplies made to the Police and Military Departments and adjusted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,41,348-11-9 and Rs. 44,742-10-11 against Rupees 60,713-9-7 and Rs. 8,685-4-9. It is pleasant to record this large advance in

the amount of business done with these two departments and it is hoped that it will continue and that we shall be able to increase our dealings with the other departments of Government such as the Forest and Stationery Departments which have curtailed their demands by 14 and 60 thousands, respectively, i.e., from Rs. 28,163 to Rs. 14,053 and from Rs. 75,489 to Rs. 15,367. The question of increasing the amount of mechanical engineering work carried out in the jail workshops is under consideration of a Committee and if found practicable would result, in a considerable measure, in extending the usefulness of this branch of the department. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee, the introduction of power cotton spinning plant at Coimbatore, a wool spinning plant at Bellary, some simple machinery actuated by man power in connexion with the steel and aluminium manufactures at Salem, some comparatively inexpensive boot-making plant at Vellore and the organization of the coir yarn and mat industries at Cannanore with improved plant and under skilled supervision will certainly establish a future for all these industries. The departments of Government should thus have little excuse for placing their orders outside and the large sums now spent elsewhere will go to lessen the cost of upkeep of the jails.

The fact is sometimes lost sight of that large number of prisoners sentenced to labour have to be kept employed and that the most economical procedure in the long run is to employ them on works beneficial to the other departments of the State. Money expended on purchasing from jails has, therefore, a two-fold object—the purchase of necessary supplies and the reduction of the cost of upkeep of the jails. As compared with the cash earnings of the previous year, Bellary, Cannanore and the Penitentiary have done exceedingly well. Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Salem and Alipuram have improved on their figure for the preceding year. At Vellore and Vizagapatam, the cash earnings were less than those in the previous year. Coimbatore shows a minus cash earning which is principally due to a large amount of outstanding due to the jail and a large stock of raw materials in connexion with the khaki dyeing industry, especially dye stuffs and chemicals obtained from the British dye stuffs corporation. The minus cash earning at Palamcottah is due to a large stock of raw materials and to small supplies of tape and stationery twine to the Stationery department, which has been very hyper-critical and somewhat unreasonable in its demands. There have been low cash earnings at Tanjore, Cuddalore, Madura and Berhampur due to a large stock of raw materials at the close of the year. As regards the average earnings calculated on the average number sentenced to labour the Penitentiary stands foremost and is followed by Vellore and Bellary Jails. In respect of the average earnings calculated on the average number employed Bellary stands first followed by the Penitentiary, Vellore, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Salem and Cannanore Jails.

47. This statement gives in detail the assets of the manufacturing department and shows that these amounted to Rs. 2,51,716-11-0 or nearly the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,52,391-9-0. Coimbatore shows the largest assets which are however less than in the previous year by Rs. 16,000 odd. The noticeable decrease is due to the fact that stocks have been valued at the end of the year at market rates, less profit on account of a sudden fall in the price of yarn and to a large stock of Police white drill on hand being assessed at a lower rate. The Penitentiary has improved over last year's figures. Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Bellary have also done well. Vellore, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam have slightly improved while Salem has returned a low figure due to a large stock of manufactured goods assessed at the cost of production. The same is the case at Alipuram which is the result of a large shortage under aloe fibre, wool and other articles. Among District Jails, Tanjore stands alone showing a slight increase while the rest of the jails return low assets. The reduction in the percentage of profits in the rates for twisted thread and tape in respect of the Palamcottah Jail, the stoppage of the groundnut oil industry at Cuddalore and the reduction in the selling price of the bricks on hand at the Madura District Jail has affected their assets to an appreciable extent.

48. The total value of articles manufactured in jails rose from Rs. 8,26,083-12-7 to Rs. 8,39,478-7-1, while the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures fell from 49.39 to 41.56. The Cannanore Central Jail had the highest number of prisoners so employed, viz., 61.13, while Bellary returns the smallest figure, viz., 13.43. A striking increase in the value of articles produced is noticeable against Vellore, Cannanore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Considering the increase in the output and the relatively low percentage of labour employed it is evident that the manufactories at Vellore and Trichinopoly have worked very well.

49. The value of supplies made during the year by the Jail Department to itself amounted to Rs. 2,32,361-3-3 as compared with Rs. 2,46,616-1-10 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. 48,625-2-3 against Rs. 51,016-13-10 in the previous year. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,246 against Rs. 8,386-4-5 in 1923.

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

50. Particulars of sick and death-rates for the year 1924 and the four preceding years are given in the following table:—

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.
1920	15,427.99	293.98	19.05	6	302	308	.39	19.57	19.96
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	1,196	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

In comparison with the year 1923, the sickness and mortality for the year under review show a satisfactory decline. The number of admissions to hospital decreased by 1,985 as compared with the previous year and the daily average sick was only 309.27 against 383.61 in 1923. The deaths numbered 250 as compared with 368 in the preceding year and the death-rate also fell from 16.54 to 11.93. Two hundred and twenty-five deaths occurred among convicts, 17 among undertrials and 8 among civil and Mappilla State prisoners, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 317, 42 and 9, respectively. No less than 107 deaths are attributable to Mappillas and the ratio per mille excluding deaths from this class of prisoners works out to 10.57 per mille for the normal population dealt with during the year. There was an isolated case of death from cholera in the person of one undertrial prisoner in the Sub-jail, Tuticorin, in the Tinnevely district. Cholera, Influenza and other infectious diseases were prevalent in an epidemic form in some of the districts where the jails are situated. It is gratifying to note, however, that there was no serious outbreak in any of the jails, which is largely to be attributed to the special precautionary measures adopted for safe-guarding against probable sources of infection. For the second year in succession, the record for low mortality has been broken. These favourable results are in no small measure due to the several improvements effected during the year both in sanitation and water-supply as also to the particular care bestowed on sick prisoners by the Medical Officers and their subordinates. Of the 250 deaths, that took place in the year, 71 occurred at Alipuram, 24 at Rajahmundry, 22 at Trichinopoly, 20 at Cannanore, 17 at Salem, 16 each at Coimbatore, and Vizagapatam, 13 at Bellary, 11 at Vellore and 6 at the Penitentiary, Madras. Five deaths took place at Madura and 3 each at Tanjore, Cuddalore and Palamcottah. The District Jail, Berhampur, and the Civil Jail, Madras, returned a blank death roll. Sub-jails contributed 20 deaths against 49 in 1923. There were 2 cases of suicide one at Rajahmundry and the other.

at Bellary; two cases of accidental death one in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the other in the Sub-jail at Walajah. Four deaths took place out of hospital (2 at Salem, 1 at Alipuram and 1 at Madura).

Death-rate in several classes of jails.

51. As compared with 1923, a reduction in the death rate is noticeable under Central and Sub-jails, viz., from 17.70 and 15.56 to 13.30 and 7.38, respectively, while there is a slight increase in the District Jails from 6.62 to 6.99.

52. The highest death-rate recorded during the year was 25.06 per mille at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, as compared with 21.07 in the year previous. There were 16 deaths altogether, 14 among convicts and 2 among undertrials. Eight were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including one debited from the Central Jail, Bellary), 2 each to Valvular disease of the heart and Cirrhosis of liver and one each to Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Ankylostomiasis and Acute Nephritis. The health of these prisoners with the exception of two were either bad or indifferent on admission and 5 of them were old men. Had it not been for the large number of deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which accounts for half the number and which is not preventable, the death-rate would have been considerably lower.

53. This jail had the next highest death-rate, viz., 19.78 per mille, which compares very unfavourably with that of the preceding year, viz., 7.29. Twenty-four deaths occurred during the year, 20 among convicts and 4 among Mappilla State prisoners detained in this jail. As Mappilla prisoners appear to show a tendency to break down in health in this jail, several of them were transferred to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, where they are reported to be improving. Of the 24 deaths, 9 died of Dysentery, 3 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 of Tubercular Enteritis and the remaining deaths were due to other causes. Two deaths occurred outside the hospital—one due to Heat apoplexy and the other to suicidal hanging by means of a rope. Eighteen of the 24 were received either in bad or indifferent health and 10 of them were old men. It is quite possible that the large number of dysentery cases had something to do with impure water-supply at Rajahmundry. Effective chlorination is not possible without an additional water tank, there being at present only one large tank. With its erection and daily field tests, it is possible that the number of sick could be reduced although in this instance the deaths occurred chiefly among old and decrepit prisoners.

54. Seventy-one deaths (including 8 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis debited from the Bellary Central Jail) were recorded against 76 in 1923. In spite of a reduction in the number of deaths, the death-rate per mille has slightly advanced from 13.93 to 13.96 due to a smaller average population dealt with. Dysentery caused 24 deaths, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 18, other Tubercular diseases 8, Pneumonia and Cerebral haemorrhage 4 each. The remaining were due to other causes. One death occurred out of hospital due to Senile debility. In this jail, a very large number of old men riddled with Hook-worm and chronic Dysentery are still confined and this accounts for a large number of the deaths from Dysentery apart from the prolonged drought at Bellary and the consequent water scarcity.

55. There were 13 deaths in this jail, 4 of which were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the remainder to various other causes such as Pneumonia, Chronic Nephritis, Malaria, etc. One under-trial prisoner committed suicide in the quarantine by hanging himself from the cell door with a piece of his own cloth twisted into a cord. Though the average number of sick advanced from 20.85 to 36.53 in view of the large number of tubercular patients confined in the jail, the death-rate per mille declined from 23.14 to 13.88 which is a satisfactory record.

56. There was an improvement both in the ratio of sickness and mortality. The average sick fell from 35.03 to 33.65 and the ratio of deaths from 18.91 to 13.54. This satisfactory state of affairs reflects credit on the medical establishment. The number of deaths returned by this Jail is 22 against 31 in the previous year. Four died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 of Enteritis, 2 of Pneumonia and the remaining of various other diseases.

Of the 22 deaths, 12 were in bad health and 3 in indifferent health. Influenza in a mild form was prevalent, but this was nipped in the bud. This jail was fortunately immune from Cholera which claimed its victims by hundreds outside. The conspicuous absence of Cholera in the jail when the disease was epidemic in the town, goes to show that the active preventive measures taken to arrest the spread of the disease to the jail were eminently successful.

57. As compared with the previous year, the health statistics have considerably improved. The daily average number of sick and the ratio per mille of deaths have fallen from 59.65 and 42.89 to 15.49 and 12.90, respectively. Of the 20 deaths, 11 were received in bad health and 3 in indifferent health. Six died of Tuberculosis of lungs including 4 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 5 of Pneumonia, 2 of Dysentery and the remainder from other causes. This jail was throughout the year in charge of an I.M.S. officer.

58. The Penitentiary, Madras, situated as it is in the midst of insanitary surroundings has recorded the lowest death-rate among Other Central Jails. Central Jails. This is exceedingly satisfactory and reflects much credit on the Superintendent and his medical staff for the unremitting care bestowed on the sick prisoners. The daily average sick was 11.87 and that of deaths per mille was 6.09 against 12.70 and 17.47 respectively in 1923. A large number of admissions to hospital for Influenza helped to raise the sick rate considerably. Of the 6 deaths, 3 died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis including one debited from the Central Jail, Bellary. The Central Jail, Vellore, has done equally well in that the death-rate per mille has fallen from 10.74 to 7.60 and the average sick from 14.42 to 6.14. Of the 11 deaths, 2 were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 from Pneumonia including one death at the local head-quarter hospital where the convict was sent for abdominal section under rule 515-B, Jail Manual and the balance due to other diseases. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, has also done well. There were 16 deaths against 29 in 1923 and the death-rate has fallen from 19.38 to 11.52. Five died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including 1 debited from Trichinopoly Central Jail), 3 of Pneumonia, 2 of Dysentery and the remaining of other causes. At Salem, there were 17 deaths of which 9 including 5 deaths debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the others to various other causes. As compared with the previous year, both the sick and the mortality rates show a considerable improvement.

59. Among District Jails, Madura has recorded the largest number of deaths and the highest rate of mortality—viz., 5 and 10.89 respectively. Of the 5 deaths, one occurred out of hospital due to Fatty degeneration of the heart and the remaining were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Valvular disease of the heart and Acute Gastro Enteritis. Four of the prisoners were received in indifferent health and one died a fortnight after admission. The Borstal School, Tanjore, and District Jails, Cuddalore and Palamcottah, have recorded three deaths each. Of the three deaths at Tanjore, one was debited from Trichinopoly due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one died of Acute Ulcerative Colitis and the other of Dysentery. At Cuddalore, two deaths were due to Enteritis and the other to Gastro Enteritis. Of the three deaths at Palamcottah, one was due to Acquired Syphilis, one to Enteric Fever and the other to Infective Granuloma. As compared with the previous year's results, the District Jail, Cuddalore, shows a slight improvement. The District Jail, Berhampur, has returned a clean sheet of mortality for the last two years and the credit for this is due to the Superintendent and the Medical Officer. This improvement is to a certain extent due to the appointment of a whole-time Superintendent there.

60. The fall in the number of deaths from 49 to 20 has brought down the death-rate from 15.56 to 7.38. Of the twenty deaths, 9 were amongst convicts and 11 amongst undertrial prisoners. In almost every case, the disease was contracted before admission. One under-trial prisoner died of Cholera in the Tinnevely District. There was a case of accidental death by drowning in a well in the sub-jail at Walajah in the North Arcot District. Of the remaining eighteen deaths, 6 were due to Pneumonia, 6 to Valvular disease

of the heart, 2 to Dysentery and the remainder to various other diseases. Vizagapatam returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 5, South Kanara had two deaths, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Salem and Chingleput had no deaths. The remaining 13 districts had one death each.

61. During the year 45 convicts belonging to this Presidency were received from the Andamans on medical grounds against 39 in 1923. Of the former, 8 were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 13 from mental diseases, 3 each from Dysentery, Malarial Cachexia and Debility, 2 from Asthma and the balance from various other diseases. Thirty-eight of the 45 prisoners repatriated from the Andamans were admitted into hospital subsequent to their arrival in India, and only 2 prisoners died—one of Pulmonary Tuberculosis after detention for 5 months and the other of Chronic Dysentery after 6 months and 11 days. One of the prisoners who was received during 1923 also died of Enteritis during the year under report after a detention of 1 month and 9 days. Of the 45 convicts, 1 has undergone a stay of less than a year in the Andamans, 8 from one to two years, 16 from two to five years and 13 above five years. Particulars of the period spent in the Andamans in respect of the other 7 prisoners are not available.

62. 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.							
	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	62	35	309	166	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2584	159	10797	1876	5003	289	6860	220
Malarial Fevers	2655	35	4035	149	3145	44	2532	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Haemoptysis due to Tuberculosis	991	301	818	286	1013	310	1037	348
Other Tubercular diseases	151	27	183	46	202	44	214	70
Anæmia and Debility	151	18	297	22	228	16	208	17
Other general diseases	14922	558	16629	800	7293	228	3998	58
Pneumonia	531	177	1413	549	927	229	808	122
Other Respiratory diseases	2864	70	2579	91	2469	33	2115	23
Diarrhoea	1513	80	1012	109	627	38	632	46
Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds	1000	...	715	06	1080	...	956	06
All other causes	11036	611	12878	578	10508	431	7184	324
Total	38260	2071	51725	4678	32495	1662	26344	1251

63. There were no cases of Cholera during the year under report. At Trichinopoly and Palamcottah the disease was raging in the town; but for the precautionary measures taken in the jails at these places the disease might have created havoc.

64. The number of admissions rose from 918 to 1,184, but the number of deaths and mortality rates declined from 53 and 2.89 to 38 and 2.20, respectively. The special unit sent to the Alipuram jail from the King Institute, Guindy, to investigate the outbreak of Gastro Enteritis during October 1923 remained there till May 1924. This epidemic was originally suspected to be Cholera, but during the investigation bacilli of the dysentery group were established as the true cause of the disease and it was discovered that cases of latent Dysentery were undoubtedly responsible for the periodic outbreaks of Gastro Enteritis in that jail. The outbreak was really an acute exacerbation of the epidemic Dysentery present in the jail. The re-establishment of the search for latent Dysentery cases by systematic microscopic examination of the stools and the isolation of such cases when found soon brought the epidemic under control. This accounts for the large number of admissions during the year. Every effort is being made to exterminate this disease, but there are a large number of cases of chronic Dysentery complicated with Ankylostomiasis and a large number of old and decrepit prisoners who have intestinal weakness and these persons tend to relapse again and again. Alipuram had 24 deaths against 26 in the previous year. Rajahmundry returned 8 deaths,

Coimbatore and Cannanore 2 each and Trichinopoly and Tanjore 1 each. At the Central jail, Cannanore, all convicts were given a course of prophylactic Cholera vaccine inoculation on suspicion that acute Gastro Enteritis might be Cholera.

65. There was a considerable improvement both in the number of admissions and deaths as compared with the previous year. The decrease is presumably due to a less number of convicts admitted from malarial tracts. Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Bellary account for one death each.

66. Though the number admitted into hospitals for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Haemoptysis due to Tuberculosis declined from 186 to 179, the number of deaths increased from 57 to 60. The disease was fairly widespread. Cuddalore, Madura and Berhampur are the only jails that were free from it during the year. Alipuram returned 18 deaths, Salem 9, Vizagapatam 8, Cannanore 6, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Bellary 4 each, Rajahmundry and the Penitentiary, Madras, 3 each and Tanjore 1. The special accommodation that exists at Bellary and Trichinopoly, viz., 17 and 42 or 59 in all is intended only for advanced cases of this disease and is very much below requirements. In other jails isolation sheds and wards are available for the segregation of incipient cases. This is objectionable from a health point of view and the consequent danger of spreading infection and it is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be a separate jail for the reception of this class of prisoners. A scheme for the conversion of the Indian Station Hospital at Bellary into a Tuberculosis Jail is under the consideration of Government, the Madanapalle scheme having been abandoned owing to the large outlay entailed. It is hoped that at least a portion of the money will be forthcoming for this work in the ensuing year. The incidence of deaths is likely to diminish with concentration and in an institution set apart solely for dealing with cases of this disease special treatment on sanatorium principles can be adopted with greater advantage. To concentrate a large number of convicts suffering from Tuberculosis in a jail providing accommodation for healthy convicts is an anachronism and not likely to produce satisfactory results for either the sick or the healthy.

67. There were 36 admissions and three deaths. Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Salem recorded one death each.

68. As compared with 1923, the admissions and deaths have considerably declined from 170 and 42 to 105 and 21, respectively. Cannanore had 5 deaths, Vellore and Alipuram 4 each, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore 2 each, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Madura one each. The results of the investigation of the Indian Research Fund Association who have been conducting inquiries into Pneumonia and the efficiency of vaccine are not yet known. It is hoped that the new vaccine will soon be forthcoming and the new method of treatment will bring down mortality.

69. The number of admissions fell from 115 to 109 but the number of deaths rose from 7 to 8. In consequence the mortality rate also rose from .38 to .46. Trichinopoly returned 3 deaths and Cuddalore 2. Vellore, Cannanore and Madura had one death each.

70. Hookworm treatment was given to all new admissions, as a matter of routine, but in some jails it is repeated till the stools show negative results in three successive examinations. As a result of the investigations made during the year, 53.92 per cent of the prisoners examined were found to be infected against 61.29 in the preceding year. This decline in the percentage is attributed to the small number of Mappilla prisoners admitted during the year, who are as a rule highly infected with this disease. The special staff of the Anti-hookworm campaign conducted their investigation at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. Similar investigations are proceeding at the Alipuram Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras. There were only 37 admissions and 2 deaths against 94 and 21 in 1923. Of the 8 prisoners admitted into the Vizagapatam Central Jail, one died, and one out of the six admissions also died in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

71. There was only one admission in the Alipuram Jail. The prisoner died three days after admission into the hospital.

Cerebro-spinal fever.

72. The number of admissions fell from 42 to 7, but the number of deaths, viz., 3, remained the same as in the previous year. The Penitentiary, Cannanore and Palamcottah returned one death each. The prisoner who died at the District Jail, Palamcottah, was admitted during 1923. The large decrease in the number of admissions, as compared with the two preceding years, indicates that the prophylactic campaign against carriers has been successful.

Enteric fever.

73. Of the 225 convicts who died during the year under report, 39 (including 9 in sub-jails) died within six months of admission, as compared with 110 in 1923, which indicates a better condition of health of convicts as a whole on admission. The ratio of deaths per mille of average number declined considerably from 15.86 to 7.73. Of the 30 deaths in the Central and District Jails, Rajahmundry records the largest number, viz. 7, and the number of deaths in the other jails varies from one to three.

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

Of the remaining deaths, 26 occurred among prisoners who had spent between 6 and 12 months in jail, 57 among those who had been in jail for periods between one and two years, 80 for periods between two and three years, 20 for periods between three and seven years, while three prisoners died after remaining in jail for over seven years as compared with six in the previous year.

74. Of the prisoners discharged during the year, 74.77 gained in weight, 15.61 remained stationary and only 9.62 per cent lost weight. The percentages last year were 73.09, 17.11 and 9.80, respectively. These results are satisfactory on the whole and show an improvement over the previous year. Rajahmundry had the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 27.54, chiefly due to the large number of admission of prisoners in bad or indifferent health and was followed by Salem, the Penitentiary and Madura, with 24.67, 13.12 and 10.90, respectively. As compared with the previous year, the majority of jails show an improvement in the proportion of men who lost weight, especially Berhampur, Vellore and Alipuram, the percentages of which declined from 14.83 to 3.96, 10.42 to 1.39 and 16.65 to 8.69, respectively.

Prisoners weightment—
Statement B.

75. (1) Wells are the chief source of water-supply in the majority of jails and they are periodically cleaned and hankinized besides being protected against accidents, etc. As usual drinking water is chlorinated and field tests are systematically carried out to ensure thorough chlorination of the water. In the Vellore Central Jail the water-supply was found inadequate owing to prolonged drought, and in consequence a large number of convicts had to be transferred to other jails. Steps are being taken to deepen the wells by boring operations, to tap new springs and try to obtain a sufficient supply of water. A pump was erected in the quarantine block of this jail for pumping water. The municipal supply at Trichinopoly had been irregular and in consequence it became necessary to supplement the supply from the well in the jail itself. It is under consideration to obtain drinking-water from the reservoir of the South Indian Railway Company on the Golden Rock in case the municipal water-supply fails. Attempts are also being made to sink sub-artesian borings and if the results are satisfactory and the water is declared on analysis to be good, no outside help will be necessary and the jail can then save the amount of water tax now being paid to the Municipality. At Coimbatore many improvements and repairs were carried out in connection with the water-supply. The whole of the distribution pipes from the main reservoir to the jail were overhauled and relaid. A new line was laid from the garden well to the main gate reservoir with a view to increase the supply to the Jail and to act as a reserve line. The old 2" pipes leading to the Factory were replaced by 2½" pipes. In Salem, there has been a scarcity of water. The wells in the Jail are almost dry, and have been deepened to try to ensure a sufficient supply. A well is being sunk in a "Nulla" about a mile from the Jail and borings are in progress but up to date the result is uncertain. At the Penitentiary, Madras, pipe lines with taps for drinking-

Water-supply and
sanitation in jails.

purposes were provided in all the blocks, close prison, quarantine and hospital. Water scarcity was also keenly felt in the Bellary Central Jail, especially during the middle part of the year. To meet the situation, all the jail wells had to be deepened. Much was expected from the linking up of the jail with the artesian well of the Cantonment in the way of obtaining a good supply of pure drinking water, but a very meagre supply was received owing to the general water scarcity and the presence of British troops who required nearly all the supply yielded by the artesian well. The new water supply scheme for the Alipuram Jail by connecting the Alipuram tank with the jail by a pipe line, has nearly been completed. The filtered water will be used for drinking and culinary purposes, and the waste and unfiltered water for gardening and other purposes. When this supply is complete, the Bellary Central Jail will be able to obtain a larger supply from the artesian well, as it is anticipated that the new supply will suffice for the military as well. The work was undertaken by the Superintendent as a Public Works Disburser. Repairs were also carried out to water troughs and covers provided for two wells in this jail. At Cuddalore, masonry steps were put up in connexion with the storage water tank to facilitate free chlorination of the water. The wells in the Palamcottah Jail have been provided with new pumps. A scheme for distributing water by pipes to the different blocks is under consideration and plans and estimates for the same are awaited. The work of providing water-supply to the Mangalore Sub-Jail by means of pipe lines from a well newly sunk in the warders' lines is in progress. A second reservoir is required at Rajahmundry for the effective chlorination of water, but has hitherto been held up for lack of funds.

(2) At Vellore a septic tank in connexion with the sullage water from the kitchen was constructed; galvanized iron guttering was provided to one side of the kitchen for the collection of rain water; fly proof wire netting was fitted to a portion of the front wall of the kitchen. At Trichinopoly, the construction of an elevated cistern in the main kitchen is in progress. Ventilators were provided in the main kitchen at the Penitentiary. Improvements were carried out in the civil debtors' kitchen in the Central Jail, Cannanore. The floor of the general kitchen in the Salem Central Jail was renewed with Cuddapah slabs. At Alipuram a new rice washing trough was constructed and a new rice moulding room fly-proofed. A store room was put up in connexion with the kitchen at Cuddalore and the fly-proof mesh in the kitchen at Palamcottah renewed. The fly-proof kitchens at Berhampur and Koraput have been completed and brought into use.

Kitchen.

(3) One single-chambered and one double-chambered incinerator were erected in the Central Jail, Vellore, and four new incinerators in the Alipuram Jail. Cage or night latrines were fitted to some of the association blocks at Vellore, Palamcottah and Berhampur and urinals provided therein. The introduction of the new model flushing cage latrines at the Penitentiary has been postponed to the current year owing to financial stringency. At Vellore, two iron truck ejectors were provided, one for the quarantine and the other for the close prison. Repairs were carried out to 4 cage latrines in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and fly-proof wire netting was provided for two other latrines. A water tank in the garden of the Central Jail at Coimbatore was converted into a septic tank. At Salem, a two-seated latrine was constructed in the isolation shed. Two latrines have been paved with Cuddapah slabs at Alipuram. The construction of a new fly-proof latrine in the civil debtors' yard at Cuddalore is in progress.

Conservancy.

(4) The storm water drains in the centre blocks of the Cannanore Central Jail were cemented and repairs were carried out to the drains in several other jails. A closed drain was constructed at Cuddalore to carry the refuse water from the kitchen to a cistern behind the civil debtors' yard and the water is being utilized for irrigating a small kitchen garden. At Palamcottah, a masonry drain was constructed from the kitchen to the garden.

Drainage.

(5) All jails are provided with laundries with sanitary dhoby ghats and the central laundry system is working satisfactorily. A dhoby room was constructed in the District Jail, Berhampur. Bathing arrangements were improved at Trichinopoly, by the construction of 40 cubicles in the close prison area and another 20 cubicles near the Deputy Jailer's yard. At Cuddalore, the old bathing cistern in the civil debtors' yard was replaced by a new one, with partitioned bathing places, with provision for washing, clothing, etc.

Sleeping berths were constructed in one of the association blocks and in cells of No. 1 block and in juvenile cells at Cannanore. At Bellary, 285 similar berths were provided. A cattle shed was constructed at Trichinopoly, and monkey tops to ventilators at Salem were provided. Two masonry reservoirs were erected in the khaki dyeing shed of the factory at Coimbatore. At Palamcottah, a combined dispensary and kitchen and also a cattle shed were constructed, and the isolation sheds in this jail were converted into an infectious disease hospital with fly-proof latrine, etc. Several other minor improvements were carried out in other jails during the year with the amount placed at my disposal under petty construction and repairs.

76. At the close of 1924, there was sufficient accommodation in the jails for 20,477 prisoners of all classes which exceeded by 16, the accommodation available at the opening of the year, viz., 20,461. At Trichinopoly, the construction of 32 cells in the close prison resulted in an increase in the accommodation in that jail. Owing to a recalculation, the accommodation in the Central Jail, Salem, and in the District Jail, Madura, was reduced by ten and four, respectively. Two cells at the Central Jail, Bellary, which were structurally defective, were abandoned and consequently not used for the purpose for which they were intended.

There was temporary overcrowding at Cannanore, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Madura. This was overcome by housing the excess prisoners in temporary sheds and workshops and by transfers. Overcrowding was more particularly felt in respect of civil prisoners who were accommodated in the available accommodation intended for criminal prisoners.

The civil debtors' blocks in the Central Jail, Cannanore, which were temporarily utilized for confining Mappilla Rebellion prisoners, were re-opened in the middle of July last. All the civil debtors confined in the sub-jails at Calicut and Mangalore were therefore transferred to this jail and subsequent commitments of this class of prisoners are being made by the Civil Courts of the Malabar and the South Kanara districts to the Central Jail, Cannanore.

77. There was an increase in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year—viz., from 738 to 821. His Excellency the Governor visited the Cannanore and Alipuram Jails. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp visited the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem, Alipuram, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Madura Jails; the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and the Rajah of Kollengode, while he was an Executive Member of Council, visited the Alipuram Jail, and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, Minister, Development Department, paid a visit to the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras paid three visits to the jails at Coimbatore, Palamcottah and Berhampur. The Director of Public Health visited the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Alipuram Jails while the Assistant Director of Public Health visited the Penitentiary, Madras, on three occasions and the Cannanore Jail twice. The Director of Industries visited the jails at Rajahmundry and Palamcottah and the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Lord Bishop of Madras paid a visit to the Trichinopoly Central Jail and administered confirmation to some of the convicts of his persuasion, and visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, also. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. V. P. Venkatakrishna Nayudu Garu of Tanjore paid the largest number of visits, viz., 66, and took great interest in his work as Secretary of the Borstal Association. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu of Berhampur paid as many as 59

visits in the course of the year and evinced much enthusiasm in prison administration as also M.R.Ry. Kadirvelu Nayanar Avargal of Vellore who visited that jail on 23 occasions. Among lady visitors, Mrs. K. N. Mistri of Cannanore and Mrs. Esther Harris of Vellore paid 9 and 7 visits, respectively. Other non-official gentlemen visited the jails for the purpose of delivering lectures on religious and moral subjects, especially Subadar P. Mooliah Pantulu Garu of the Berhampur Jail and Mr. Ezekiel at the Penitentiary who have done yeoman service.

Major Tarapore, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, visited the jails at Vizagapatam, Vellore, Tanjore, Alipuram, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Mangalore and in his report to the Government of Burma, he pays a high tribute to the Madras Jails in the matter of prison administration as compared with other Presidencies.

78. The jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and the Civil Jail at Madras, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram and all the District Jails were inspected by Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., and the remaining jails, viz., Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and the Borstal School, Tanjore, were inspected by me as also the Penitentiary, Madras, for a second time. Additional visits were paid to the jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Bellary, Alipuram, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Madura, and the Penitentiary during the year. The special sub-jails at Russelkonda, Calicut and Mangalore, and sub-jails at Gudalur, Aska and Chatrapur were visited by Lieut.-Col. Cameron, I.M.S., as also the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the Lunatic Asylum, Calicut. The sub-jails at Nellore, Koraput and Pottanghi and the Lunatic Asylums at Madras and Waltair were visited by me. As regards sub-jails in this Presidency, 228 inspections were made by the District Magistrates, 534 by Divisional Magistrates and 362 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,141 against 1,243 in the preceding year.

79. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings including my office amounted to Rs. 3,64,019 during the year as compared with Rs. 3,55,147 in the previous year. Of the former, a sum of Rs. 3,28,884 was expended by the Public Works Department including Rs. 2,12,806 spent by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers. The expenditure incurred by this department under petty construction and repairs amounted to Rs. 35,135 against Rs. 49,556 in 1923. The amount spent on account of sub-jails was Rs. 23,488 as compared with Rs. 10,919 in the preceding year.

80. The rules regulating the maintenance of the service registers and the periodical destruction of records were given effect to and the inventories of the stores maintained in various jails and in this office were written up to the end of the year.

General features of the year.

81. The salient features of the year are—

- (1) A decrease in the total prison population.
- (2) A large number of admission of civil prisoners.
- (3) An increase in the total number of prisoners released under remission rules and by order of Government.
- (4) A decrease in the number of admissions of previously convicted prisoners.
- (5) A marked decrease in the number of admissions of juveniles and young persons.
- (6) A smaller number of escapes.
- (7) A decrease in the number of jail offences and punishments.
- (8) An increase in the number of corporal punishments.
- (9) An advance in the average number of convicts employed as prison officers and in the number of reductions or other punishments awarded to them.
- (10) A decrease in the total expenditure and the cost per head.
- (11) An increase in the cash earnings.
- (12) A decline in the sick and mortality rates.

(13) An increase in the percentage of convicts in the jails who gained weight and a decrease in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.

(14) A slight increase in the total accommodation in Central and District Jails.

(15) An increase in the number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors.

Matters of administrative importance.

82. The principal events of importance are—

(1) The appointment of retired Commissioned Officers of the Army as gate-keepers in all Central and District Jails.

(2) The appointment of female teachers in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Vellore.

(3) The appointment of an additional provincial visitor in connexion with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

(4) The supply of free uniform to jailers of special sub-jails.

(5) The re-opening of the Central Jail, Cannanore, for the admission of civil prisoners of Malabar and the South Kanara districts.

(6) The re-opening of the Mangalore Sub-Jail for the admission of female prisoners.

(7) The introduction of a weekly paper entitled "The Jail Chronicle" for the use of prisoners.

(8) The change of designation of the Borstal Institution at Tanjore to "Borstal School."

(9) The introduction of a system for the release on licence of adolescents in the Borstal School at Tanjore.

(10) The concentration of recovered criminal lunatics and mental defectives in the District Jail, Cuddalore.

(11) The discontinuance of the detention of civil lunatics in jails for observation.

(12) The grant of a monthly allowance of Rs. 8-8-0 for the maintenance of State prisoners confined in jails.

(13) The extension of the remission system to prisoners sentenced to six months and over and the increase of ordinary remission from 3 to 4 days.

(14) The appointment of committees for considering the following subjects:—

(i) Introduction of new industries, installation of power-driven plant, etc.

(ii) The question of the possibility of concentrating all the mechanical engineering works in two workshops—one worked by jail labour and the other by free labour.

(iii) The transfer of the quinine distribution industry as a jail concern.

(15) The revision of the rules in the Jail Manual relating to some of the subjects referred to above and to—

(i) Black marks awarded to warders.

(ii) Imprisonment in default of security.

(iii) Imposition of handcuffs, fetters, whipping, etc.

(iv) Transfer of prisoners prior to release.

(v) Release of prisoners in danger of death from sickness and of those imprisoned in default of furnishing security.

(vi) Petitions for mercy from condemned prisoners.

(vii) Appeal petitions of subordinate officers.

(16) The recruitment of two I.M.D. officers for jail service.

(17) The appointment of a whole-time Superintendent for the District Jail, Berhampur.

83. The strength of the warder establishment at the end of the year including temporary warders employed in the Alipuram Jail and in jail annexes was 1,248. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,301 against 2,345 in 1923. Seven warders were prosecuted and 39 dismissed the service. The services of 107

were dispensed with; 2 were suspended and 8 reduced. The other forms of punishments were warnings 509, extra duty and loss of off duty 390, fine and stoppage of pay 914, blackmarks 240 and other punishments 85. On the whole, the conduct of the warder establishment was satisfactory during the year. The Imperial Service Medal was awarded to Shaikh Muhi-ud-din Sahib, late Head Warder, Central Jail, Coimbatore, in token of the good service rendered by him while in the department. An acting Deputy Jailer at Cuddalore and a clerk at Vellore resigned the service on account of inefficiency. A Probationary Deputy Jailer at Trichinopoly was reverted to a clerk's post for inefficiency, as also the Sub-Jail Jailer at Calicut for his quarrelsome temper. The services of a clerk at Rajahmundry were dispensed with for inefficiency and the increment of a clerk at Bellary was stopped for one year for neglect of duty.

84. The officers of the department carried out their duties satisfactorily during the year. The Government conferred upon Mr. Snow the well-merited distinction of the Imperial Service Order.

Conduct of officers.

Mr. Snow has put in a service of over 39 years in the department and proceeded on leave in December preparatory to retirement. The department has sustained a serious loss consequent on his retirement, but I hope he may long enjoy a well-deserved rest. M.R.Ry. M. Gurunathayya was rewarded by the conferring upon him of the title of Rao Sahib. He continued to do good work at Bellary in which jail he achieved a very low rate of cost for dieting his prisoners. Work as usual was heavy in all the larger Central Jails. Major Anderson at Vellore, in spite of very difficult water conditions, was able to show extremely good health statistics and a low death rate. At Cannanore Major Bharucha has greatly improved the conditions of health and mortality amongst the prisoners and has developed the coir industry and been able to show a large increase of profits. This industry bids fair to be a great source of prosperity to the jail and if further developed with the aid of simple machinery will become one of the most prominent of our jail industries. Mr. Nicholas at Trichinopoly has continued to do good work and has shown a considerable increase of profits. He has managed his jail very well during the year. At Coimbatore the dyeing of khaki drill has been successfully placed upon a sound basis and Mr. Clements has acquitted himself most capably in his extensive charge. Mr. A. J. Ivatts, a retired officer of the department, held charge of Salem Central Jail for four months in the year during a time of temporary shorthandedness and my thanks are due to him for coming to our assistance. Mr. Karney at Vizagapatam managed his jail very well and among District Jails M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Srinivasa Rao Garu at Madura did good work and Mr. Panchanadam Pillai at Berhampur was able to show the lowest figures amongst all jails for dietary charges and had a very healthy jail with no deaths. Tanjore Borstal School was capably managed by Mr. Hitchin, who has fully confirmed the good expectations expressed in last year's report.

The subordinate officers, as a whole, carried out their duties very successfully and I mention the following as particularly noteworthy for their good work:—Jailers Inglefield Dall of the Penitentiary, C. C. Schmidt at Vellore, Saiyid Ghulam Mustafa Sahib at Coimbatore, R. Subbayya Nayudu at Trichinopoly and M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar at the Tanjore Borstal School. I am very much indebted to the Medical officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons for their great help and the excellence of their work in their respective jails whereby we are able to again show a record in our health and mortality rates. M.R.Ry. S. Rayaluswami Pillai Avargal acted as manager of my office till April when he was promoted as Acting Superintendent of the District Jail, Cuddalore, and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. T. S. Tambuswami Pillai Avargal, who has carried out his duties entirely to my satisfaction. M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal acted as Head Accountant from 17th May 1924 and, though new to the work, ably discharged his duties. M.R.Ry. A. S. Pasupati Mudaliyar, Statistical Assistant, M.R.Ry. A. Antoniswami Pillai, Correspondence Clerk, and Mr. J. Richards, Senior Accountant, as well as the remaining members of the office staff have done their work efficiently during the year. M.R.Ry. G. Narasimhalu Nayudu, my tour clerk, was instrumental in organizing a play at Coimbatore by the members of the

"Ootacamund Officials Association" in aid of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society whereby a very substantial sum was raised towards the funds of the society.

Annual Reports of Superintendents of Central Jails and the Borstal School, Tanjore.

85. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central Jails and the Borstal School, Tanjore, are forwarded for perusal and return.

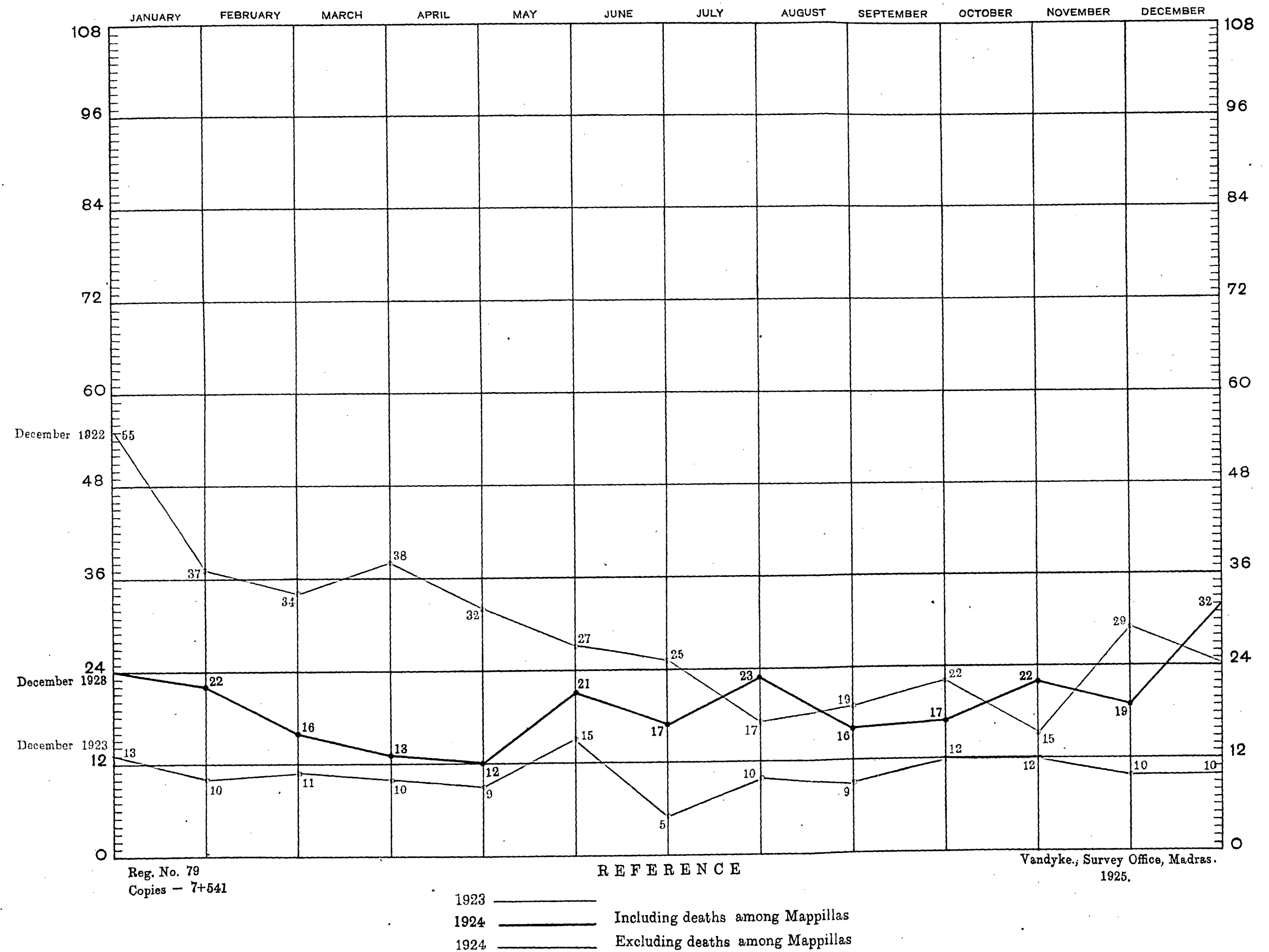
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. W. MACONACHIE, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons.

Chart showing deaths in the Central, Special and District jails of the Madras Presidency during 1923 & 1924.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

GENERAL

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

1 Station.	2 Place of confinement.	3 Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts ...	1,128	69	1,192	2,088	168	2,256	3,211	237	3,448
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	136	4	140	141	4	145
		Civil ...	77	...	77	182	...	182	239	...	239
Vellore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,424	101	1,524	2,873	215	3,088	4,396	316	4,612
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Civil ...	163	...	163	373	...	373	536	...	536
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts ...	1,501	...	1,501	1,893	...	1,893	3,394	...	3,394
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22
		Civil ...	133	...	133	669	...	669	802	...	802
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,097	7	1,104	2,104	20	2,124	3,201	27	3,228
		Under-trial ...	60	1	61	574	8	582	634	9	643
		Civil ...	175	...	175	1,114	...	1,114	1,259	...	1,259
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts ...	875	9	884	2,279	63	2,342	3,157	72	3,229
		Under-trial ...	41	2	43	974	32	1,006	1,015	34	1,049
		Civil ...	6	...	6	1	...	1	7	...	7
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,527	12	1,539	1,120	13	1,133	2,647	25	2,672
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	284	...	284	...	...	...
Salem	Do.	Convicts ...	1,296	...	1,296	1,072	...	1,072	2,368	...	2,368
		Under-trial ...	22	...	22	408	...	408	430	...	430
		Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bellary	Do.	Convicts ...	950	...	950	1,703	...	1,703	2,653	...	2,653
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	114	...	114	120	...	120
		Civil ...	19	...	19	75	...	75	94	...	94
Alipuram	Jail	Convicts ...	5,288	...	5,288	76	...	76	5,364	...	5,364
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Central Jail	Convicts ...	580	...	580	386	...	386	966	...	966
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	266	5	271	291	5	296
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal School	Special Jail for adolescents.	Convicts ...	489	...	489	233	...	233	722	...	722
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Ududalore	District Jail	Convicts ...	299	...	299	925	...	925	1,224	...	1,224
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	76	...	76	78	...	78
		Civil ...	30	...	30	263	...	263	293	...	293
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts ...	389	...	389	569	1	570	958	1	959
		Under-trial ...	23	...	23	369	3	372	392	3	395
		Civil ...	72	...	72	339	...	339	411	...	411
Madura	Do.	Convicts ...	340	11	351	1,456	56	1,512	1,796	67	1,863
		Under-trial ...	41	7	48	539	15	554	583	22	605
		Civil ...	87	...	87	492	...	492	579	...	579
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts ...	161	...	161	831	...	831	992	...	992
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	170	...	170	181	...	181
		Civil ...	7	...	7	21	...	21	28	...	28
Total, Central and District Jails			17,341	209	17,550	19,808	536	20,344	36,949	745	37,694
		Under-trial ...	240	10	250	3,654	67	3,721	3,894	77	3,971
		Civil ...	773	...	773	3,793	...	3,793	4,566	...	4,566
		Total	18,354	219	18,573	27,055	603	27,658	45,409	822	46,231
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil ...	17	...	17	202	...	202	219	...	219
Subsidiary Jails			679	14	693	24,860	972	25,832	25,539	986	26,525
		Under-trial ...	1,504	61	1,565	34,382	1,374	35,756	35,888	1,425	37,313
		Civil ...	87	...	87	782	...	782	860	...	860
		Total	2,272	65	2,337	60,024	2,346	62,370	62,296	2,411	64,707
Grand total			15,020	223	15,243	44,468	1,508	45,976	62,498	1,731	64,219
		Under-trial ...	1,746	61	1,807	38,036	1,441	39,477	39,782	1,502	41,284
		Civil ...	877	...	877	4,777	...	4,777	5,654	...	5,654
		Total	20,643	284	20,927	87,281	2,949	90,230	107,934	3,233	111,167
Total for 1923			24,081	317	24,398	91,078	3,124	94,202	116,109	3,441	119,550

SUMMARY

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1924.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,045	172	2,217	1,166	65	1,231	1,067.38	68.98	1,136.36	1,150.08	69.28	1,219.86
133	4	137	8	...	8	9.67	30	9.97			
179	...	179	60	...	60	73.03	...	73.03	1,347.24	100.83	1,448.07
3,110	206	3,316	1,186	110	1,296	1,191.89	100.83	1,292.72			
6	...	6	1	...	1	78	...	78	1,624.33	...	1,624.33
380	...	380	176	...	176	154.57	...	154.57			
1,857	...	1,857	1,537	...	1,537	1,533.65	...	1,533.65	1,624.33	...	1,624.33
22	...	22	...	...	...	78	...	78			
683	...	683	119	...	119	89.90	...	89.90	1,383.33	5.87	1,389.20
2,021	19	2,040	1,180	8	1,188	1,176.43	4.96	1,181.39			
581	8	589	53	1	54	59.68	91	60.59	976.50	8.60	985.10
1,089	...	1,089	209	...	209	147.22	...	147.22			
2,212	64	2,276	945	8	953	935.77	7.79	943.56	976.50	8.60	985.10
975	33	1,008	40	1	41	34.62	81	35.43			
1	...	1	6	...	6	6.11	...	6.11	1,542.44	8.36	1,550.80
1,588	17	1,585	1,079	8	1,087	1,512.51	8.36	1,520.87			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359.31	...	1,359.31
186	...	186	98	...	98	29.93	...	29.93			
1,050	...	1,050	1,318	...	1,318	1,311.70	...	1,311.70	936.74	...	936.74
384	...	384	46	...	46	46.61	...	46.61			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1.00	...	1.00	5,084.92	...	5,084.92
1,755	...	1,755	898	...	898	906.95	...	906.95			
91	...	91	29	...	29	10.42	...	10.42	5,084.92	...	5,084.92
78	...	78	16	...	16	19.37	...	19.37			
890	...	890	4,474	...	4,474	5,084.92	...	5,084.92	638.14	29	638.48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
352	...	352	614	...	614	604.26	...	604.26	488.49	...	488.49
232	5	237	59	...	59	33.88	29	34.17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319.76	...	319.76
228	...	228	494	...	494	485.49	...	485.49			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478.19	32	478.51
917	...	917	307	...	307	287.08	...	287.08			
75	...	75	3	...	3	6.14	...	6.14	442.93	16.21	459.14
257	...	257	36	...	36	26.54	...	26.54			
608	1	609	350	...	350	386.55	05	386.55	257.35	...	257.35
377	3	380	15	...	15	28.67	27	28.94			
318	...	318	93	...	93	63.02	...	63.02	18,029.75	209.76	18,239.51
1,493	56	1,549	303	11	314	334.09	14.60	348.69			
523	20	543	60	2	62	43.78	1.61	45.39	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
485	...	485	94	...	94	65.06	...	65.06			
768	...	768	224	...	224	236.20	...	236.20	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
171	...	171	10	...	10	13.84	...	13.84			
20	...	20	8	...	8	7.31	...	7.31	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20,874	535	21,409	16,075	210	16,285	17,054.82	205.57	17,260.39	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
3,570	73	3,643	324	4	328	288.87	4.19	293.06			
3,647	...	3,647	919	...	919	686.06	...	686.06	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
28,091	608	28,699	17,318	214	17,532	18,029.75	206.76	18,236.51			
202	...	202	17	...	17	9.66	...	9.66	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
24,574	954	25,528	965	32	997	818.98	28.42	847.40			
34,281	1,882	36,163	1,607	43	1,650	1,757.53	44.67	1,802.20	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
754	...	754	115	...	115	63.19	...	63.19			
59,609	2,336	61,945	2,687	75	2,762	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
45,448	1,489	46,937	17,040	242	17,282	17,873.80	231.99	18,105.79			
37,851	1,455	39,306	1,931	47	1,978	2,046.40	48.86	2,095.26	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
4,603	...	4,603	1,051	...	1,051	758.91	...	758.91			
87,902	2,944	90,846	20,022	289	20,311	20,879.11	280.85	20,959.96	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79
94,466	3,157	97,623	20,643	284	20,927	21,923.39	319.56	22,242.95			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,923.39	319.56	22,242.95

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

Annual Report of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8													
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.	Imprisoned during the present year 1924.	Total.			Received by transfers.			Grand total.			Transferred to other jails.													
							A			B																
							To undergo sentence			In transit for transportation or to other jails.																
							From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.			From jails outside the province.			To undergo sentence.													
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	A	B									
Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry	1,123	69	1,824	165	2,947	234	238	2	25	...	1	1	...	3,211	237	3,448	373	3	1						
2	Velore	1,423	101	2,640	195	4,063	296	216	19	...	...	17	1	...	4,266	316	4,612	733	9	5						
3	Trichinopoly	1,561	...	1,204	...	2,765	...	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,394	332	3,894	332	...	...						
4	Coimbatore	1,097	7	1,900	20	2,987	27	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,201	27	3,228	370	9	...						
5	Penitentiary	878	9	1,847	63	2,725	73	335	...	...	...	69	...	...	3,157	72	3,229	300	8	...						
6	Cannanore	1,527	12	1,043	12	2,573	24	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	25	2,672	263	...	...						
7	Salem	1,286	...	303	...	1,699	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,653	...	2,653	504	...	...						
8	Bellary	950	...	1,565	...	2,515	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,653	...	2,653	267	...	...						
9	Alipparam Jail	5,288	...	...	...	5,288	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,364	...	5,364	168	...	...						
10	Visagapatam	580	...	83	...	663	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	...	966	44	...	...						
Special Jail for Adolescents.															722	...	722	21	...	...	...	...				
11	Tanjore Borstal School	489	...	20	...	509	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...	722	21	...	...						
District Jails.															1,294	...	1,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Cuddalore	289	...	635	...	934	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	...	934	213	...	...						
13	Palamcottah	389	...	423	...	812	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	...	938	285	...	...						
14	Madura	340	11	1,281	55	1,621	66	170	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,786	67	1,863	97	6	...						
15	Berhampur	161	...	717	...	878	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	...	992	130	...	...						
Total, Central and District Jails															26,919	745	37,694	4,199	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails															25,539	986	26,525	16,709	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total															62,438	1,731	64,219	20,908	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for 1923															68,663	1,900	70,653	25,953	711	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1921—concluded.

5—condid.		6										7				
Education— condid.		Previous occupation.										Total.				
C		Males.					Females.					Total.				
Jails.	Illiterate.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Prosti- tutes.			
		Persons employed under Gov- ernment or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Profes- sional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufac- tures and engi- neering opera- tions, etc.	Miscellane- ous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un- married.	Widows.					
M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.																
1	1,555	165	76	150	36	545	89	71	857	151	4	9	1	1,824	165	1,989
2	2,970	195	21	10	922	1,346	135	140	57	164	3	25	3	2,640	195	2,835
3	706	...	23	39	132	536	37	86	241	...	...	...	...	1,204	...	1,204
4	1,423	20	28	95	26	541	100	38	1,057	20	...	...	...	1,800	20	1,820
5	976	63	234	393	268	99	121	131	606	45	6	12	...	1,847	63	1,910
6	870	12	26	117	293	732	105	33	...	7	1	4	...	1,058	12	1,070
7	265	...	...	44	265	72	14	2	171	...	...	...	...	303	...	303
8	1,425	...	1	114	26	1,269	38	20	97	...	...	...	...	1,565	...	1,565
9	...	...	2	...	...	33	26	...	18	...	...	...	...	83	...	83
10	40	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.																
11	13	...	...	5	...	7	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
District Jails.																
12	468	...	5	57	1	457	46	2	67	...	...	...	...	635	...	635
13	337	...	5	3	36	243	28	37	71	...	...	...	...	423	...	423
14	979	54	4	...	167	870	61	...	179	40	2	13	...	1,281	55	1,336
15	530	...	29	73	14	321	45	9	226	...	...	...	...	717	...	717
Total Central and District Jails.																
16	12,157	510	449	1,100	1,681	7,121	911	590	3,656	428	16	63	4	15,488	511	15,999
Subsidiary Jails.																
	5,431	379	64	243	364	2,137	243	311	3,092	268	16	93	7	6,489	384	6,873
Grand total																
	17,588	889	513	1,348	2,055	9,258	1,154	901	6,748	696	32	156	11	21,977	895	22,872
Grand total for 1923																
	17,536	889	273	1,010	1,880	11,354	2,262	1,089	4,969	765	47	158	13	22,837	983	23,820

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

[illegible]

* 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 Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1		2		3		4																5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Serial Number.		Jails.		* Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.		Numbers according to length of sentences.																Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
A	M.	F.	B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J	Sentenced to death.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	For life.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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14	Madura	12 126	4	20 495	5 25	7 423	2 11	3 134	15 2	3	15	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes two Criminal Lunatics.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4						5			6		
		Number admitted during the year.			Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Cr.P.C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C. with previous convictions under any of those Chapters or under section 110 of the Cr.P.C.						Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).		
					Total.									A		
		M.	F.	Total.	Once previously convicted.	Twice previously convicted.	More than twice previously convicted.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Serial number.	Jails.															
	<i>Central Jails.</i>															
1	Rajahmundry	1,824	165	1,989	106	33	39	135	5	740	303	704	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	2,640	195	2,835	...	8	59	620	28	1795	2810	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	1,204	...	1,204	...	...	34	188	...	1545	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	1,900	20	1,920	...	...	27	194	...	1021	500	1016	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1,847	63	1,910	...	...	182	590	10	3194	1587	3141	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	1,046	12	1,058	...	...	19	107	...	1023	...	1011	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	303	...	303	...	...	31	172	...	5677	...	5677	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	1,565	...	1,565	...	...	...	112	...	716	...	716	...	...	...	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	8434	...	8434	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>															
11	Borstal School, Tanjore	20	...	20	...	...	...	6	...	3000	...	3000	...	...	...	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>															
12	Cuddalore	635	...	635	...	...	20	183	...	3039	...	3039	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	423	...	424	...	...	10	93	...	2199	...	2199	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	1,281	55	1,336	...	...	1	52	...	406	1455	449	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	717	...	717	...	...	11	135	...	1883	...	1883	...	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails.	15,488	511	15,999	223	537	443	2,665	56	17,21	11,55	17,03	7	...	...	...
	<i>Subsidiary Jails.</i>															
	Grand total	6,489	384	6,873	5	9	...	94	4	146	104	143	...	...	...	...
	Grand total for 1923	21,977	895	22,872	228	546	448	2,759	63	12,55	704	12,33	7	...	...	...
		22,837*	983	23,820	280	457	374	5	74	1312	753	1193	14	3	17	8

* Two criminal lunatics excluded.

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

Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

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 1923 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	...	...
2	Vellore	...	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	4
9	Alipuram Jail	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>													
11	Borstal School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>													
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	Palamcottah	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	11	3	9	12	2	9	11	9	3	12	3	3	6
	<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>	24	2	2	4	1	...	1	23	4	27	4	...	...
	Grand total	35	5	11	16	3	9	12	32	7	39	7	3	6
	Grand total for 1923	29	7	11	18	3	9	12	26	9	35	13	3	2

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

Serial number.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.				Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.										By Criminal Courts.				Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 (e) to column 3.	Ratio of column 10 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 11 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 12 (h) to column 3.	Ratio of column 13 (i) to column 3.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Jails.		Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.		By Criminal Courts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r							s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	

NO. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

A.—EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTS.

[illegible]

* Vide page 48.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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

II.—Distribution of diet.

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring male convicts.	For females, non-labouring male convicts and under-trial prisoners.
Breakfast	Daily	Bread	12 oz.	10 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
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	3 "	3 "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Bread	6 "	6 "
	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.	Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Suji	2 oz.	2 oz.
		Bread	6 "	6 "
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Cheese	2 oz.	1½ oz.

III.—Ingredients and instructions.

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 bash 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	4	4
Midday	9	7
Evening	7	7

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

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

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

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

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

Articles.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.							Female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fresh fish	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rice	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suji	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dhal	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Salt	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Sugar	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder*	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Milk	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. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

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

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

(3) The morning meal of ragi or rice in the case of exclusive rice-eaters shall be issued at 7 a.m. The ragi may be given in cake or gruel and the rice either boiled or as a rice hopper.

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

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

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

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice ... oz.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Dhal ... "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder * ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains ... oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk ... pint.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Sugar ... oz.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Coconut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Bread-and-water diet.

(1½ lb. bread per diem with water.)

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

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

B.—INDIAN AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

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

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

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

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Central Jails.	1,136-36	9-97	73-03	1,219-36	45,859	4,018	49,877	51,255	48,877	40 14 6	57,345	57,743
2	Rajahmundry	1,292-72	78	89-90	1,443-07	47,166	4,089	51,255	51,255	49,877	40 14 6	57,345	57,743
3	Vellore	1,533-45	78	89-90	1,624-33	37,407	5,688	43,095	43,095	43,095	36 6 6	62,825	62,825
4	Tiruchinopoly	1,181-39	60-50	137-92	1,389-20	40,738	884	41,622	41,622	41,622	29 15 4	65,516	65,516
5	Coimbatore	1,948-56	35-43	611	1,985-10	62,416	3,177	65,593	65,593	65,593	24 3 8	82,475	82,475
6	Penitentiary	1,520-87	46-61	100	1,667-48	55,180	8,546	63,726	63,726	63,726	24 3 8	82,475	82,475
7	Cannore	1,311-70	46-61	100	1,458-31	51,660	4,404	56,064	56,064	56,064	24 3 8	82,475	82,475
8	Salem	908-95	10-42	19-37	938-74	31,660	404	32,064	32,064	32,064	24 3 8	82,475	82,475
9	Belary	508-92	...	...	508-92	67,961	3,518	71,479	71,479	71,479	24 3 8	82,475	82,475
10	Alipparam Jails	604-26	34-17	...	638-43	30,774	4,166	34,940	34,940	34,940	24 3 8	82,475	82,475
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	485-49	...	3-00	488-49	25,775	549	26,324	26,324	26,324	53 14 3	29,317	29,317
12	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	District Jails.	287-03	6-14	26-54	319-76	17,796	171	17,967	17,967	17,967	56 3 0	15,057	15,057
14	Cuddalore	386-55	28-84	43-02	458-41	18,038	2,535	20,573	20,573	20,573	42 15 11	24,248	24,248
15	Palamcottah	348-63	45-39	63-06	456-08	18,038	2,535	20,573	20,573	20,573	42 15 11	24,248	24,248
16	Madurai	236-20	13-84	7-31	257-35	13,035	546	13,581	13,581	13,581	52 12 4	8,675	8,675
17	Berhampur	17,260-39	23-06	686-06	18,259-51	5,591,110	70,897	6,300,007	6,300,007	6,300,007	34 8 8	9,146,155	9,146,155
18	Total, Central and District Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	845-40	9-66	63-19	918-25	2,908	1,557	4,465	4,465	4,465	301 2 8	2,261,138	2,261,138
20	Subsidiary Jails	18,105-79	2,005-26	758-91	20,869-96	6,02,443	72,454	6,74,897	6,74,897	6,74,897	32 3 2	11,40,783	11,40,783
21	Grand total	19,174-49	2,433-31	645-15	22,252-95	5,98,870	1,07,189	7,06,059	7,06,059	7,06,059	31 11 11	12,32,869	12,32,869
22	Grand total for 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—contd.					7					8					9				
		Hospital charges—contd.					Clothing and bedding of prisoners.					Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				
		D	E	F	G	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength of sick.	A	B	Charges for conveying prisoners, ex- cluding civil strength, and average strength.	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>																					
11	Tanjore Borsal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total, Central and District Jails ...</i>																					
16	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																					
<i>Grand total ...</i>																					
<i>Grand total for 1923 ...</i>																					

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10					11					12				
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.					Travelling allowances.					Contingencies.				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	A	B	C	D	E
1	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tanjore Borsal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Total, Central and District Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Grand total for 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13																	14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.																		
Serial number.	Jails.																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total cost.					Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock (including main-tenance).	Drugs (excluding keep, which goes under 10 P.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.								
Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	263	597	77	24	57	163	35	200	...	...	1,406	1 2 5	1,37,597	112 13 6	...	...	...
2	Vellore	57	1,067	12	30	...	183	248	...	580	...	1,632	1 2 0	1,38,579	95 11 2	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,722	100 2 10	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,335	83 12 1	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,590	156 14 10	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,769	98 9 1	...	...	...
7	Salern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,763	118 1 0	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,089	86 2 9	...	...	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550,608	108 4 3	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	1,658	747	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	4 0 8	77,762	121 12 10	...	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.																		
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	119	-6	19	18	15	-125	382	...	...	422	0 13 10	63,468	129 14 10	...	...	...
District Jails.																		
12	Cuddalore	164	274	...	39	32	5	-41	403	9	...	885	2 12 3	41,133	128 10 2	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	335	575	12	-8	431	52	...	...	169	...	1,566	3 4 4	54,651	114 3 4	...	...	...
14	Madura	12	166	...	...	57	...	...	...	202	...	427	0 14 11	57,002	124 2 4	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	8	102	1	2	18	...	36	...	...	...	167	0 10 5	30,932	120 3 1	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails																		
		5,147	4,797	1,763	297	1,181	1,147	397	1,119	1,550	465	17,863	0 15 8	19,96,882	109 7 8	...	...	...
The Civil Jail, Madras																		
16		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,784	485 3 10	...	...	...
17	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,47,801	128 4 10	...	...	...
Grand total																		
		5,651	5,921	1,766	314	1,309	1,241	397	1,161	1,550	646	19,936	0 15 3	23,40,777	112 1 6	...	...	...
Grand total for 1923																		
		6,033	5,389	462	810	422	1,849	1,894	3,471	225	649	21,234	0 15 3	25,31,389	113 12 11	...	...	...
Contingencies.																		
Total.																		
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, 1921... 1923...																		
RS. 29,407 18,338 19,482																		
RS. 8,316 10,233 8,974																		
RS. 3,699 68,527 66,927																		

* Includes Rs. 3,753 Stationary Department Charges.

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

Serial number.	Jails.	3				4				5				6				7			
		Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.			
		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Central Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rajahmundry	30 2	29 2	38 9	40 15	53 14	65 0	47 5	50 6	6 8	5 8	8 5	5 14	8 15	9 11	2 4	7 0	2 11	5 11	2 7	2 5
3	Vellore	34 3	26 14	28 11	35 6	42 13	52 8	53 7	48 9	1 2	2 8	3 7	2 0	8 0	8 0	10 1	5 10	0 1	0 6	0 3	0 5
4	Trichinopoly	30 0	28 1	30 2	26 9	53 12	68 13	42 11	57 4	9 0	7 10	3 14	6 11	5 13	8 6	4 1	4 13	1 5	7 4	0 1	0 6
5	Coimbatore	28 8	30 0	32 12	29 15	55 14	61 13	50 3	52 12	2 6	5 5	4 0	4 9	4 13	6 13	5 15	4 2	1 12	2 11	2 5	2 2
6	Penitentiary	34 9	28 1	31 3	28 7	59 3	68 3	56 3	54 4	5 3	4 9	9 0	2 15	8 6	8 3	5 12	6 7	21 1	22 3	20 12	14 11
7	Cannanore	58 10	48 10	47 0	46 14	48 15	62 6	58 0	53 0	2 0	3 3	8 0	3 3	5 10	8 3	4 5	4 5	3 0	2 9	2 12	2 6
8	Salern	32 9	29 1	30 10	31 4	58 1	58 8	45 7	33 5	8 11	10 7	10 10	10 13	7 0	7 7	4 14	4 2	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 14
9	Alipuram Jail	20 7	21 8	19 14	20 7	59 3	75 2	56 9	56 5	3 3	10 8	8 1	5 10	0 5	12 13	8 2	9 11	2 5	2 3	2 1	2 8
10	Vizagapatam	61 5	45 7	54 12	54 12	49 1	52 0	41 9	37 10	2 8	3 5	6 9	3 9	5 6	6 12	4 6	4 14	2 8	15 13	3 7	4 2
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tanjore Borstal School	63 6	67 11	60 10	53 14	51 12	64 10	47 7	60 11	3 9	1 1	0 15	1 3	6 14	6 10	8 10	4 5	1 1	1 11	0 11	1 9
13	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cuddalore	45 8	45 14	59 14	56 3	44 13	55 15	46 13	50 12	3 6	21 4	14 10	5 8	5 12	6 2	5 7	6 3	7 11	1 12	1 2	1 2
15	Palamcottah	47 0	48 8	42 5	43 0	41 5	52 13	54 7	57 10	5 6	3 5	4 15	3 8	6 2	5 12	4 10	6 5	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 7
16	Madras	37 12	39 2	47 1	53 9	36 10	53 15	43 14	50 2	4 3	1 5	3 2	4 1	5 9	3 14	3 6	6 5	1 12	0 9	3 10	2 3
17	Berhampur	59 13	47 4	71 5	52 12	35 9	49 5	35 0	34 12	6 15	3 10	8 15	7 12	5 9	6 2	6 2	6 12	1 5	1 3	0 15	5 1
18	Total, Central and District Jails	38 5	32 2	33 15	34 9	51 9	64 0	51 11	52 6	4 7	6 15	6 13	4 15	6 5	9 1	5 15	6 7	3 8	4 5	2 9	2 9
19	Civil Jail, Madras	385 2	165 4	38 7	301 2	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	7 14	3 14	0 9	8 0	...	0 10	0 3	...	71 6	29 8	21 8	92 10
20	Subsidiary Jails	10 13	10 10	17 4	15 8	92 2	87 9	91 9	85 12	1 13	3 9	3 4	1 15	1 12	5 2	1 11	2 6	5 11	4 10	8 8	8 2
21	Grand total	32 0	27 8	31 12	32 3	61 5	69 5	57 1	56 12	3 13	6 3	6 5	4 9	5 3	8 3	5 6	5 14	4 1	4 7	3 6	3 5

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	8				9				10				11				12				Total cost per head of average strength.	13					
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.										
		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.							
Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry	4 13	4 11	4 13	4 5	3 14	3 6	2 11	3 7	0 10	0 15	0 12	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 13	1 0	0 9	1 2	1 12	3 121	16107	9112	14		
2	Vellore	3 8	4 5	3 8	4 0	3 11	2 15	3 13	2 15	0 10	0 7	0 11	0 11	0 7	0 7	1 5	0 13	0 13	1 4	2 10	1 2	94	7101	7104	2	95	11	
3	Trichinopoly	2 0	2 7	1 12	1 15	3 13	4 7	5 0	3 15	0 10	0 12	0 11	0 4	0 8	0 9	0 15	0 13	1 3	1 5	1 2	1 1	106	3125	10 87	6100	3		
4	Coimbatore	3 0	5 3	2 6	2 1	4 11	4 11	3 9	2 12	0 3	0 10	0 9	0 3	0 12	1 0	1 4	0 13	0 15	4 4	...	0 8	99	7117	11 96	12	82	13	
5	Penitentiary	4 12	1 4	2 9	...	10 3	7 14	9 5	6 5	0 8	0 14	2 0	0 11	7 1	4 12	3 15	7 6	0 14	0 14	1 14	1 6	167	1170	14173	10156	15		
6	Cannanore	1 15	2 2	2 5	1 12	5 1	3 8	3 5	2 10	0 5	1 12	0 12	0 9	0 7	0 8	0 13	0 8	1 15	3 1	1 0	...	113	6316	8106	5	98	9	
7	Salem	0 6	2 1	0 10	1 3	5 15	7 2	5 14	4 0	0 13	0 10	0 14	0 10	0 7	0 8	1 3	0 5	1 6	3 1	0 7	0 14	123	10135	15128	5	116	1	
8	Bellary	3 5	3 11	6 9	6 4	4 3	2 15	3 4	3 13	0 12	0 7	0 7	0 2	2 10	2 14	4 0	2 3	0 8	0 13	1 2	0 14	121	14116	14107	9	96	3	
9	Alipuram Jail	0 1	9 12	5 2	0 6	2 3	6 14	3 6	3 8	11 3	0 14	0 2	0 5	6 11	0 3	8 15	16 14	4 13	1 2	0 11	116	5151	8104	11	108	4		
10	Vizagapatam	3 14	1 14	3 0	2 7	5 6	3 11	3 7	7 5	2 14	0 15	0 10	0 6	3 9	2 13	5 13	2 14	0 5	1 9	0 3	4 1	126	11134	2123	12	121	13	
Special Jail for Adolescents.																												
11	Tanjore Borstal School	7 15	7 12	3 9	2 4	5 9	7 10	4 3	4 4	2 6	0 10	0 5	0 10	0 12	0 13	1 14	0 12	1 4	2 7	...	0 14	141	4161	0123	5129	15		
District Jails.																												
12	Guddalore	2 3	3 12	5 15	3 4	4 3	6 10	6 1	5 5	1 4	1 15	1 6	1 8	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 14	2 7	0 15	1 6	2 12	113	1143	5141	8	122	10	
13	Palamcottah	2 9	2 15	1 2	0 13	4 13	4 1	4 14	5 10	1 3	3 4	1 5	1 10	0 8	0 10	1 9	0 9	1 0	1 11	0 13	3 4	107	1118	13111	8	114	3	
14	Madura	2 2	3 2	2 13	2 11	4 3	2 14	3 9	3 8	1 7	2 9	...	0 5	2 4	0 11	6 7	8 1	1 0	0 12	...	0 15	92	6101	13107	3	124	2	
15	Berhampur	4 6	5 4	6 10	5 10	6 0	5 15	6 2	3 12	4 10	2 9	1 7	0 5	2 7	4 13	5 14	3 15	4 7	1 6	2 0	0 10	130	1127	01144	6	120	3	
Total, Central and District Jails																												
16	Civil Jail, Madras	3 1	5 0	3 10	1 15	4 14	5 1	4 1	3 13	1 3	0 15	0 9	0 7	1 8	2 10	1 8	3 11	1 9	2 10	1 0	1 0	114	12131	1110	7	109	8	
17	Subsidiary Jails	...	3 1	2 11	...	27 8	5 12	7 6	13 4	3 14	...	0 6	...	77 8	23 5	11 4	80 0	0 0	...	...	...	573	7221	8142	9	493	4	
		2 7	2 1	2 9	2 12	6 7	6 8	8 7	8 4	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 9	1 0	0 14	2 11	4 5	0 11	2 14	0 11	0 13	122	10123	7	134	13	128	5
	Grand total	2 15	4 5	3 7	2 1	5 4	5 6	4 11	4 6	1 0	0 13	0 9	0 7	1 7	2 4	1 10	3 13	1 6	2 11	0 15	0 15	116	14129	7	113	13	112	2

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Serial number.		Jails.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number under sentence of labour on working days.		Average number sick.		Average number convalescent and indur.		* Average number not employed for other reasons.		Average number employed on working days.		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.		Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days as	

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

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subjunctary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1924.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1924.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, on account by cash and transfer etc., during the year 1924.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1924.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	1,116.53	488.60	447.13	25,783.14	26,181.11	44,277.9	187.0	44,474.9	18,282.14	16.6	37.7
2	Vellore	1,244.88	648.35	160.3	34,893.13	35,053.46	(a) 63,473.4	822.3	64,285.7	26,285.7	23.8	45.4
3	Trichinopoly	1,501.04	676.75	278.5	23,999.5	24,277.10	48,381.4	494.1	48,875.5	21,607.11	16.6	36.8
4	Coimbatore	1,165.25	664.84	572.10	2,999,998.15	3,000,571.9	(b) 2,26,157.14	287.0	2,26,744.14	73,826.11	...	...
5	The Penitentiary	924.41	523.09	103.7	13,376.13	13,480.4	(c) 53,752.2	83.14	53,836.0	40,353.12	43.10	76.14
6	Cannanore	1,512.22	924.47	12.10	14,291.1	14,303.11	(d) 42,343.3	333.4	42,731.7	26,427.12	18.13	30.12
7	Salem	1,307.86	541.50	182.3	8,231.0	8,413.3	27,243.4	165.2	27,428.6	19,015.3	14.9	35.2
8	Bellary	849.73	114.13	43.3	15,83.10	1,628.13	21,216.13	36.0	21,252.13	19,626.0	23.2	171.15
9	Alipura Jail	5,066.55	1,655.36	...	12,815.6	12,815.6	23,699.15	22.8	23,722.7	10,907.1	5.7	6.9
10	Vizagapatam	604.30	238.69	33.13	10,385.2	10,418.15	13,673.12	23.11	13,697.7	3,278.8	...	13.12
Special Jail for Adolescents.												
11	Tanjore Borstal School	488.49	215.86	675.1	20,286.2	20,961.3	21,050.1	174.12	21,224.13	203.10	0.9	1.4
District Jails.												
12	Cuddalore	230.24	54.44	46.1	4,490.2	4,536.3	6,380.3	72.6	6,452.9	910.6	3.11	16.13
13	Palamcottah	381.07	150.47	104.13	5,293.7	8,398.4	7,000.15	15.0	7,015.15	1,332.5	...	...
14	Madura	340.77	92.70	113.13	4,868.15	4,962.12	7,050.4	57.9	7,107.13	2,125.1	6.4	22.11
15	Berhampur	223.79	64.46	67.4	2,586.11	2,653.15	2,378.8	70.12	3,047.4	383.5	1.13	6.2
Subjunctary Jails												
Total, Central and District Jails												
Grand total												
Grand total for 1923												
Grand total for 1924												

(a) Includes Rs. 1,311-15-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
(b) Do. Rs. 2,403-8-0 do.
(c) Includes Rs. 16,413-15-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
(d) Do. Rs. 2,481-2-0 do.

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

No. XII-A.—

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1924.							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>										
1	Rajahmundry ...	RS. A. 447 13	RS. A. 5,653 1	RS. A. 4,647 4	RS. A. 3,646 0	RS. A. 18,350 6	RS. A. 2,599 5	RS. A. 30,145 3	RS. A. 197 0	RS. A. 2,719 3
2	Vellore ...	160 3	19,689 1	15,500 13	9,240 0	9,277 4	1,194 4	52,673 1	822 3	15,868 13
3	Trichinopoly ...	278 5	6,455 5	18,665 11	6,218 1	9,399 0	231 12	40,984 10	404 1	7,875 4
4	Coimbatore ...	572 10	2,13,830 13	56,371 7	1,88,846 10	35,340 0	36,309 4	4,58,652 4	287 0	2,65,808 1
5	The Penitentiary ...	103 7	21,492 4	17,928 14	3,712 1	4,259 5	788 13	46,707 2	88 14	18,060 0
6	Cannanore ...	12 10	7,070 2	10,030 10	8,956 13	2,367 5	950 9	27,486 15	383 4	5,649 9
7	Salem ...	182 3	23,698 2	33,478 8	4,310 5	16,671 12	462 1	82,878 13	185 2	39,993 0
8	Bellary ...	43 3	3,029 6	11,960 8	1,719 4	2,990 15	374 7	19,368 13	36 0	2,216 14
9	Alipuram ...	...	18,014 6	7,904 9	4,826 7	4,999 5	511 1	35,233 10	22 8	7,891 10
10	Vizagapatam ...	33 13	2,676 11	1,611 4	1,424 11	3,763 4	217 5	9,292 6	23 11	1,641 8
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>										
11	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	675 1	1,500 15	3,548 9	5,269 6	1,949 10	1,169 10	11,793 15	174 12	1,295 7
<i>District Jails.</i>										
12	Cuddalore ...	46 1	2,587 6	992 1	6,529 10	460 3	405 8	10,209 13	72 6	2,316 10
13	Palamcottah ...	104 13	960 12	1,906 6	730 14	1,984 13	102 5	5,585 5	15 0	3,794 1
14	Madura ...	113 13	3,017 14	670 14	913 14	814 15	19 5	5,512 1	57 9	1,394 6
15	Berhampur ...	67 4	1,434 6	272 5	673 10	53 5	19 0	2,481 14	70 12	1,693 4
Total ...		2,841 3	3,36,110 8	1,85,689 11	2,47,037 10	1,12,691 6	45,354 9	8,39,005 13	2,925 2	3,78,217 10
Total for 1923 ...		2,016 5	1,78,465 12	2,10,454 10	1,62,321 13	1,70,170 7	25,171 6	6,98,257 9	2,841 3	3,36,108 15

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. 1,311-15-0, being the value of convict labour employed in the jail press.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,403-8-0 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 16,413-15-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,481-2-0 do.

(FINANCIAL).

Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

balance on 31st December 1924.						Difference between columns 9 and 10 profit + or loss -	Amount.			Total increase (+) or decrease (-) in assets on account of Jail manufacturing departments in 1924 (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 1924 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1924.	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.
3,142 6	3,678 0	16,022 7	805 12	24,953 4	- 5,191 15		44,277 9	25,733 14	+ 18,543 11	+ 13,351 12
12,239 8	9,247 15	12,358 8	6,463 4	44,073 11	- 8,599 6		63,473 4	34,699 13	+ 28,573 7	+ 19,974 1
16,904 4	6,560 14	9,941 3	694 3	41,081 7	+ 96 13		48,391 4	23,999 5	+ 24,391 15	+ 24,468 12
1,02,164 13	1,90,454 0	1,04,624 8	39,340 10	6,23,997 12	+ 1,65,345 8		2,26,457 14	2,90,998 15	- 73,541 1	+ 91,804 7
9,802 13	3,688 2	1,828 7	389 1	33,074 3	- 13,632 15		53,752 2	13,376 13	+ 40,375 5	+ 26,742 6
8,546 9	8,206 4	1,066 9	767 9	23,084 10	- 4,402 5		42,348 3	14,291 1	+ 28,057 2	+ 23,654 13
26,470 1	3,862 14	4,585 4	2,240 0	72,856 5	- 10,022 8		27,243 4	8,231 0	+ 19,012 4	+ 8,969 12
6,031 5	2,137 13	3,615 0	165 14	13,871 2	- 5,497 11		21,216 13	1,583 10	+ 19,633 3	+ 14,135 8
10,080 0	4,688 3	5,194 10	279 1	27,797 14	- 7,435 12		23,699 15	12,815 6	+ 10,884 9	+ 3,448 13
1,951 10	1,843 5	10,102 8	788 11	14,773 15	+ 5,481 9		13,673 12	10,385 2	+ 3,288 10	+ 8,770 3
6,400 4	6,410 6	4,475 0	653 10	18,102 3	+ 6,808 4		21,050 1	20,285 2	+ 763 15	+ 7,072 3
2,621 7	6,358 10	634 12	893 14	11,109 15	+ 900 2		5,380 3	4,490 2	+ 890 1	+ 1,790 3
2,723 9	1,041 5	4,221 5	240 3	11,560 1	+ 5,974 12		7,000 15	8,293 7	- 1,292 8	+ 4,682 4
968 11	903 9	1,988 6	421 4	4,891 5	- 620 12		7,050 4	4,868 15	+ 2,181 5	+ 1,560 9
776 1	641 8	263 9	102 0	3,343 2	+ 861 4		2,976 8	2,586 11	+ 389 13	+ 1,251 1
2,10,828 5	2,49,922 12	1,80,922 0	54,245 0	9,68,570 13	+ 1,29,565 0		6,07,991 15	4,85,840 4	1,22,151 11	+ 2,51,716 11
1,89,215 4	2,47,769 14	1,12,770 1	45,067 5	8,43,638 0	+ 1,45,389 7		5,92,573 0	4,85,561 14	+ 1,07,011 2	+ 2,52,391 9

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

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

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

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

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	884	100	984	1,067-38	68-98	1,136-36	1,174	80	1,254	429	16	445
		Under-trials ...	18	...	18	9-67	30	9-97	30	3	33	4	...	4
		Civil ...	20	...	20	73-03	...	73-03	87	...	87	77	...	77
		Total ...	922	100	1,022	1,150-08	69-28	1,219-36	...	...	...	510	16	526
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,733	100	1,833	1,191-89	100-83	1,292-72	1,476	98	1,572	162	24	186
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	78	...	78	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil ...	46	...	46	154-57	...	154-57	164	...	164	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,779	100	1,879	1,347-24	100-83	1,448-07	...	...	...	165	24	189
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts ...	1,638	...	1,638	1,533-65	...	1,533-65	1,659	...	1,659	508	...	508
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	78	...	78	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil ...	120	...	120	89-90	...	89-90	152	...	152	21	...	21
		Total ...	1,808	...	1,808	1,624-33	...	1,624-33	...	...	...	529	...	529
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,032	10	1,042	1,176-43	4-96	1,181-39	1,314	4	1,318	85	...	85
		Under-trials ...	64	...	64	59-68	91	60-59	106	2	108	4	...	4
		Civil ...	80	...	80	147-22	...	147-22	200	...	200	32	...	32
		Total ...	1,176	10	1,186	1,383-33	5-87	1,389-20	...	...	...	121	...	121
5	Penitentiary	Convicts ...	882	29	911	935-77	7-79	943-56	1,012	7	1,019	305	2	307
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	34-62	81	35-43	61	1	62	7	...	7
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6-11	...	6-11	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Total ...	906	29	935	976-50	8-60	985-10	...	...	...	313	2	315
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	1,425	20	1,445	1,512-51	8-36	1,520-87	1,676	14	1,690	187	1	188
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	52	...	52	29-98	...	29-98	105	...	105	16	...	16
		Total ...	1,477	20	1,497	1,542-44	8-36	1,550-80	...	...	...	203	1	204
7	Salem	Convicts ...	1,320	...	1,320	1,311-70	...	1,311-70	1,362	...	1,362	191	...	191
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	46-61	...	46-61	76	...	76	6	...	6
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1-00	...	1-00	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,320	...	1,320	1,359-31	...	1,359-31	...	...	...	197	...	197
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	601	...	601	908-95	...	906-95	927	...	927	149	...	149
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	10-42	...	10-42	6	...	6	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19-37	...	19-37	23	...	23	...	...	...
		Total ...	637	...	637	936-74	...	936-74	...	...	...	151	...	151
9	Alipuram Jail.	Convicts ...	4,980	...	4,980	5,084-92	...	5,084-92	5,288	...	5,238	2,052	...	2,052
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,980	...	4,980	5,084-92	...	5,084-92	...	...	...	2,052	...	2,052
10	Vizagapatam.	Convicts ...	507	12	519	604-28	...	604-26	656	...	658	100	...	100
		Under-trials ...	48	...	48	33-88	29	34-17	72	3	75	2	...	2
		Civil ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	565	12	577	638-14	29	638-43	...	...	...	102	...	102

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
28-80	68	29-48	20	...	20	401-92	231-95	391-60	26-98	9-86	25-94	18-74	...	17-60	18-74	...	17-60
32	...	32	...	...	...	413-65	...	401-20	33-09	...	32-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-82	...	5-82	4	...	4	1,054-36	...	1,054-36	79-69	...	79-69	54-77	...	54-77	54-77	...	54-77
34-94	68	35-62	24	...	24	443-45	230-95	431-37	30-38	9-82	29-21	20-87	...	19-78	20-87	...	19-78
4-84	83	5-47	10	...	10	135-92	238-02	143-88	3-89	8-23	4-23	5-39	...	7-74	8-39	...	7-74
67	...	67	1	...	1	19-41	...	19-41	4-33	...	4-33	6-47	...	6-47	6-47	...	6-47
5-31	83	6-14	11	...	11	122-47	238-02	130-52	3-94	8-23	4-24	8-16	...	7-60	7-60	...	7-60
33-07	...	33-07	21	...	21	331-24	...	331-24	21-56	...	21-56	13-69	...	13-69	13-69	...	13-69
58	...	58	1	...	1	233-59	...	233-59	6-45	...	6-45	11-12	...	11-12	11-12	...	11-12
33-65	...	33-65	22	...	22	325-67	...	325-67	20-72	...	20-72	13-54	...	13-54	13-54	...	13-54
3-74	...	3-74	13	...	13	72-25	...	71-95	3-18	...	3-17	11-05	...	11-00	11-05	...	11-00
16	...	16	1	...	1	67-02	...	66-02	2-68	...	2-64	16-76	...	16-50	16-76	...	16-50
84	...	84	2	...	2	217-36	...	217-36	5-71	...	5-71	13-59	...	13-59	13-59	...	13-59
4-74	...	4-74	16	...	16	87-47	...	87-10	3-43	...	3-41	11-57	...	11-52	11-57	...	11-52
11-61	02	11-63	6	...	6	325-93	256-74	325-33	12-41	2-57	12-33	6-41	...	6-36	6-41	...	6-36
22	...	22	...	...	...	202-20	...	197-57	6-35	...	6-21	...	...	...	...	...	...
02	...	02	...	...	...	163-67	...	163-67	5-27	...	5-27	...	...	...	...	...	...
11-85	02	11-87	6	...	6	320-53	232-56	319-76	12-14	2-38	12-05	6-14	...	6-09	6-14	...	6-09
14-98	02	14-98	20	...	20	123-64	119-62	123-61	9-89	2-39	9-85	13-22	...	13-15	13-22	...	13-15
51	...	51	...	...	...	534-58	...	534-58	17-04	...	17-04	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-47	02	15-49	20	...	20	131-61	119-62	131-55	10-03	2-39	9-99	12-97	...	12-90	12-97	...	12-90
14-60	...	14-60	17	...	17	145-61	...	145-61	11-13	...	11-13	12-96	...	12-96	12-96	...	12-96
20	...	20	...	...	...	128-73	...	128-73	4-29	...	4-29	...	...	...	...	...	...
14-80	...	14-80	17	...	17	144-93	...	144-93	10-89	...	10-89	12-51	...	12-51	12-51	...	12-51
38-43	...	38-43	12	...	12	164-29	...	164-29	40-17	...	40-17	13-23	...	13-23	13-23	...	13-23
10	...	10	1	...	1	191-94	...	191-94	9-60	...	9-60	95-97	...	95-97	95-97	...	95-97
36-53	...	36-53	13	...	13	161-20	...	161-20	39-00	...	39-00	13-88	...	13-88	13-88	...	13-88
90-95	...	90-95	71	...	71	403-55	...	403-55	17-89	...	17-89	13-96	...	13-96	13-96	...	13-96
90-95	...	90-95	71	...	71	403-55	...	403-55	17-89	...	17-89	13-96	...	13-96	13-96	...	13-96
6-88	...	6-88	14	...	14	165-49	...	165-49	11-39	...	11-39	23-17	...	23-17	23-17	...	23-17
07	...	07	2	...	2	59-03	...	58-53	2-07	...	2-05	59-03	...	58-53	59-03	...	58-53
6-95	...	6-95	16	...	16	159-84	...	159-77	10-89	...	10-89	25-07	...	25-06	25-07	...	25-06

No. XIV.—(VITAL).

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

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Serial number.	Jails.			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Special Jail for Adolescents.														
11	Tanjore	...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	460 ... ...	... ... ...	460	485.49 ... 3.00	... ... ...	485.49 ... 3.00	500 ... 3	... ... ...	500 ... 3	61 ... ...	... ... ...	61
	Total ...			460	...	460	488.49	...	488.49	...	...	...	61	...	61
	District Jails.														
12	Cuddalore	...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	293 30 28	... ... ...	293 30 28	287.08 6.14 26.54	... ... ...	287.08 6.14 26.54	334 89 45	... ... ...	334 89 45	76 ... 4	... ... ...	76 ... 4
	Total ...			351	...	351	319.76	...	319.76	...	...	...	80	...	80
13	Palamcottah	...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	339 30 54	3	342 30 54	386.50 28.67 63.02	.05 .27 ...	386.55 28.94 63.02	423 58 78	1 2 ...	424 60 78	79 13 8	... ... ...	79 13 8
	Total ...			423	3	426	478.19	.32	478.51	...	...	...	100	...	100
14	Madura	...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	335 72 60	18 4 ...	353 76 60	334.09 43.78 65.06	14.60 1.61 ...	348.69 45.39 65.06	398 90 95	23 7 ...	419 97 95	41 12 24	5	46 12 24
	Total ...			467	22	489	442.93	16.21	459.14	...	...	...	77	5	82
15	Berhampur	...	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	144 28 7	15	159 28 7	236.20 13.84 7.31	... ... ...	236.20 13.84 7.31	270 31 5	... ... ...	270 31 5	74 2 ...	... ... ...	74 2 ...
	Total ...			179	15	194	257.35	...	257.35	...	...	...	76	...	76
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	16,623 350 477	307 4 ...	16,930 354 477	17,054.82 288.37 686.06	205.57 4.19 ...	17,260.39 293.06 686.06	...	...	...	4,499 52 186	48	4,547 52 186	
	Total ...			17,450	311	17,761	18,029.75	209.76	18,239.51	...	...	...	4,737	48	4,785
17	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	63	...	63	9.66	...	9.66	17	...	17	...	...	...	
	Total ...			63	...	63	9.66	...	9.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Subsidiary Jails.	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	818.98 1,757.63 63.19	26.42 44.67 ...	845.40 1,802.20 63.19	...	...	...	568 866 34	9 33 ...	577 899 34	
	Total ...			5,792	1,515	7,307	2,639.70	71.09	2,710.79	...	...	...	1,468	42	1,510
	Grand total	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17,873.80 2,046.40 758.91	231.99 48.86 ...	18,105.79 2,095.26 758.91	...	...	...	5,067 918 220	57 33 ...	5,124 951 220	
	Total ...			23,305	1,826	25,131	20,679.11	280.85	20,959.96	...	...	...	6,205	90	6,295
	Grand total for 1923.	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	18,916.54 2,361.70 645.15	257.95 61.61 ...	19,174.49 2,423.31 645.15	...	...	...	6,684 1,220 247	93 36 ...	6,777 1,256 247	
	Total ...			23,432	1,912	25,344	21,923.39	319.56	22,242.95	...	...	...	8,151	123	8,260

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924—concluded.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
4.29	...	4.29	3	...	3	125.65	...	125.65	8.84	...	8.84	6.18	...	6.18	6.18	...	6.18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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4.29	...	4.29	3	...	3	124.87	...	124.87	8.78	...	8.78	6.14	...	6.14	6.14	...	6.14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.97	...	5.97	3	...	3	264.73	...	264.73	20.80	...	20.80	10.45	...	10.45	10.45	...	10.45
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No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		Not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.		Above 7 years.	
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry	420.41	7	306.92	7	22.81	3	190.09	3	15.78	2	98.00	2
2	Vellore	680.53	3	239.46	3	13.07	2	153.35	2	12.79	1	13.67	1
3	Trichinopoly	112.23	2	232.45	2	30.11	2	259.95	2	30.78	2	23.62	2
4	Coimbatore	354.08	2	126.00	1	7.94	3	95.00	6	8.25	2	379.26	2
5	Penitentiary	331.26	1	156.58	1	6.93	3	153.25	1	7.07	1	338.50	1
6	Cannanore	605.92	2	269.17	2	7.43	14	311.08	2	6.91	2	114.53	2
7	Salem	439.82	3	332.81	1	2.55	4	214.08	5	9.07	3	78.33	3
8	Bellary	433.28	2	131.52	2	14.87	3	130.83	2	78.00	3	66.28	3
9	Alipuran	80.14	2	21.0	1	1.63	11	802.01	54	17.02	3	48.89	3
10	Vizagapatam	13.23	1	56.33	1	17.75	4	92.28	3	20.19	5	310.88	5
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>													
11	Tanjore Borstal School	2.38	...	55.36	...	99.04	1	133.56	2	14.97	...	123.20	...
<i>District Jails.</i>													
12	Cuddalore	146.02	1	106.16	...	17.25	...	7.58	1	131.93	1	187.62	...
13	Palamcottah	55.72	2	57.15	...	36.85	1	23.17	...	...	...	119.60	...
14	Madura	304.88	3	34.49	...	3.90	...	1.04	...	...	...	0.26	...
15	Berhampur	110.17	...	69.00	...	28.25	...	15.42	...	...	...	6.16	...
<i>Total Central and District Jails</i>													
		4,169.13	30	2,841.75	26	9.15	57	2,685.41	80	17.63	20	1,701.88	3
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>		875.00	9	54.75	...	22.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Grand total</i>		5,044.13	39	2,896.50	26	8.38	57	2,707.91	80	17.53	20	1,701.88	3
<i>Grand total for 1923</i>		6,334.88	110	3,292.84	68	20.65	82	5,080.64	23	14.28	23	1,312.27	6

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

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 1924.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	Rajahmundry	5	...	136	4	141	4	145	7	9.07	30	50	3	53	4	41	...	...	...	8	1
2	Vellore	...	...	7	...	22	...	22	78	78	...	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	60	1	574	8	634	9	663	50.08	316	17	383	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	41	2	274	32	1,015	34	1,049	30.68	418	17	555	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	430	...	430	...	430	46.61	188	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	114	...	120	...	120	10.42	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipuran Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	25	...	266	5	291	5	294	33.17	185	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>																					
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
12	Cuddalore	2	...	76	...	78	...	78	6.14	32	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	23	...	369	3	392	3	395	28.07	257	2	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	44	7	539	13	583	22	605	48.78	255	5	268	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	11	...	170	...	181	...	181	13.84	72	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total, Central and District Jails</i>																					
		240	10	3,654	67	3,894	77	3,971	28.87	1,858	37	1,895	36	1,641	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																					
		1,506	51	14,382	1,374	35,888	1,425	37,313	1,757.53	12,423	609	8,567	326	8,893	13,365	447	13,712	10	11	1,607	43
<i>Grand total</i>		1,746	61	35,036	1,441	39,782	1,502	41,284	2,046.40	2,085.26	14,386	10,172	302	10,334	13,860	447	13,813	10	10	1,717	47
<i>Grand total for 1923</i>		4,022	65	37,430	1,416	41,452	1,481	42,933	2,361.70	13,971	578	14,549	10,711	884	11,095	14,958	457	15,415	25	42	1,746

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 1924.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1924, in the part of the Jail devoted to																							
			Hospital.			Observation cells.			Civil prisoners.			Under-trials.			Europeans.			Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.					
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total									
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	389	Spent on Jail buildings during the year	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks				
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	729								
		Total ...	47	...	59	10	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	898	1,138								
		Total average population ...	3494	98	5087	176	6721	...	9735	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	38771	1,219,36								
2	Vellore	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	388	Spent on Jail buildings during the year	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks				
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	132	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186 + 552*								
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,174								
		Total average population ...	64	12	298	11	46	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031-20	1,448-07								
3	Tiruchinopoly.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1707	225	Spent on Jail buildings during the year	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks				
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106 + 400	1,237 + 320†								
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,684					1,982			
		Total average population ...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441-82	1,934-38								
4	Coimbatore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Spent on Jail buildings during the year	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks				
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					826	982		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	1,192	427	
		Total average population ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	1,028	1,389-20	
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Spent on Jail buildings during the year	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks				
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...
		Total average population ...	1185	703	8281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...

* Represents additional accommodation in the annex.

† Increase due to the construction of a block of 32 cells.

‡ Represents additional accommodation in the annex.

58

• Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.

† Increase due to the construction of a block of 82 cells.

‡ Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.

• Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.

† Includes accommodation for 55 leper convicts.

‡ Includes accommodation for 20 leper convicts.

§ Represents accommodation in the annexe.

¶ The decrease by 2 is due to the revision of accommodation.

59

6	Cananore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	...	36	4	470	...	10	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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¶ The civil debtor's yard is included as extra mural ward.

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 1924—concluded.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Serial number.	Jails.	3	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1924, in the part of the Jail devoted to												17	18	19		Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			4		5		6		7		8		9				10			11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Jury-nile convicts.				Female convicts.			Male convicts.		Grand total.		Super-ficial area per prisoner occupying wall in square yards.		Spent on Jail buildings during the year		By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
14	Madura	District Jails—conclud.		2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

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.				
								Total.					Total.
				A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	1,870	64	302	680	221	88	1,291	147	263	84	21	515
2	Vellore	2,595	113	68	741	834	805	2,446	11	15	8	2	36
3	Trichinopoly	1,482	28	138	1,054	157	27	1,376	32	22	1	3	58
4	Coimbatore	1,654	799	333	260	85	13	691	103	44	16	1	164
5	Penitentiary	1,967	688	319	531	121	50	1,021	131	110	18	1	258
6	Cannanore	1,269	92	161	361	389	224	1,135	6	14	22	...	42
7	Salem	535	82	78	189	48	6	321	40	80	10	2	132
8	Bellary	1,473	145	160	659	276	122	1,217	41	53	10	7	111
9	Alipuram Jail	683	17	111	253	134	93	591	17	31	7	...	55
10	Vizagapatam	294	61	72	84	46	4	206	22	5	...	...	27
Special Jail for Adolescents.													
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	205	4	6	49	79	57	191	...	9	1	...	10
District Jails.													
12	Cuddalore	727	208	34	219	138	81	472	7	30	7	3	47
13	Palamcottah	332	20	3	259	25	5	302	2	6	2	...	10
14	Madura	1,496	240	271	535	174	113	1,093	73	77	18	...	163
15	Berhampur	668	124	89	245	116	56	506	6	11	9	...	26
	* Grand total	17,198	2,685	2,143	6,129	2,843	1,744	12,859	633	770	208	40	1,654
	Grand total for 1923...	17,752	3,037	2,482	6,588	2,727	1,278	12,975	522	861	265	92	1,740

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

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						
			Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but 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.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	...	116	73	57	11	38	99	264	627	13	63	136	354	56	10	0		
2	Vellore	...	381	138	95	18	39	120	289	530	26	75	141	291	30	4	6		
3	Trichinopoly	...	353	172	115	15	67	111	290	487	28	73	166	296	32	10	6		
4	Coimbatore	...	323	67	30	7	66	119	310	347	19	71	151	254	12	7	6		
5	Penitentiary	...	255	73	50	22	48	195	292	790	26	61	145	334	50	14	6		
6	Cannanore	...	185	174	26	14	43	99	299	1,227	18	73	168	420	106	4	6		
7	Salem	...	68	111	78	31	47	123	245	659	27	65	123	284	11	2	6		
8	Bellary	...	325	78	49	2	49	102	320	408	22	68	130	357	38	2	6		
9	Alipuram Jail	...	3	4	102	...	33	83	216	...	32	77	124	...	7	11	6		
10	Vizagapatam	...	71	79	90	24	45	113	298	374	31	69	158	276	15	6	6		
Special Jail for Adolescents.																			
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	94	46	30	1	41	101	280	331	31	68	150	331	16	8	0		
District Jails.																			
12	Cuddalore	...	2	176	35	10	12	47	105	274	583	21	71	126	312	39	0	0	
13	Palamcottah	...	...	63	18	16	1	44	102	291	472	18	70	166	472	41	13	0	
14	Madura	...	...	245	15	19	11	57	83	290	368	41	63	216	333	28	1	0	
15	Berhampur	...	...	132	28	18	2	48	94	169	301	25	69	134	292	23	2	0	

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 Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
	A		B		C		D	
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections. Offences against the State ...	...	...	4	...	12	...	31	...
Chap. VII, all sections. Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. VIII, all sections. Offences against the public tranquillity ...	65	...	184	...	79	11	78	...
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171. Offences by or relating to public servants ...	5	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
All other sections ... Offences by public servants ...	10	...	4	...	4	...	1	...
Chap. X, all sections. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	78	...	20	...	25	...	22	...
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205. False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	19	1	14	1	25	3	14	1
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204. Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	...	...	78	...	3	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210. Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ... Making false charge ...	1	...	17	...	16	...	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227. Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	33	...	61	2	25	...	4	...
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223. Offences by public servants against public justice ...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229. Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254. Lighter offences relating to coin ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...
All other sections ... Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chap. XIII, all sections. Offences relating to weights and measures ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289. Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291. Nuisances ...	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A. Obscene books and lotteries ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections. Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307. Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308. Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	2	...	5	...	12	...	7	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 309. Attempt to commit suicide ...	9	2	18	2	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 311. Being a Thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318. Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355. Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	379	4	223	2	93	1	12	...
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 ...	64	2	212	1	165	1	80	2
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 348. Wrongful restraint and confinement. Aggravated assault ...	18	...	17	1	4	1	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357. Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	53	1	99	3	37	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373. Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	2	1	9	...	5	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 374. Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 376. Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377. Theft including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	2,037	110	2,441	90	1,936	56	727	11

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924.

2												3				
Jail during the year 1924, under sentences not exceeding																
E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.			Sentenced to death.					
								For life.	For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
6	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
109	...	30	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	552	11	563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	6	84
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2	139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
6	...	22	...	22	...	4	...	159	4	4	...	105	2	328	7	335
8	...	35	1	43	1	...	...	33	1	...	...	5	1	150	4	154
2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	7	723
60	...	44	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	7	654
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2	41
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	4	198
4	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
469	5	147	5	32	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	7,795	278	8,073

STATEMENT D—

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

Sections of Penal Code classified.		Convicts admitted into							
		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	1	...	19	...	4	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	1	...	34	...	83	2	131	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	7	...	16	...	22	1	26	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	8	4	11	2	3	...	2	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	45	7	104	3	72	...	39	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	85	13	114	14	94	3	28	6
Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	7	...	23	2	61	2	58	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	55	3	41	...	10	...	12	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	63	6	32	...	5	...	7	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking ...	...	...	8	...	30	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	81	6	348	5	444	5	188	2
Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	7	...	4	...	4	...	10	...
Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	10	3	21	...	25	...	2	...
Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	35	6	5	...	1	...	...	...
C.O.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	64	2	61	...	123	4	614	4
	Offences against other laws ...	3,561	232	1,767	139	688	50	203	12
	Grand total ...	6,857	405	5,963	273	4,206	143	2,326	44
	Total for Central and District Jails ...	1,677	52	5,027	246	3,899	139	2,260	44
	Total for Subsidiary Jails ...	5,180	353	936	27	307	4	66	...
	Grand total for 1923 ...	7,387	451	5,101	311	4,027	145	2,713	46

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1924, 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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	42	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	3	400
237	...	156	...	73	...	19	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	569	1	570
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	32
22	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	12	298
25	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	361	37	398
22	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	4	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
8	1	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	4	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	6	113
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
123	...	45	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	19	1,273
11	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	6	47
37	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	11	924
60	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,306	433	6,739
1,342	9	665	9	260	4	23	...	208	5	17	..	110	3	21,977	895	22,872
1,342	9	665	9	260	4	23	...	208	5	17	..	110	3	15,488	511	15,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,489	384	6,873
1,349	10	785	6	242	1	10	...	358	9	745	..	120	4	22,837	683	23,520

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 1924.

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	...	75	4	90	13
2	Vellore	...	...	3	...	153	11	165	7
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	4	...	178	...	109	...
4	Coimbatore	1	...	6	...	199	1	200	1
5	Penitentiary	...	...	4	1	197	7	191	5
6	Cannanore	...	...	2	...	53	1	114	1
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	15	...	17	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	111	...	87	...
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.									
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...
District Jails									
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	51	...	86	...
13	Palamcottah	2	...	3	...	36	...	55	...
14	Madura	...	...	1	...	66	4	59	5
15	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	64	...	57	...
Total, Central and District Jails		3	...	24	1	1,147	28	1,231	32
Subsidiary Jails		3	...	14	...	342	13	367	4
Grand total		6	...	38	1	1,489	41	1,598	36
Grand total for 1923		13	3	40	3	1,797	80	1,958	77

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL) 1924.

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).	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
1	Rajahmundry ...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
2	Vellore ...	30,160 0 0	36,218 0 0	39.18	43.76
3	Trichinopoly ...	41,735 11 10	65,414 10 10	56.07	51.93
4	Coimbatore ...	42,850 1 4	54,087 13 3	46.80	45.09
5	Penitentiary ...	4,35,089 0 11	4,21,133 5 8	45.63	57.06
6	Cannanore ...	36,893 12 6	35,868 14 9	57.92	58.80
7	Salem ...	30,292 4 3	52,318 15 4	47.27	61.13
8	Bellary ...	59,349 0 0	32,758 0 0	52.31	41.40
9	Alipuram ...	20,426 2 0	29,548 13 0	14.87	13.43
10	Vizagapatam ...	34,861 3 1	27,747 4 7	59.43	32.74
Total ...		28,762 7 0	30,181 0 0	43.13	39.50
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>					
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	20,266 13 1	22,408 11 10	45.85	44.19
<i>District Jails.</i>					
12	Cuddalore ...	5,694 8 10	6,205 2 0	32.42	21.76
13	Palamcottah ...	22,065 10 3	12,333 3 6	44.85	39.49
14	Madura ...	10,582 0 0	9,289 0 0	38.00	27.50
15	Berhampur ...	4,015 1 6	3,965 8 4	28.09	28.00
Total ...		8,26,083 12 7	8,39,478 7 1	49.89	41.56

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

STATEMENT E.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	COST PER HEAD UNDER DIET.	
		As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
Central Jails.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	50 5 11	48 7 3
2	Vellore	48 9 1	53 3 7
3	Trichinopoly	57 4 1	56 4 7
4	Coimbatore	52 12 0	48 8 10
5	Penitentiary	54 4 2	52 15 4
6	Cannanore	54 3 8	55 13 4
7	Salem	52 15 8	49 3 1
8	Bellary	33 5 3	44 5 2
9	Alipuram	56 4 8	58 4 6
10	Vizagapatam	37 9 11	36 2 10
Special Jail for Adolescents.			
11	Tanjore Borstal School	60 11 5	49 8 4
District Jails.			
12	Cuddalore	50 11 9	50 2 7
13	Palamcottah	57 9 6	54 12 0
14	Madura	50 2 3	45 15 8
15	Berhampur	34 12 5	33 12 0
Total, Central and District Jails ...		52 5 9	52 1 8

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1924 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of subsidiary jails.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.				Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District Medical Officers.
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.						
1	Ganjam	14	924	872	40	1,836	61-02	50-60	6-08	117-70	24-17	31	1	8-50	22	8
2	Vizagapatam	22	2,749	2,010	...	4,759	243-35	94-83	...	338-18	32-40	4-72	5	14-79	48	16
3	Godavari	16	749	1,141	...	1,890	14-38	48-32	...	62-70	7-03	2-29	...	...	34	...
4	Kistna	18	773	1,392	...	2,165	11-52	79-88	...	91-40	5-46	1-06	...	...	43	16
5	Guntur	13	1,041	1,488	...	2,529	18-59	69-09	...	84-68	5-49	2-31	...	...	37	4
6	Nellore	14	901	1,237	27	2,165	58-06	65-02	1-79	125-77	23-95	2-81	...	...	29	78
7	Kurnool	13	1,176	1,562	...	2,738	30-19	95-36	...	125-55	9-39	2-81	1	7-96	38	18
8	Bellary	10	445	1,034	...	1,533	14-14	55-02	...	69-16	11-62	1-06	...	...	24	14
9	Anantapur	12	1,001	1,982	19	3,002	22-81	121-26	1-11	144-18	8-34	1-49	1	6-94	24	10
10	Cuddapah	17	1,785	1,174	11	1,970	14-08	72-22	0-2	86-99	6-84	1-90	...	...	38	15
11	North Arcot	15	1,860	2,215	22	4,127	21-49	66-52	1-2	88-13	4-16	1-09	1	11-35	32	6
12	Chittoor	11	1,689	1,594	...	3,282	18-45	57-94	...	78-39	4-00	0-50	...	...	35	5
13	Salem	16	1,684	1,777	...	3,461	30-22	96-30	...	126-52	6-57	1-13	...	...	39	...
14	Chingleput	9	698	1,292	162	2,152	9-22	54-72	14-55	78-49	4-83	0-94	...	...	34	8
15	South Arcot	14	1,133	1,843	17	2,938	21-67	30-89	1-13	112-69	6-37	0-33	1	8-67	36	14
16	Tanjore	19	1,588	2,006	13	3,605	26-58	91-76	1-12	118-46	6-13	0-37	1	8-44	29	12
17	Trichinopoly	11	895	1,712	...	2,607	12-03	106-26	...	118-29	4-91	1-18	1	8-45	21	5
18	Madras	10	793	1,253	16	2,062	16-13	71-48	0-9	87-70	7-45	0-4	1	11-40	17	2
19	Ramanad	9	707	1,429	...	2,136	14-70	54-30	...	69-00	7-61	0-7	1	14-43	15	3
20	Tinnevelly	11	291	1,199	...	1,490	5-70	68-55	...	74-55	7-18	0-45	1	13-41	33	4
21	Malabar	22	2,172	2,365	166	4,793	84-54	89-84	16-71	201-09	14-25	2-68	1	14-97	53	49
22	South Kanara	9	788	880	288	1,956	66-11	57-01	16-04	139-16	30-70	9-39	2	14-87	27	67
23	Coimbatore	14	1,441	2,236	...	3,677	28-57	119-84	...	146-41	6-75	2-09	1	6-83	49	12
24	The Nilgiris	3	209	940	88	1,237	5-35	14-89	7-36	27-60	9-36	0-98	1	36-23	5	...
Total		316	26,525	37,313	869	64,707	845-40	1,802-20	63-19	2,710-79	11-67	32-14	20	7-38	762	362
Total for 1923		317	20,141	30,068	663	68,872	827-24	2,122-10	71-73	3,021-07	10-36	46-46	49	16-22	718	518

* Excludes one Sub-Jail at Payyannur closed from 1-8-1924—Vide G.O. No. 708, Revenue, dated 8th May 1924.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1924 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	3		4			5			6			7		
		Number of Subsidary Jails.		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.		Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Strength.	A	B	C	D	E
1	Ganjām	61-02	50-60	6-08	117-70	6,351	6,351	...	6,351	53-15	10,210	21	20	...	10,251
2	Vizagapatam	243-35	94-83	...	338-18	9,360	9,360	...	9,360	27-11	18,704	364	326	...	19,364
3	Godavari	14-38	48-32	...	62-70	1,325	1,325	...	1,325	11-10	5,361	...	...	...	5,361
4	Kistna	11-52	79-83	...	91-40	1,074	1,074	...	1,074	9-13	8,394	...	...	...	8,394
5	Guntur	18-59	69-09	...	84-68	826	826	...	826	6-23	7,400	...	...	...	7,400
6	Nellore	14-14	55-02	...	69-16	3,488	3,488	...	3,488	13-9	11,905	53	13	...	11,905
7	Kurnool	30-19	95-36	...	125-55	...	...	...	...	8-2	5,937	...	...	...	5,937
8	Bellary	14-14	55-02	...	69-16	754	754	...	754	10-14	13,044	...	...	...	13,044
9	Anantapur	21-49	66-52	...	88-13	443	443	...	443	10-14	7,670	...	...	...	7,670
10	Cuddapah	18-45	57-94	...	76-39	802	802	...	802	9-17	8,699	...	...	...	8,699
11	North Arcot	11	18-45	...	29-52	1,638	1,638	...	1,638	21-7	10,529	...	...	...	10,529
12	Chittoor	30-22	96-30	...	126-52	654	654	...	654	5-2	5,298	...	...	...	5,298
13	Salem	9-22	54-72	...	63-94	1,327	1,327	...	1,327	16-14	12,069	...	...	...	12,069
14	Chingleput	21-67	80-89	...	102-56	1,017	1,017	...	1,017	9-0	10,176	...	...	...	10,176
15	South Arcot	12-03	106-26	...	118-29	816	816	...	816	6-14	8,699	...	...	...	8,699
16	Tanjore	18-13	71-48	...	89-60	1,160	1,160	...	1,160	10-11	12,069	...	...	...	12,069
17	Trichinopoly	9	51-30	...	56-39	679	679	...	679	7-11	9,094	...	...	...	9,094
18	Madura	14-70	68-85	...	83-55	699	699	...	699	16-13	7,466	...	...	...	7,466
19	Ramanād	5-70	68-85	...	74-55	3,318	3,318	...	3,318	9-0	5,023	...	...	...	5,023
20	Tinnevely	81-54	99-84	...	181-38	645	645	...	645	19-11	16,188	10	31	...	16,229
21	Malabar	66-11	57-01	...	123-16	2,380	2,380	...	2,380	21-13	6,335	6	1	...	6,342
22	South Kanara	26-57	119-84	...	146-41	...	...	...	...	11-5	14,160	...	...	...	14,160
23	Coimbatore	3	14-89	7-36	27-60	412	412	...	412	0	2,024	...	...	...	2,024
24	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		845-40	1,802-20	63-19	2,710-79	40,444	40,444	1,537	42,001	15-7	11,226,136	454	391	...	11,226,981
Total for 1923		827-24	2,122-10	71-73	3,021-07	42,184	42,184	984	52,048	17-3	8,629,203	516	347	...	8,629,987
1	Russellkonda	42-92	2-98	6-08	51-98	4,023	4,023	...	4,023	77-6	1,012	31	20	...	1,053
2	Koraput	202-40	16-02	...	218-51	6,331	6,331	...	6,331	29-4	6,287	364	325	...	6,876
3	Nellore	52-65	22-31	1-79	76-75	2,453	2,453	...	2,453	33-12	3,155	53	13	...	3,221
4	Calicut	59-77	29-19	16-69	105-65	3,114	3,114	...	3,114	34-13	5,027	10	31	...	5,068
5	Mangalore	63-05	25-23	15-89	104-17	2,360	2,360	...	2,360	28-15	3,779	6	1	...	3,786

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1924 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8			9			10			11							12										
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.							Travelling allowances.										
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A	B	C	D	E	Total cost.	Charges for water-supply.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
																												A
1	Ganjām	199	1 12 6	1,319	6	10	1,325	11 5 5	696	5 14 7	951	...	949	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatam	2,752	8 2 2	1,460	59	...	1,519	4 7 10	2,247	6 10 4	1,807	...	521	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Goavari	161	2 4 1	774	104	...	878	14 0 1	185	2 15 2	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kistna	218	2 6 2	1,081	15	...	1,099	12 0 5	109	1 3 1	721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Guntur	403	4 12 2	672	38	...	711	8 6 4	46	0 8 8	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nellore	438	3 8 6	651	14	...	666	5 4 9	326	2 9 6	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kurnool	155	1 3 9	516	20	...	536	4 9 6	158	1 4 1	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	108	1 9 0	253	10	...	263	3 12 10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Anantapur	125	0 13 11	760	88	...	843	5 14 1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cuddapah	73	0 13 5	620	31	...	651	7 7 9	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	North Arcot	146	1 10 7	1,525	19	...	1,585	17 15 9	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	134	1 12 1	952	6	...	974	12 12 0	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Salem	194	1 8 6	1,214	245	...	1,463	11 9 0	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Chingleput	37	0 9 8	693	3	...	697	8 14 1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	South Arcot	49	0 7 0	1,040	16	...	1,056	9 5 11	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Tanjore	84	0 11 4	2,092	16	...	2,114	17 13 6	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Trichinopoly	90	0 12 2	526	67	...	541	5 12 6	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Madras	50	0 9 2	442	65	...	464	5 2 0	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ramanad	37	0 8 7	484	...	...	484	5 2 0	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevely	26	0 5 7	372	6	...	378	6 4 4	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Madurai	116	0 10 1	1,980	108	...	2,093	10 6 4	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	South Kanara	433	3 8 3	217	56	...	275	1 15 7	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Coimbatore	135	0 14 9	1,008	73	...	1,079	7 5 11	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	The Nilgiris	193	9 3 7	197	...	...	197	7 2 2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6,356	2 6 5	20,879	1,063	...	22,093	8 2 5	7,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1923		5,917	1 11 3	24,590	993	...	25,638	8 7 9	7,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Russellkonda	115	2 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Koraput	2,464	11 4 5	113	...	...	113	0 8 3	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Nellore	318	4 3 11	139	...	...	140	1 13 2	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Calicut	4	0 0 9	68	...	...	68	0 10 4	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mangalore	415	4 11 3	35	...	...	83	0 12 9	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1924 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	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Ganjam	234	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatnam	216	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Goavari	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kistna	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Guntur	612	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nellore	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kurnool	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	260	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Anantapur	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cuddapah	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	North Arcot	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Salem	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Chingleput	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	South Arcot	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Tanjore	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Trichinopoly	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Madurai	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ramanad	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevely	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Madurai	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	South Kanara	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Coimbatore	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	The Nilgiris	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		7,180	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1923		109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Russellkonda	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Koraput	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Nellore	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Calicut	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mangalore	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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