

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY-1926

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No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
11th April 1927.

From

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. CAMERON, C.I.E., I.M.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the jail department for the year 1926.

2. I held charge of the department throughout the year.

3. There was no change in the number of central, special and district jails during the year, viz., 10, 2 and 4, respectively; but the number of sub-jails fell from 316 to 314, owing to the closure of the Sub-jail, Penukonda, in the West Gōdāvari District, consequent on the redistribution of divisions effected in accordance with G.O. No. 1899, Revenue, dated the 7th December 1925, and the Sub-jail at Hadagalli in the Bellary District, with reference to Government Memorandum No. 1579-C. 2, Law (General), dated the 25th March 1927.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 19,393 prisoners of all classes; 85,032 were received and 85,625 discharged, leaving 18,805 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined declined from 19,577 to 18,938, largely as a result of a fall in the number of admissions.

5. Of the 21,890 convicts admitted into jails and sub-jails by direct committal during the year, offences under the Indian Penal Code formed 65.68 per cent, and the balance, viz., 34.32, for offences under other laws. The corresponding ratios of the previous year were 67.42 and 32.58 per cent, respectively. Offences against property declined from 10,962 to 9,786. Convictions for theft fell from 7,195 to 6,498, robbery from 291 to 241, dacoity from 457 to 275, house-breaking and house trespass from 1,347 to 1039, receiving and concealing stolen property from 590 to 433, and cheating from 232 to 174, while those under extortion rose from 126 to 388. There were in all 544 cases of murder and culpable homicide, as compared with 476 in the previous year. An appreciable reduction is noticeable under offences against the public tranquillity (1,032 to 595) and contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (135 to 99). Offences against the State rose slightly, from 84 to 88. Committals for failure to furnish security decreased from 736 to 580.

6. The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 16,423 males and 225 females. 21,036 males and 855 females were received by direct committal during the year, as compared with 22,720 males and 872 females, respectively, in the previous year. The district of Coimbatore contributed the largest number of direct committals, viz., 2,214. Next comes Salem with 1,649, and Malabar, Madura, North Arcot, Vizagapatam and South Arcot follow with 1,545, 1,414, 1,274, 1,252 and 1,169, respectively. 22,705 convicts were received by transfer against 23,903 in 1925. Of this number, 18,105 were admitted into sub-jails en route to jails or other sub-jails, 4,564 (including 71 from other Provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence and 36 (including 30 from other Provinces) were received into the Penitentiary, Madras, for transfer to the Andamans. Of those discharged during the year, 2,468 were released on appeal against 2,597 in the year preceding; 14,578 on expiry of sentence against 16,126; and 5,736 under the remission rules against 5,311. The number of convicts released by order of

Government rose from 273 to 345; of which, 142 were released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards, 39 on medical recommendation and 173 on other grounds. Forty-three were transferred to the Andamans, 23 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 6 escaped and remained uncaptured, 63 were executed and 190 died. At the end of the year 15,923 were in custody against 16,648 in 1925. The daily average number of convicts was 16,127·88, or 518 less than in the previous year; the decrease is chiefly noticeable against the Trichinopoly and Alipuram jails. The concentration of mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics in the Cuddalore District Jail continued during the year. There were 74 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year, and 31 were admitted during the year, by transfer from other jails and from the Mental Hospital, Madras, making a total of 105. Of this number, 7 died during the year, 10 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 1 was transferred to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 1 was transferred to the Headquarter Hospital, Cuddalore, for operation, and 14 were released in the ordinary course, leaving 72 at the close of the year, composed of 25 mental defectives, 24 recovered criminal lunatics and 23 epileptics. Mental defectives, as a class, are difficult to deal with and require tactful management and careful control. The proposal to construct additional cellular accommodation for this class of prisoners is before Government and it is hoped that funds will be provided for this work next official year. The accommodation available for lepers in the Salem Central Jail annexe is insufficient and extra accommodation is urgently required. Plans and estimates have been submitted to Government for administrative approval.

7. There were 1,866 prisoners of this class confined at the opening of the year and 35,846 were received during the year, making a total of 37,712. The daily average fell from 2,132·16 to 2,032·92. Of this number, 1,675·56 relate to subsidiary jails as compared with 1,787·56 in 1925. Excluding transfers and those remaining at the end of the year pending trial, 22,434 undertrial prisoners were disposed of during the year. Of this number, 9,753 or 43·38 per cent were convicted and 12,692 or 56·45 acquitted and released as against 10,157 or 42·13 per cent and 13,915 or 57·71 per cent, respectively, in 1925. There were 16 escapes (1 from jails and 15 from sub-jails) and 23 deaths, 20 of which occurred in sub-jails. At the end of the year, 1,935 prisoners remained in custody pending trial as compared with 1,866 in the previous year. The average period of detention before sessions courts rose from 34·17 days in the preceding year to 37·09, and that before magistrates fell from 16·75 to 15·64 days. There was thus an increase in the average period of detention before sessions, which is disappointing, and points to the need of strengthening the hands of the judiciary with a view to expediting the disposal of cases.

The feeding charges of undertrial prisoners amount to a very considerable figure each year, and when nearly 57 per cent of these prisoners are discharged at the time of trial, it gives one food for thought as to whether sufficient evidence was forthcoming against the majority at the outset for framing charges against them.

8. The year opened with 884 civil prisoners, including 212 State prisoners, in custody. 4,590 were admitted during the year, 4,504 were discharged, 19 were transferred and 4 died, leaving a population of 947 at the close of the year. The daily average fell from 799·02 to 777·24. Overcrowding of this class of prisoners continued to exist in certain jails, which necessitated special arrangements being made in these jails to accommodate excess prisoners within the criminal enclosures. With a view to relieve overcrowding of civil prisoners in the Central Jail, Vellore, Government in G.O. Mis. No. 40, Law (General), dated the 6th January 1927, directed that, as a temporary measure, civil prisoners committed by the civil courts in the Salem District be confined in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and that those committed by the civil courts in the North Arcot District be confined in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The question of abolishing imprisonment for debt, or of restricting it to cases in which bad faith can be proved or presumed, is under the consideration of Government and pending a decision being arrived at no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

The number of commitments to prison could be considerably curtailed if such commitments were made subject to proof that the defendant in each case has had the means to pay and has not done so.

9. The number of State prisoners in custody on the 1st January 1926 was 212, and 5 were admitted during the year. All the latter were concerned in the Mappilla Rebellion. Forty-four Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from jails for detention under police surveillance, and one State prisoner, detained under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, and two detained under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818, were transferred to other provinces. There were 170 prisoners in custody at the end of the year. Their behaviour on the whole was satisfactory. The daily average was 198·88.

10. Of the 21,891 convicts admitted during the year, 87·95 per cent were Hindus (including Sikhs), 8·22 Muhammadans and 3·83 Christians. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the percentage of Hindus has increased while that of Muhammadans and Christians has decreased.

11. The number of convicts admitted under 16 years of age was 28, as against 37 in the previous year. The numbers admitted under the other age periods also show a decline as compared with the preceding year, in proportion to a fall in the total number of admissions, except those between 16 and 18.

12. This statement contains additional information regarding the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into jails and sub-jails. The number of children under 14 years of age, and of 14 to 15, fell from 8 to 7 and 29 to 21, respectively, while that of 16 to 20 years increased from 1,672 to 1,864. The number of adolescents from 21 to 23 years decreased from 1,730 to 1,110.

13. The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year works out to 19·31 and 80·69, respectively, as compared with 19·69 and 80·31 in the previous year.

14. There has been a decrease in the percentage of admissions to jail of persons under all heads, except under "professional persons" and "miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise," which rose from 6·33 and 33·30 in the previous year to 6·86 and 36·42 in the year under report.

15. The percentage of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment rose from 87·35 to 87·88 while that of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 12·43 to 11·97. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement fell from 43 to 25, as also those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, viz., 9 to 7. Of the total number admitted, 123 were sentenced to death, 219 to transportation for life and 5 for a term of years, as compared with 91, 252 and 31, respectively, in 1925. It is satisfactory, this year, to see a decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment.

I have repeatedly drawn attention to the uselessness of short sentences. In the case of real offenders the sentence should be long enough to enable the Prison authorities to remedy the evil in the prisoner and bring him to his senses. Magistrates should learn to look upon prison as a hospital, where people are cured, and they should realize that the cure cannot be effected if the treatment is curtailed. If a long sentence is not always possible, there should be other means at the disposal of Magistrates for dealing with suitable cases other than committal to prison for short periods. In my last report I advocated the passing of a Probation of Offenders Act, more particularly in the interests of young and casual offenders, and during the year under report, I drafted an Act suitable for introduction in this Presidency. The Government, however, consider it premature to undertake legislation on the lines proposed, in view of the recent amendment to section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, extending the provisions of the section, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of suitable Probation Officers. My contention is that a Special Probation Act, apart from the Probation section of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is a surety section, is required for dealing adequately with the class of offenders we are out to keep out of prison; and that no difficulty will be experienced in finding the type of Probation Officers required. It is infinitely easier and more humane to deal with accidental criminals, and first offenders under a system of Probation than by committal to prison for short terms. His Majesty's Prison Commissioners state as follows in their report for 1924-25.

"Every Governor confirms our views that prison is most deterrent to those who have not been there, and that the short sentence can do nothing but lessen the deterrent effect. The terror of the unknown has gone, the disgrace of imprisonment has been incurred. A second conviction, if it comes, will bring nothing new and so the man leaves prison with less fear of breaking the law than he had before. The time has been too short to train him, and he has merely hindered the training of others."

Of the 15,923 convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, 37 were under sentence of death, 1,470 were sentenced to transportation for life, 3,245 to transportation for a term of years, 535 to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years and 5,928 to periods of imprisonment from one to ten years.

16. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 2,745 or 12.54 per cent, had been previously convicted, as against 3,051 or 12.93 per cent, in 1925. The former number includes 357 committed for the first time, in default of finding security, under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 1,665 had one previous conviction, 420 two previous convictions, and 303 more than two previous convictions. The number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year under report was 3,090 or 21.02 per cent of total admissions, as compared with 3,264 or 20.53 in the year preceding. Nineteen were identified as habituals by Superintendents of Jails against 16 in 1925. Of these, 10 were identified at Cuddalore, 7 at Berhampur and 1 each at Rajahmundry and Bellary. The requirements of section 27 of the Prisons Act of 1894, in regard to the separation of habituals from casuals, were complied with in all central, district and special jails. All criminals of the incorrigible type are strictly segregated in the Special Habitual Jails at Salem and Vizagapatam, which provide accommodation for 2,110 prisoners. At Salem a separate block has been set aside for European incorrigibles and this block is self-contained in every respect and suited to the requirements of this class. It is hoped when the new sub-jail in the compound of the Taluk office at Salem, for remand and undertrial prisoners and short-term casuals, is completed, more accommodation will be available in the Central Jail, Salem, for recidivists.

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

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

19. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jails during the year increased from 12 to 16; of these, 2 were previously convicted (one was released on probation on his entering into a bond under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 whipped), 6 were transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, 3 were discharged from jails after an average detention of 17 days, 3 transferred under orders of Government to the Tanjore Borstal School, and 2 released on appeal, leaving 2 in custody at the end of the year. It is to be regretted that the practice of committing juveniles to jails, pending transfer to the Senior Certified School, is being continued by certain magistrates in spite of instructions having been issued that ample accommodation is available in the Certified School for commitments to be made direct. Now that the Madras Children Act, 1920, has been extended throughout the Presidency and a new Junior Certified School opened at Rajahmundry, it is hoped that the practice of committing young delinquents to prison will cease.

20. There were 417 inmates in the Tanjore Borstal School on the last day of 1925; 329 were received during the year, 269 were released, 11 were transferred to other jails being found unfit subjects for Borstal treatment, 23 were transferred under the Prisoners' Testimony Act and otherwise, one escaped and remained at large and 472 remained at the end of the year, including 3 State prisoners undergoing the Borstal regime. At Palamcottah, 143 Mappillas remained at the beginning of the year, 3 were admitted by transfer from other jails, 13 were disposed of by transfer to other jails,

having attained the age of 24, 6 were released conditionally under the orders of Government, 2 were released under remission rules and 1 on medical grounds and 1 died. There were 128 boys at the end of the year. In the Borstal School at Tanjore all classes of adolescents between 16 and 23 years of age are confined, and Mappilla adolescents and others for whom accommodation was not available or who for various reasons were considered unfit for the Borstal School are detained in the District Jail, Palamcottah, under modified Borstal treatment. Borstal training continued to make headway and is doing wonders for the criminal youth of this Presidency. The boys thoroughly appreciate the training and take keen advantage of the educational, industrial and other facilities afforded them.

The Madras Borstal Schools Act was assented to by the Governor-General and was brought into operation with effect from the 1st March 1927.

A detailed report on the working of the Borstal Schools will be submitted to Government in May 1927.

21. There were 16 escapes during the year as against 17 in the year preceding. Five were from inside and 11 from outside the jails. Central jails contributed 8, the Borstal School, Tanjore, 3, district jails 2, and sub-jails 3. Of those who escaped during the year, 10 were recaptured, as also 3 others who had escaped during previous years. Twelve out of the 16 who escaped, had unexpired sentences of less than a year, 3 above one year and under 7 years and one above 7 years. The 11 extramural escapes were, as usual, made possible as a result of negligence and over confidence on the part of the warders in charge, who allowed the prisoners, while in their custody, to scatter or get out of sight. The 5 escapes from within jails took place from the Central Jails at Salem, Vizagapatam, Bellary, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Sub-jail, Chatrapur.

I will now proceed to give a brief account of the manner in which these various escapes were effected:—

At Rajahmundry, a convict, working in the garden, managed to make good his escape when the warder in charge was directing his attention elsewhere. The convict was recaptured next day and sentenced, on prosecution, to two months rigorous imprisonment. The warder responsible was punished departmentally.

At Vellore, a convict, employed in the extramural stone-breaking gang, made a dash for liberty across the fields, but was recaptured by the jail staff, assisted by some villagers, who raised an alarm, before he had got very far. He was prosecuted and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment. The warder responsible was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default suffer simple imprisonment for two months. Another convict in the same jail, while working extramurally, made a bid for liberty; but the warder in charge raised the alarm and, assisted by other members of the staff, gave chase and captured the convict, who was discovered hiding in a pit among some bushes. He was prosecuted and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment. A convict at Coimbatore, while working on the construction of the new main gate, effected his escape and is still at large. The warder responsible was dealt with departmentally and dismissed. With the connivance of a warder, a convict working in a quarry beyond the jail limits, at Salem, effected his escape. He was arrested by the police a month later, prosecuted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. The warder was prosecuted as well and sentenced to a similar period of imprisonment. Another old offender, undergoing a sentence of 25 years imprisonment, made good his escape from the Salem Central Jail. The escape took place at night and with the connivance of one or more of the warders on duty. The cell door was found closed the next morning without the bolt being passed into the socket, but with lock intact. A false key had, apparently, been used to unlock the cell. The convict climbed the main wall with the aid of a piece of shirting cloth, 12 yards long, which was tied to the bars of a drain in the close prison and thrown over the main wall. The shirting cloth had been brought in from outside and supplied by the warder or warders who assisted in the escape. The convict was recaptured in February this year, after being at large for five months, and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. He accuses the warder on duty as tell-tale officer of having assisted him to escape, but it is impossible, without further evidence, to accept his statement, as he may be attempting to shield others. Departmental action has, however, been taken against this warder, as he was on duty and must have known something about the

escape; and the three sentry warders on duty were dismissed. The convict who effected his escape from the Central Jail, Bellary, was locked up with others, owing to overcrowding, in one of the workshops and attached to a bel chain for additional security. He managed to force open the rivet of his ankle ring, through which the bel chain was passed, and making his way unobserved to the main wall, climbed an electric post near by and by means of the electric wires got on to the main wall and jumped from there to freedom. He was recaptured the same night by the beat constables and brought back to the jail the following morning. He was prosecuted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment. The night rounds officer was dealt with departmentally.

At Vizagapatam, an habitual convict effected his escape from custody by filing one of the bars of his cell door and squeezing himself through the opening, which measured one and half feet by seven inches. He then appears to have gone to the store room near the main gate, which he broke into, and helped himself to tent bamboos and loom-parts wherewith he climbed the main wall. The convict is still at large. As the escape was made possible by the negligence of all the night sentries, they were dismissed from service.

Of the three escapes that took place from the Borstal School, one was from inside the school and two from outside. In the first mentioned case, the inmate was found missing at lock-up time, which is conducted rather late on account of games being indulged in every evening. A search was made throughout the school for the missing boy, and was kept up till a late hour, without success. All the time the boy was up a tree watching the pursuit and biding his time! When everything was quiet he came down from the tree, went to the timber room, removed a few tiles from the roof and selected a scantling about 12 feet long, which he took with him to the main wall, and having climbed to the top of the wall, with the aid of the scantling, he transferred the latter to the other side of the wall and slid down to safety. In doing so the scantling fell down and the noise was heard by the Petty Officer on duty. A search was immediately made, but without success. The inmate is still at large.

The two extramural escapes were effected from the quarantine, during the midday meal parade. The boys took their food quicker than the rest and left the place, saying they were going to resume their work at rope making, and were found missing later. They were recaptured and sentenced to six months and four months rigorous imprisonment respectively. The Petty Officer on duty was dismissed for laxity in supervision.

At Cuddalore, two prisoners escaped, on different occasions from outside the jail, while working in the farm. One was recaptured and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and the other, who was at large at the end of the year 1926, has since been recaptured and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. The warders responsible were punished departmentally. Three convicts escaped from sub-jails, one from Chatrapur, one from Bezwada, and one from Dhārāpuram. Of these, two were recaptured during the year, one remaining at large.

22. During the year 3,114 offences were reported, including 24 dealt with by criminal courts, against 2,980 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of offences largely relates to the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, where habitual offenders are confined. There were changes on the staff during the year and a tightening up of discipline, resulting in a temporary increase in the number of offences and punishments. In an habitual jail it is necessary at all times to exact a high standard of discipline, as once slackness is permitted control becomes difficult. It was found necessary during the year to make changes in the subordinate staff, as some slackness in control was detected and required to be remedied.

Of the number of offences dealt with by superintendents, 1,392 were major and 1,698 minor, as compared with 1,444 and 1,527, respectively, in 1925. Offences relating to work increased from 749 to 830 and those relating to other breaches of discipline from 1,248 to 1,535. Offences relating to prohibited articles, assaults, mutiny, etc., show a decrease from 208 to 44. Of this number 5 relate to sub-jails, 38 to the Alipuram Jail and 1 to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. There were two separate murderous assaults on the Deputy Jailer in the Alipuram Jail during the year. This officer was a Malayalee Hindu, and it was found that racial prejudice was at the bottom of the assaults. He has since been transferred to another jail. Fourteen convicts concerned in the assaults were prosecuted:

2 were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, 6 to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, 3 were acquitted for insufficient evidence, and 3 are awaiting trial in the Sessions Court. The total number of punishments and the ratio per cent of punishments to average strength correspondingly increased from 2,983 and 17·92 in 1925 to 3,110 and 19·28, respectively. All forms of minor punishments, except handcuffing, link fetters and other punishments, show an increase. Fourteen prisoners were awarded penal diet against two in the previous year; 12 of which relate to subsidiary jails. Under major punishments, all forms, except fetters and handcuffing, show a decrease. Among central jails, Salem shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 265, with a percentage of 20·82; Vizagapatam and Alipuram follow with 220 and 65·91 and 215 and 11·52, respectively. Among district jails, Cuddalore records the largest number of punishments, viz., 113, with a percentage of 38·12. Next comes the District Jail, Berhampur, with 94 punishments, all minor, and a ratio of 46·17. The lowest percentage of punishments was recorded at the Central Jail, Cannanore. The great majority of prisoners in custody behaved well and complied with the rules and discipline was generally well maintained in all jails.

Corporal punishment.

23. The following table gives particulars of corporal punishments inflicted during the year:—

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 1926.	30,058	2,394	...	2	...	...	4	6	·02	·25	...	...
	Total for 1925	31,770	2,492	...	1	1	10	3	15	·05	·60	...	...

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

There were six cases in all as against 15 in the previous year, the ratio per cent being ·23 against ·50.

These punishments were restricted to two jails—the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. At Trichinopoly, a convict was awarded 30 stripes for a brutal assault on a warder, who had occasion to rebuke him for turning out short task. The convict struck the warder with an iron bar on the mouth, knocking out three teeth.

At Alipuram, during a quarrel between two Mappilla convicts, two other convicts intervened, armed with crow-bars, to assist one of the assailants. Had it not been for the timely interference of the Deputy Jailer and some of the warders the fracas would have developed into a serious affair. The two convicts who intruded armed with dangerous weapons were awarded 30 and 15 stripes each. On another occasion a convict was awarded 15 stripes for being refractory to the Jailer. He was in fetters at the time for striking a head warder, and would have struck the Jailer had he not been restrained by other convicts. Two other convicts at Alipuram were awarded 30 stripes each for assaulting a warder with an iron bar. This was a case of unprovoked assault over a quarrel with other warders outside the Jail. It will be seen that the cane was reserved for the worst offences and that its use was only resorted to when absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

24. At the beginning of the year 3,249 habituels were in confinement in the central and district jails, and 3,120 were admitted during the year, making a total of 6,369 out of a convict population of 30,744. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 3,399, 3,282, 6,681, and 32,445, respectively. The habituels formed 20·07 of the convict population and were the recipients of 1,182 of the total number of punishments.

Their conduct on the whole was satisfactory, and the scheme of concentrating the really incorrigible element of this class in separate habitual jails continued to work well. As I have repeatedly brought to notice, however, our present system of dealing with the professional and habitual criminal is unscientific and not in the public interest. It is neither deterrent nor reformatory and is certainly not going to reduce professional crime in the country. I therefore once more appeal for a reconsideration of the question of initiating legislation for the preventive detention of incorrigible habitual offenders. I have advocated my views at length in my letter No. G/1032, dated the 30th December 1926, to Government, and it is therefore unnecessary to make a further repetition of these views here. I would merely state that until some definite action is taken in India to deal adequately with recidivism, our prison system will be incomplete and our efforts to reduce serious crime will prove abortive.

25. The elementary teaching of all prisoners under 30 years of age continued during the year, and favourable reports were received from Inspecting Officers of the Educational Department. The need for additional teachers in all central jails is being more and more felt, as the classes are too large and it is impossible for individual attention to be given by one teacher. An assistant teacher was appointed during the year in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and I propose addressing Government to sanction similar appointments in all other central jails. A system of issuing School-Leaving Certificates to prisoners who have undergone instruction and passed the necessary examination is being instituted in all jails, with a view to assisting prisoners to obtain employment on release. Lectures on moral and religious subjects were regularly given by honorary lecturers appointed for the purpose, assisted by senior members of the staff. It will be necessary to grant a small conveyance allowance to religious instructors who live at some distance from the jail, if regular attendance is to be encouraged, and I think it would be to our advantage to meet such conveyance expenses. As far as possible, facilities in the matter of conveyance are afforded to lecturers and instructors who live at a distance, but certain individuals are not prepared to use the jail conveyance. It is so important for religious and moral teaching to go forward in jails that I am anxious to induce regular weekly attendance of instructors for this purpose. The medical staff attached to jails continued to deliver lectures on health and sanitation; and great progress was made during the year in training prisoners in First aid and Ambulance work. As many as 200 prisoners, including Borstal boys, were put through a special ambulance training. Of this number, 84 obtained First Aid Certificates. Selected teams were sent to Ajmer in January, this year, to compete in the All-India St. John Ambulance Competitions, and although none of them gained prizes, all acquitted themselves creditably. The Madras Jail teams were the only teams representing the Jail Department at Ajmer.

The Jail Libraries are all well stocked with books of educative value and every inducement is given to prisoners to make use of the books. As far as possible good lighting is arranged for to enable prisoners to read after lock-up during the interval before they can go to sleep. The extension of electric lighting to all jails is, however, most necessary to enable study and recreation to be indulged in satisfactorily after lock-up, and I trust that the time is not far distant when all jails will be provided with electric lighting.

As regards technical instruction everything possible is done to teach prisoners a trade that will be useful to them on release. Technical Instructors are employed in connection with all jail industries, so that the prisoners are trained under expert supervision.

Several dramatic performances were organized during the year, in certain jails, by the prisoners and benefit performances given in aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Magic lantern exhibitions were given periodically in several of the jails, dealing with subjects of national and educational interest, and were much appreciated.

The jail weekly news sheet, known as "the Howard Journal," is edited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and distributed weekly to all jails. It contains all news relating to topics of general interest and educative value, and keeps the prisoners informed of important happenings in the world, which it is desirable for them to know. Several other provinces are following our example and introducing similar news sheets.

26. I cannot give a correct summary of the year's work, as neither superintendents of jails nor the Society's officers, in certain instances, have been able to provide me with complete information relating to the number of released prisoners assisted during the year, the nature of assistance afforded, etc. This points to bad organization of these particular branch committees, and a lack of method in compiling statistics. No doubt more or less correct information will be forthcoming in the Annual Report of the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, but I am convinced that office organization is at fault, and largely because expenditure on establishment has been discouraged with a view to economy. Every important branch committee should have a properly equipped office and staff for dealing with correspondence, maintaining a record of cash transactions, compiling statistics relating to discharged prisoners assisted and the manner of such assistance, after-care, etc. In addition paid agents are required at all centres where important jails are situated to enable the work of the Society to go forward smoothly and regularly. All this means money, I know, and the time has probably arrived for the Government grant to be increased, to enable the Society to make headway and perfect its organization and manner of working. As I have repeatedly pointed out, Aid on Discharge cannot be regarded as a social service to be left entirely in the hands of non-official workers and philanthropists interested in the reclamation of criminals. It must be recognized as one of the chief means at our disposal of reducing crime; and Government support must always be available for forwarding the work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, when support is found necessary. We cannot go on economizing and neglecting this great work merely for the sake of saving a few hundred rupees each year, and I trust that the Central Committee will realize the necessity of spending its funds in order to reap advantages otherwise unobtainable.

I gather, from the information at my disposal, that of the 13,742 convicted persons who were discharged from prison, after serving sentences during the year under report, close on 1,000 were assisted. This includes 229 Borstal inmates, of the 258 released from the Borstal School during the year, assisted by the Borstal Association. This is a great advance on the previous year's figures and indicates very definite progress, largely, I think, due to the appointment of paid agents in certain centres. The following table gives particulars of the number of released prisoners assisted and the number of probation officers appointed in each centre during the year as compared with the previous year.

Statement showing the number of prisoners assisted and the number of Probation Officers appointed in each centre of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society during 1926.

Centre.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of Probation Officers appointed.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
<i>Central Society, Madras*</i>	164	114	8	10
<i>District Societies.</i>				
Rajahmundry	20	192	6	7
Vellore	47	149	25	30
Trichinopoly	4	9	414	41
Coimbatore	25	48†	17	14
Cannanore	7	72	10	43
Salem	6	13	18	13
Bellary and Alipuram	35	21	18	75
Vizagapatam	4	..	4	..
Cuddalore	..	90	27	90
Tanjore	25	229	47	229
Palamecottah	1	..	..	..
Madura	10	13	13	30
Berhampur	3	5	18	5
Total ...	351	955	625	587

* 384 members of Mappilla families en route to the Andamans were given shelter and assistance.

† Including 1 woman.

I have not included the Cuddapah, Saidapet, Nellore and Chittoor centres, as no statistics are available. It will be seen that particularly good work was done by the Central Society in Madras and by the branch societies at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Cannanore, Coimbatore and Cuddalore. The Borstal Association at Tanjore also did exceptionally good work, and Dr. V. P. Venkatakrishna Nayudu Garu, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, is deserving of special commendation for the keen interest taken by him in all that concerns the school, and in the after-care of released boys in particular. Paid agents are now employed at Madras, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Bellary, Madura and Tanjore; and I hope the remaining district branches associated with the larger jails will follow suit and employ agents shortly, as it is impossible otherwise to cope with the work adequately. (The appointment of Probation Officers was only really seriously attempted at Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Cannanore, Vellore and Cuddalore. The system employed at Trichinopoly of appointing selected Probation Officers in every taluk of the district is sound and should be followed in other districts. It is only in this way that the probation system can be successfully carried out in an extensive country like India.

The District Committees remain the same in number as in the previous year, viz., 17; but additional branch committees were formed at Melur in the Madura District, and Attur, Namakkal and Rasipur in the Salem District during the year. The branch committees at Kurnool and Chittoor resumed active work during the year. I regret to have to bring to notice that there was next to no work done by the District Committees at Vizagapatam, Palamcottah and Nellore. It seems necessary for these committees to be instilled with new life and for enthusiastic secretaries to be appointed. The Central Society must exert its influence and insist upon each District Society carrying out its duties satisfactorily, otherwise the efficient organization we desire throughout the Presidency for assisting to re-establish deserving ex-prisoners becomes faulty in sections, and thereby reacts unfavourably on the work of the Society as a whole. Here again Government can assist the Society by bringing pressure to bear on district officials and impressing them with the necessity of regarding the smooth functioning of Aid on Discharge in their respective districts as part of their duties.

I am glad to be able to record that real progress was made during the year in regard to establishing "Homes" for temporarily accommodating ex-prisoners seeking the aid of the Society while awaiting employment. Until recently the "Home" in Madras was the only one of its kind; but Bellary has now been provided with a suitable building, subscribed for by various local gentlemen interested in befriending prisoners who desire to make good; and generous donors have come forward elsewhere with the wherewithal to build similar "Homes" at Coimbatore, Vellore and Salem, and these buildings are shortly to be erected. I am confident that in the course of time each district will have a Home of its own. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, Provincial Visitor and Joint Honorary Secretary of the Central Society, in spite of the pressure of his many other duties, continued to give most valuable help in forwarding the work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and was chiefly instrumental in obtaining donations for the Discharged Prisoners' Homes already alluded to. As Provincial Visitor he paid visits to various centres during the year, and by his advice and enthusiasm succeeded in advancing the cause of Aid on Discharge. The Society is deeply in his debt, as also of Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, who was most helpful in attending to the office control of the Society's affairs.

Among other officers of the Society who did specially good work during the year I would like to mention the names of Mr. Krishnama Chetti, Mr. Nayanar, Mr. Govinda Panikkar and Mr. Rama Rao. Mr. Krishnama Chetti, I am glad to say, received well-deserved recognition recently by being given the title of Rao Sahib. Thanks are due to all those who came forward with handsome donations to assist the Society in its campaign against crime; to employers of labour who found employment for so many of the Society's proteges; and to the select body of willing workers on the various committees who did so much to advance the cause of Aid on Discharge. When I think of the pessimism with which the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was brought into being six years ago,

and review the work that has been done since, each year showing greater progress and a greater sympathy and understanding on the part of the general public in the aims and objects of the Society I cannot but feel gratified at the success that has been achieved. A great deal yet remains to be done in perfecting our methods and organization, but I am confident that this is only a question of time, as I am satisfied that the citizens of Madras realize their responsibilities and are determined to make Aid on Discharge as efficient in the Presidency as it is in other progressive countries.

27. Fetters were imposed as a punishment on 640 prisoners against 600 in the previous year. The number of prisoners fettered for purposes of safe custody fell from 46 to 30. It is worth mentioning that the use of fetters for safe custody was only resorted to in the Alipuram Jail, where it was found necessary to fether certain unruly Mappilla prisoners who were taking up a defiant attitude in connexion with the assaults on warders, already alluded to. The lack of cellular accommodation in the Mappilla Jail necessitates recourse to other means of restraint, and fetters are an excellent corrective to defiance. In all ordinary jails, the fettering of prisoners for safe custody is no longer practised.

28. A daily average of 1,142.68 males and 13.56 females were employed during the year as Prison Officers, the ratio per cent being 7.64 and 6.78, respectively. The proportion of convicts employed as officers slightly exceeded the 10 per cent limit, in the case of males, in the District Jail, Madura, and, in the case of females, at Rajahmundry and the Penitentiary, Madras, but taking the total jail population into account, the ratio did not exceed the average.

The scheme of employing selected habitual convicts as night watchmen in habitual association wards continued to work satisfactorily. There was a reduction in the number of punishments awarded to convict officers when compared with the previous year's figure, viz., 309 against 366. The consensus of opinion of Jail officers in this Presidency is in favour of the convict officer system; and it undoubtedly proves economical to the administration. If paid warders were employed in lieu of convict officers the additional cost to the administration would be approximately 2½ lakhs per annum. Provided Superintendents make a careful selection of prisoners for promotion to convict officer's rank, and confine such selection as far as possible to the Star Class, there is no reason why the system should not continue to work satisfactorily.

29. The number of convicts released under the remission rules increased from 5,311 to 5,540, chiefly due to the grant of remission to a large number of convicts serving sentences of six months to one year released during the year. No convict entitled to the privileges of the remission system failed to earn remission. The maximum remission earned was 945 days, by a convict at Vellore, and the maximum gratuity, viz. Rs. 66-7-0, was awarded to a convict released from the Central Jail, Cannanore. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 8,105 convicts as against 8,181 in 1925. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was granted to 752 convicts against 1,236 in the previous year. Only five convicts preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work, and the total amount earned by them was Rs. 19-5-0.

At present the recidivist class earn remission in common with other prisoners, but, as I pointed out in my last Administration Report, it seems absurd that this privilege should be extended to incorrigible criminals whose period of custody is all too short as it is. No doubt this question will receive consideration when the treatment of recidivism is seriously tackled by the Government of India. Remission, it is true, is given largely as an incentive to good behaviour and industry, but recidivists can always be given some other concession to compensate for its loss.

30. Advisory Boards to consider the conditional release of prisoners under G.O. No. 667, Law (General), dated 26th February 1923, were held on 22 occasions during the year in different jails.

The scheme continues to work satisfactorily and has been the means of improving the conduct of prisoners and discipline generally. This system of conditional release is confined to Casual offenders; Habituals, Mappilla Rebellion prisoners and Borstal inmates being excluded. In all 428 cases were considered, of which number 164 were recommended to Government for release. The Government sanctioned the release of 144, but two of this number had already been released under the remission rules prior to receipt of orders. Twenty of the cases recommended by the Board were considered unsuitable for conditional release.

Four convicts whose cases were pending orders of Government on 31st December 1925, were also released during the year; thus the total number released under the scheme was 146 against 117 in 1925. In the case of adolescents at the Borstal School, release on licence is in force. Under this system 28 inmates were released during the year.

31. The different scales of diet shown in Statement No. VIII were adhered to during the year in all jails, except Alipuram, where the Mappilla prisoners were given a meat ration twice weekly in lieu of a proportion of dhal. Several prisoners in different jails were, of course, given special diet on medical recommendation. Prisoners from other Provinces, undergoing custody in Madras Jails, were given the diet scales prescribed in their respective Provinces.

Statement No. VIII—
Diet scales.

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

32. The total expenditure during the year under review, excluding the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 27,52,083-12-6, or Rs. 3,879-4-4 less than that noted by the Accountant-General in the Chief Controlling Officer's return of expenditure. The difference is principally due to the adjustment by the Accountant-General of certain items of expenditure relating to the year 1925 in his accounts for March, Final, 1926, particulars of which have been communicated to that officer. Excluding the expenditure relating to the certified schools, for which a separate report will be submitted to Government, the charges relating to jails and sub-jails amounted to Rs. 26,88,077-10-11 as against Rs. 29,28,467-8-4 in the year 1925. The reduction by close on 2½ lakhs, although largely due to the fall in the prison population during the year, has also to some extent been brought about by the strict financial control exercised. The decrease in expenditure is noticeable under all heads except General Supervision, Clothing and Bedding, Travelling allowance, Petty Construction and Repairs and Charges on account of State prisoners detained under the Mappilla Outrages Act and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act. The total of Statement No. IX is less than the total expenditure by Rs. 5,10,616 due to the exclusion of Manufactory charges, Charges on account of General Supervision, Petty Construction and Repairs, Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers, expenditure on account of State prisoners referred to above and three other minor items. A sum of Rs. 13,963, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable stores, etc., has been deducted, while a sum of Rs. 1,598, being the cost of stationery, has been added, as required by the Standing Orders of the Government of India. The net result is the sum of Rs. 21,77,462, as against Rs. 23,19,833 in the previous year, exhibited in Statement No. IX.

33. The total cost declined from Rs. 6,88,953 to Rs. 6,75,331 while the cost per head slightly increased from Rs. 35-9-2 to Rs. 35-10-7. The decrease in the expenditure is mainly due to the lower salary drawn by acting incumbents, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., and Major A. C. Anderson, I.M.S., on leave out of India and Major F. A. Barker, I.M.S., who went on deputation to the Central Provinces as Officiating Inspector-General of Prisons. The low expenditure is also, to a certain degree, attributable to a smaller number of temporary warders entertained. The increase in the cost per head is in consequence of

Establishment.

the smaller prison population dealt with. Barring the Civil Jail, Madras, which has always been an expensive institution, the Penitentiary, Madras, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 65-10-2, due to the employment of European warders and to the award of house-rent and compensatory allowances to the subordinate staff. Vizagapatam comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 64-3-2, due to a smaller population dealt with, as also to the internal and external guarding being done by paid warders. The high cost per head at Rajahmundry is partly due to the additional warder guard employed, consequent on the withdrawal of the Police Reserve during the latter part of the year, and partly to the smaller prison population dealt with. The Central Jail, Salem, also shows a high cost per head, viz., Rs. 42-15-3, owing to the large warder force employed to control the incorrigible habituals incarcerated in that jail. Among district jails, Berhampur, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 62-11-10, owing to the small prison population dealt with. Cuddalore comes next, with a cost per head of Rs. 60-9-5, due to the employment of a compounder and extra warder guards for dealing with the mental defectives incarcerated there. The high cost at the Borstal School, Tanjore, is due to the special training staff and establishment employed for giving instruction to the inmates. The Alipuram Jail exhibits the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 24-1-2, by reason of the large prison population dealt with.

34. The total expenditure under dietary charges and the cost per head have gone down from Rs. 11,19,507 and Rs. 59-9-11 to Rs. 10,55,832 and Rs. 58-2-2, respectively. The decrease is mainly attributable to the reduced prison population and to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles. The Alipuram Jail shows the highest cost per head, which is due to the exclusive use of rice in that jail and also to the issue of free rations to the warder force, amounting to Rs. 21,200. My proposal to abolish the issue of free rations to the warder staff in this jail is before Government, and orders are awaited. Salem comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 58-14-4, owing to the less favourable rates at which ration articles were obtained, when compared with other jails, and to the large number of prisoners on rice diet. The same reasons hold good for the increased cost per head in the Trichinopoly Central Jail. At the Central Jail, Cannanore, the cost per head was high, viz., Rs. 57-8-7, as all the prisoners confined there are rice-eaters. The Penitentiary, Madras, also shows a high cost per head, owing to a large proportion of prisoners being on rice diet and to the catering for European prisoners being expensive. Among district jails, the cost per head at the Borstal School, viz., Rs. 56-14-9, is due to the issue of rice to the entire population. Bellary, among central jails, and Cuddalore, among district jails, dieted their prisoners most economically, viz., at Rs. 40-14-8 and Rs. 33, respectively. According to statement F, which takes into account the opening and closing balances of ration articles in hand, the cheaply fed jails are Bellary among central jails and Berhampur among district jails. Alipuram shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 63-4-6, followed by the Penitentiary, with a cost per head of Rs. 60-3-2, Cannanore Rs. 58-8-3, Tanjore Rs. 58-6-0 and Salem Rs. 56-1-0. The reasons for the high cost have already been explained above. The high cost at Palamcottah is due to the unfavourable rates at which ration articles were purchased, and also to the fact that the Mappilla adolescents confined there are all rice-eaters.

It is pleasing to note that the amount expended on the purchase of vegetables and condiments during the year was very much less than the previous year, viz., Rs. 31,258 as against Rs. 39,310. The amounts spent in 1923 and 1924 were Rs. 57,634 and Rs. 51,613, respectively. It will be seen from these figures that, even granting the reduction in population, great strides have been made in developing jail gardens and increasing the supply of vegetables, etc., with a view to curtailing outside purchase. I am hoping to show even greater improvement in this respect in future and all jail officers are alive to the need of making their jails self-supporting in regard to vegetables.

35. It is no small consolation to see that there has been a decline in the total charges under this head, viz., from Rs. 97,872, in the previous year to Rs. 77,171 partly as a result of close scrutiny of medical indents in my office, and partly to the smaller number of admissions into hospital as compared with 1925. The decline in the cost per head from Rs. 5-0-10 to Rs. 4-1-2 is due to the smaller expenditure during the year.

Hospital charges.

Bellary, the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Berhampur and Trichinopoly show a rate per head above the average. At Bellary, the increase is, as usual, due to the increased expenditure incurred on account of the large number of Tubercular patients under treatment. The increase at the Penitentiary was chiefly due to the adjustment during the year of the value of medicines and clothing supplied to the jail in the previous year, and to the cost of extra rations issued to bowel gang convicts during the Dysentery epidemic. The adjustment during the current year of the value of medicine supplied in 1925 accounts for the increase in the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore jails. The increase at the Trichinopoly Jail is reported to be due to a heavier consumption of milk in the Tubercular wards. The issue of extras such as milk, mutton, rice, etc., on medical recommendation to mental defectives and prisoners out of hospital contribute to the increase in the Cuddalore Jail. The high cost per head at Berhampur is due to a larger indent for drugs and equipment on the medical stores.

36. The total cost and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 1,01,566 and Rs. 5-6-6 to Rs. 1,13,731 and Rs. 6-4-2. The increase is apparently due to labour and profit being charged, under recent orders of Government, for supplies to jails; to the periodical renewal of clothing as required by the rules; and to the enhanced cost of convict cumbles from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-7-0. Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Alipuram, Palamcottah, Cuddalore and Vellore show a cost per head above the average, which is presumably due to one or other of the above causes. The increase in other jails is also due to the same reasons.

37. The charges under this head dropped from Rs. 66,303 to Rs. 58,474, as also the cost per head from Rs. 3-6-9 to Rs. 3-1-5. Vellore, the Penitentiary and Alipuram jails are largely responsible for bringing about this decline, which is chiefly noticeable in respect of "Charges for conservancy, etc.," and "water-supply." The Civil Jail, Madras, as usual, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 52-9-5, due to the payment of municipal water-tax. For the same reason, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, show a high cost per head.

38. There has been a decrease in the total expenditure due to a smaller number of releases effected and the low expenditure incurred in transfers effected to the Andamans. Rajahmundry, among central jails, shows a high cost per head, viz., Rs. 4-2-3, followed by Bellary and Vellore, due to the long distances the released prisoners had to travel. Berhampur, as usual, among district jails, represents the highest cost per head, owing to a smaller prison population dealt with.

39. The expenditure and the cost per head fell from Rs. 1,00,521 and Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 85,918 and Rs. 4-8-7, respectively. The decline is chiefly noticeable under the minor head "Uniform and accoutrements of warders," due to the smaller expenditure incurred in the Alipuram and other jails. The low expenditure under the sub-head, "Other Miscellaneous Charges," is due to general economy exercised in the matter of Railway freight on miscellaneous articles and purchase of sundry articles. The expenditure under the sub-head, "Money payments and rewards for recaptures and services," increased from Rs. 9,846 to Rs. 10,506, due to gratuity paid to a larger number of prisoners released under the remission system. The high cost per head at the Borstal School and the Penitentiary is due to electric lighting charges. The increase in individual jails such as Cuddalore, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Berhampur and Rajahmundry is due to the average being struck on a small prison population.

40. The expenditure under this head, advanced from Rs. 10,879 to Rs. 11,128 and the cost per head from Re. 0-9-0 to Re. 0-9-5. This is a varying item and dependent upon transfers necessitated by the exigencies of the service. The increased cost in respect of the Vizagapatam and Berhampur jails is due to a larger number of transfers effected.

41. The decline under this head, from Rs. 58,987 in the previous year to Rs. 39,163, is largely due to no rent having been paid for the Alipuram Jail buildings, the buildings having been purchased outright from the Military authorities in the previous year. The cost per head was reduced from Rs. 3-0-9 to Rs. 2-1-1. The payment of municipal taxes at Madras,

Bellary, Madura, Vizagapatam and Berhampur accounts for the high cost per head in those jails. The low cost at the Civil Jail, Madras, is due to the non-payment of municipal taxes during the year.

42. These have declined from Rs. 26,908 and Rs. 1-6-3 per head in 1925 to Rs. 20,976 and Rs. 1-1-9 in the year under review, as a result of strict economy exercised in the issue of cooking, feeding and drinking utensils. Among central jails, Vizagapatam records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 2-11-0, due to the renewal of cooking pots and the purchase of two new weighing machines and a pair of bulls. Next comes Rajahmundry, with a rate of Rs. 2-2-5, owing to the purchase of a water elevator. Among district jails, Berhampur exhibits the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 2-13-4 due to the purchase of urinals, locks, buckets, Petromax lamps and rice moulds.

The dairies established in the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Vizagapatam have worked satisfactorily. Milk to the value of Rs. 4,503 was supplied to sick prisoners in hospital and surplus milk to the value of Rs. 1,824 sold to the public. Since the re-establishment of dairies in jails the quality of milk supplied to the sick in hospital has greatly improved, plenty of manure is available for garden use and medical officers have the satisfaction of feeling that milk of guaranteed quality is always available for hospital purposes. These dairies, if properly managed, can always be worked at a profit, provided they are not too unwieldy. The Vellore Jail dairy farm has been instrumental in supplying other jails with their requirements in well-bred cow calves and draught bulls.

43. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails fell from Rs. 3,53,979 to Rs. 3,36,613, but the cost per head increased from Rs. 120-9-5 to Rs. 126-5-2, owing to a smaller prison population dealt with. With the exception of "Establishment and Hospital charges," "Moving prisoners," and "Travelling allowance and contingencies," a reduction is noticeable under all other heads of account. The increase under Establishment charges is due to general revision of the scale of pay of sub-jail warders. The increase under hospital charges against Vizagapatam District is due to the cost of medicines supplied to the Sub-jail, Koraput, in 1925, having been adjusted in 1926. The rise in expenditure under "Travelling Allowance" is due to transfers effected on public grounds; and that under "Contingencies" to the payment of arrears of taxes during the year. The cost of maintenance per head varies from Rs. 92-4-5 in the Anantapur District to Rs. 170-14-8 in the Ganjam District. Among the special sub-jails, Nellore shows the lowest cost per head, followed by Koraput. The other jails show a higher cost per head on account of large outlay on Establishment.

44. The total charges and the cost per head declined from Rs. 23,19,833 and Rs. 118-12-5 in 1925 to Rs. 21,77,462 and Rs. 114-15-8 in the year under review. The reasons for the decrease have been given under the several detailed heads of account.

45. Consequent on the fall in the daily average population, the average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days declined from 16,343.95 to 15,933.85. Those sick show a decrease, while the number "Convalescent and infirm," and "Unemployed for other reasons," show an increase—the increase being chiefly noticeable against the Alipuram and Trichinopoly jails, where a large number of decrepit Mappillas and Tubercular patients are confined. The number of convicts employed as prison officers remained nearly the same as in the previous year, but those employed as prison servants increased from 1,412 to 1,465. An average of 1,616 convicts were daily employed in gardening against 1,664 in the preceding year, but the value of garden produce increased from Rs. 42,049-5-8 to Rs. 50,879-7-9. There is a tangible reduction in the number employed in preparing articles for jail use, viz., from 3,563.33 in 1925 to Rs. 2,164.09, which is chiefly noticeable against the Alipuram Jail, the difference in number having been otherwise employed under Manufactures. Consequently, the number under Manufactures increased from 5,956.81 to 7,155.67. The number employed under all other heads shows a decrease, except under hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, etc. Consequent on the increase in the number of convicts

employed on Manufactures, the ratio per cent under this head increased from 36.45 to 44.91. The value, however, of articles manufactured fell from Rs. 10,11,168 to Rs. 7,82,500, the reasons for which are given in paragraph 48 *infra*. Among individual jails the largest percentage of convicts was employed on manufactures in the Penitentiary, followed by Cannanore, Alipuram, Coimbatore and Tanjore. Salem, among central jails, employed the smallest percentage, viz., 27.07, which is less by 3.62 than the previous year's figure.

46. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General the total receipts, excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 7,88,536-3-8, which is Rs. 656-14-1 in excess of the figures recorded in the books of this office, viz., Rs. 7,87,879-5-7. This difference is due to certain adjustments, particulars of which have been duly pointed out to that officer. The following sums, viz., Rs. 4,546-14-0, representing the amount relating to the Public Works Department and written back by the Accountant-General; Rs. 1,674-8-8 being the recovery of "Transportation and Jail charges from other Governments and Indian States;" Rs. 963-13-0 and — Rs. 257-8-0 representing rents and refunds, respectively; Rs. 3,260-12-2 representing the amount relating to the Certified schools; and Rs. 11,930-7-8, originally credited under "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts" as also Rs. 2,032-10-0 representing Service payments now adjusted under the relative heads, have been excluded, and a sum of Rs. 5,569-0-11, being the value of convict labour employed at the Jail Presses at Vellore, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Cannanore, during the three months (January to March 1926) added, resulting in the sum of Rs. 7,69,296-13-0 exhibited in column 8 of the statement. These amounts added to Rs. 2,049-14-0, cash on hand at the close of the year, give a total of Rs. 7,71,346-11-0, as against Rs. 8,89,325-13-0 of the previous year. Including a sum of Rs. 2,220-8-0 in cash, which remained in hand at the opening of the year, a sum of Rs. 3,47,439-5-0 was drawn from the treasury. The excess of the receipts over the expenditure is Rs. 4,21,686-14-0, which figure represents the cash earnings during 1926, as against Rs. 4,23,172-1-0, the cash earnings of the previous year. As, during the year, 10 per cent profit was charged on intra-departmental supplies, one would naturally have expected the cash earnings to be higher than the previous year, when no such profit was charged; and so they would have been, had the consuming departments of Government patronized the Jail Department better during the year. The orders received showed, as a whole, a distinct falling off in comparison with the previous year's orders, equal to the value of Rs. 1,60,638, as the statement appended below will demonstrate.

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments.

Public Departments.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	1,41,349	3,23,501	1,85,936
Forest Department	14,653	14,413	25,431
Stationery Department	15,367	82,871	69,720
Postal, etc., and Military Departments	44,743	36,213	35,479
Medical Department	1,23,879	1,17,161	1,01,955
Total ...	3,39,391	5,79,159	4,18,521

I am not complaining, as I realize that the placing of orders is dependent upon requirements; I merely desire to point out that we could have undertaken more work and increased our cash earnings, had the work been available. My proposal to allow officers of Government to deal with the jail at concession rates will, if ratified by Government, open up a legitimate field for the marketing of jail-made goods. There is still a tendency on the part of heads of departments and offices to postpone placing their orders till the eleventh hour with the result that our factories are kept idle during the early part of the financial year

and hustled towards the end of the year in the endeavour to meet impossible demands within a ridiculously short time-limit. Jails have, repeatedly, to refuse such orders as compliance is hopelessly impossible and guarantee of delivery before the close of the financial year cannot be given. If heads of departments would work out their requirements early in the year and place their orders early, giving a reasonable time for execution, it would be not only to their own advantage but to the advantage of the Jail Department and Government. I consider that orders to this effect should issue, and that responsibility should be fixed for compliance therewith.

Reports received from heads of departments and individual officers who entered into contracts or placed orders with my department during the year under review go to show that our supplies have been certified to be satisfactory, except in two instances. The Superintendent, Government Press, was dissatisfied with the aloe packing-rope supplied to him by the Alipuram Jail, stating that some of the ropes were too thin and flimsy for the purpose for which they were required. Action was taken to remedy the defects pointed out. In the second instance, the carpets supplied by the Superintendent, Borstal School, Tanjore, were reported by the Superintendent of Police, Tinnevely, to be poor in quality. Exactly similar carpets were supplied by the Borstal School to the Police force elsewhere and to other Government departments, all of whom expressed their satisfaction with the supplies made. Further, the carpets complained of were according to the sample approved of by the Inspector-General of Police, and I presume the responsibility of the department ceases if supplies are according to accepted specification. In the circumstances, I do not regard the complaint of the Superintendent of Police concerned legitimate.

The Coimbatore Central Jail, as usual, records the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 2,06,098-15-0, which is less than the previous year by Rs. 9,734-3-0. Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Vellore and the Penitentiary follow in order. The earnings in the sub-jails show a considerable improvement, viz., Rs. 6,026-8-0 against Rs. 2,668-6-0 in the previous year. The increase is, in the main, due to credit allowed on Public Works Department bills which were outstanding in 1925 on account of the convict labour utilized in connexion with the drainage scheme at Koraput. As compared with the cash earnings of the previous year, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Alipuram, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Madura have done very well. Taking into consideration the average earnings calculated on the average number sentenced to labour, Coimbatore tops the list, and is followed by the District jails, Madura and Palamcottah, the Penitentiary, and the Central Jail, Cannanore. In respect of the average earnings calculated on the average number employed on jail manufactures, Coimbatore, among central jails, and Cuddalore, among district jails, stand foremost. Madura and Palamcottah have also shown up well.

47. This statement exhibits in detail the assets of the manufactory department, taking into account the opening and the closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant and the like. The net assets for 1926 are Rs. 3,56,311-12-0, against Rs. 2,71,911-7-0 in the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 84,400, which is very creditable. As compared with the results of the previous year, all the jails except Vellore, the Penitentiary, Madras and Berhampur have shown improvement. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, as usual, shows the largest assets, viz., Rs. 1,43,261 against Rs. 1,16,443 in the previous year, which is very satisfactory. Next comes Trichinopoly, with Rs. 31,089, as compared with Rs. 19,095 in 1925—the highest assets ever recorded by this jail—and chiefly due to the fact that the entire contract for gingelly oil required by the Indian Refreshment Rooms under the South Indian Railway had been captured during the year. The receipts of this jail are likely to go up further when the rice-hulling machine recently sanctioned by Government, is installed. As compared with the previous year's results, the Salem Jail, which exhibited a minus cash earning in 1925 has shown up well with a net asset of Rs. 16,343-4-0. Bellary slightly improved its net assets, as compared with the previous year. Once the wool spinning plant recently installed is brought into regular use, the manufactory assets of this jail should show a marked improvement. Among district jails, the Borstal School stands foremost with Rs. 10,622-15-0 to its credit, closely followed by Madura with Rs. 9,479-15-0. Palamcottah comes third with Rs. 6,626-1-0.

48. The total value of articles manufactured in jails declined from Rs. 10,11,168-2-6 in the previous year, to Rs. 7,82,499-15-1 while the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures advanced from 37.36 to 46.30. The decline in the value of manufactured articles is due to a reduction in the price of raw materials and to the employment of convicts on less remunerative labour.

49. The value of intra-departmental supplies during the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,564-0-1 against Rs. 2,47,837-10-0 in the preceding year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables and other garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 45,361-6-8 and Rs. 5,518-1-1, respectively, or in the aggregate Rs. 50,879-7-9 against Rs. 42,049-5-8 in 1925. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 6,209 as compared with Rs. 6,649 in the previous year.

VITAL STATEMENTS XIV TO XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B.

50. The following table gives particulars of the sick and mortality rates for the year 1926 and the four preceding years:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1922	24,347.53	742.70	30.44	34	1,193	1,230	1.39	49.02	50.41
1923	22,212.95	383.61	17.24	...	368	368	...	16.54	16.54
1924	20,959.96	309.27	14.76	1	249	250	.05	11.88	11.93
1925	19,577.15	289.70	14.80	2	243	245	.10	12.41	12.51
1926	18,938.04	266.56	14.08	2	215	217	.11	11.35	11.46

In comparison with 1925, the figures of sickness and mortality show a very marked improvement. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, the daily average sick, and the number of deaths decreased from 5,856, 289.70 and 245 in 1925 to 5,552, 266.56 and 217, respectively, in the year under report.

The death rate per mille of average strength shows a decrease, viz., from 12.51 to 11.46. There were 190 deaths among convicts, 23 among undertrials and 4 among Civil and State prisoners, as compared with 221, 16, and 8, respectively, in 1925. Of the 217 deaths, 57 are attributable to Mappilla Rebellion prisoners.

There were two deaths from Cholera; one in the District Jail, Madura, and the other in the sub-jail at Pattukkottai in the Tanjore District. It is gratifying to know that the disease did not find its way into other jails, many of which were in areas where the disease was prevalent in epidemic form.

Of the 217 deaths that occurred during the year, 44 occurred at Alipuram, 23 at Rajahmundry, 20 at Salem, 19 at Trichinopoly, 18 at Coimbatore, 14 at Vellore, 10 each at Madras and Vizagapatam, 8 at Cannanore and 6 at Bellary. The District Jail, Cuddalore, returned 12 deaths, while Palamcottah and Madura contributed two each. The Borstal School, Tanjore, the District Jail, Berhampur, and the Civil Jail, Madras, returned a clean mortality sheet. Sub-jails contributed 29 deaths against 21 in the previous year. There were no cases of accidental deaths during the year. One case of suicide by poisoning took place in the sub-jail at Ambasamudram in the Tinnevely District. The prisoner, immediately after conviction in Court, swallowed irritant poison, which he had secreted on his person, and succumbed in spite of medical treatment. Eleven deaths occurred out of hospital; four at Rajahmundry, two at Salem and one each at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary and Madura.

Three of the 4 prisoners who died out of hospital in Rajahmundry succumbed to Heat stroke during May and June when the temperature was unusually high. The fourth case was due to sudden Syncope, in a prisoner in the invalid gang, who had been ailing since admission to the jail a few weeks previous. Of the two deaths at Salem, one was an old man over 60 who died of Cerebral Haemorrhage and the other an old leper of 61 who succumbed to Heart failure following exhaustion from

his disease. The case at Vellore was one of Mitral disease, and sudden failure of the heart's action resulting therefrom. At Trichinopoly, the convict concerned had been in hospital for sometime under treatment for dilatation of the stomach. He improved and put on weight and was in due course discharged. Some days later he took suddenly ill with epigastric pain and vomiting of blood, and died shortly after, while under detention in hospital. The post mortem revealed a perforated gastric ulcer and peritonitis. At Coimbatore, the convict died in the Civil Hospital, to which he had been transferred for treatment of Intestinal obstruction. The case, for statistical purposes, is regarded as a death out of hospital. At Bellary, the convict, who had been in the invalid gang since admission to the jail, suddenly fell back dead after drinking water; death being due to acute dilatation of the heart the result of Mitral disease. The prisoner at Madura, an undertrial, died suddenly of Cardiac failure.

51. As compared with 1925, the death rate in central and district jails shows a noticeable decline, viz., from 14.03 and 8.51 to 12.03 and 8.16, respectively; while in the sub-jails it increased, from 7.47 to 10.88.

52. Among central jails, the highest death rate recorded during the year was 24.31 per mille, at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, as against 9.70 in 1925. There were 23 deaths in all, including four out of hospital and two debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, as against ten in the previous year. Ten were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, three to Heat stroke, two to Dysentery, two to Syphilis, two to Beri-beri, one to Valvular disease of the Heart and the remaining three to other diseases. The percentage of convicts admitted in bad health was 14.39, compared with 5.05 in 1925. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was largely responsible for the high death rate in this jail, which cannot be attributed to jail conditions. It was unfortunate too, that as a result of the excessive heat, three prisoners succumbed to its effect out of hospital.

53. This jail had the next highest death rate, viz., 17.24 per mille, as against 13.03 in 1925. There were ten deaths against eight in the previous year. Five died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, three of Dysentery, one of Pueris and one of Broncho-Pneumonia.

54. There were 20 deaths in this jail against 17 in the previous year, and the death rate increased from 12.61 to 14.30. Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused eight deaths, Enteritis two, Syncope two, and Valvular disease of the Heart one. The remaining seven deaths were due to other causes such as Pneumonia, Leprosy, etc.

55. The Trichinopoly Central Jail comes next with a death rate of 12.86, as compared with 18.26 in the year previous, which is a decided improvement. The number of deaths returned by this Jail is 19 against 31 in 1925. Three were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, three to Chronic Nephritis, two to Cirrhosis of Liver, one to Dysentery, one to Syphilis, one to Colitis and the remaining to various other causes.

56. As compared with 1925, the daily average number of sick and the ratio per mille of deaths increased from 6.27 and 9 to 12.24 and 18, respectively. Of the 18 deaths among convicts, five were admitted in bad health, five in indifferent health, and eight in good health. One died of intestinal obstruction in the Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore, where the prisoner had been removed for treatment, six died of Pneumonia, three of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one of Enteric fever, one of Pueris and the remaining deaths were due to other ordinary diseases.

57. The health of this Jail showed a marked improvement during the year under report. There were 44 deaths as against 95 in 1925, and the death rate fell from 22.87 to 10.92 per mille. The year opened with 58 sick and closed with 48 only. An examination of the latter figure shows that it includes 13 Tubercular cases and 11 Chronic nervous cases; so 50 per cent of the sick are more or less permanent residents of the hospital. Of the 44 deaths, 26 were old men over 55 years of age. Dysentery claimed 20, Pulmonary Tuberculosis nine, Senile Debility and Fatty degeneration of the heart three each, Pneumonia two and other various causes the remainder.

Dr. Lopez and his staff are to be congratulated on these good results, which have been brought about by assiduous care and scientific management.

58. Among Central jails, Cannanore records the lowest death rate during the year, viz., 6.86—a further decrease on the previous year's rate of 8.16. There were 8 deaths in all, two of which were debited by the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on account of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; one death was due to Dysentery, 1 to Pneumonia and the remaining to other causes. The number of admissions to hospital fell from 233 in the previous year to 69, which goes to show the healthy state of the jail. Next comes the Central Jail, Bellary, with a death rate of 7.75, as compared with 10.71 in 1925. The number of deaths, however, is the lowest among central jails, viz., 6, including 1 out of hospital. Two died of Tuberculosis, 1 of Valvular disease of the Heart, 1 of Senile Debility and the remaining two of other causes. At the Central Jail, Vellore, there were 14 deaths, including 3 civil debtors. Four deaths resulting from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and 1 from the Central Jail, Bellary. Of the 9 deaths which actually occurred in the jail, 2 were due to Pneumonia, 2 to Acute Nephritis, 1 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 to Dysentery, 1 to Valvular disease of the Heart and 1 to Chronic Nephritis. The death rate and the number of deaths at the Penitentiary, Madras, rose from 7.71 and 7 to 10.71 and 10, respectively. Of the 10 prisoners who died, 1 undertrial and 1 convict were admitted in a very bad state of health and 4 convicts in indifferent health. Had it not been for this, the Penitentiary would have returned the lowest death rate. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for 3 deaths, Pneumonia 2, Valvular disease of the Heart 1 and various other diseases 4.

59. Among district jails, Cuddalore has recorded the largest number of deaths and the highest rate of mortality, viz., 12 and 35.19, respectively. This jail is the special jail set apart for the custody of mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics. Over 22 per cent of the prisoners are unfit for hard labour in consequence, and the vital statistics must necessarily be adversely affected by the unhealthy nature of the inmates. Of the 12 deaths, 3 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 to Colitis and the remaining to various other causes. The District Jails, Palamcottah and Madura, have recorded 2 deaths each. Of the 2 deaths at Palamcottah, 1 died of Valvular disease of the Heart and the other of Tubercular Peritonitis. At Madura, 1 died of Cholera and the other, an undertrial, of Cardiac failure, out of hospital. The Borstal School, Tanjore, and the District Jail, Berhampur, have returned clean mortality sheets.

60. The number of deaths and the death rate per mille have slightly increased, viz., from 21 and 7.47 to 29 and 10.88, respectively. Of the 29 deaths, 9 occurred among convicts and 20 among undertrials. One undertrial prisoner died of Cholera in the Tanjore District. Of the remaining 28 deaths, 3 were due to Dysentery, 3 to Beri-beri, 3 to Injury, 2 to Broncho-Pneumonia, 2 to Bronchitis and the remainder to various other diseases. Vizagapatam returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 9, Gōdāvari returned 6 deaths, Malabar 3, Rāmnād 2, and Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris 1 each. The remaining districts returned clean mortality sheets.

61. During the year, 12 convicts belonging to this Presidency were received from the Andamans (8 on medical grounds and 4 for disciplinary reasons) against 21 in 1925. Of the 8 received on medical grounds, 2 were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 from Leprosy, 1 from Enlarged Spleen, 1 from Malarial Cachexia, 1 from Valvular disease of the Heart, and 1 from Anæmia and Disordered action of the Heart. It was found necessary to admit 4 out of the 8 into hospital; but no death occurred during the year. Of the 8 convicts repatriated from the Andamans on medical grounds, 1 had spent from 1 to 2 years in the Andamans, 5 from 2 to 5 years and 2 over 5 years.

62. The following table shows the rates of admissions to hospital and the deaths per mille against the principal diseases, for the past 4 years, among convicts in central and district jails.

Statement No. XV.

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	07
Dysentery	50.63	2.89	68.60	2.20	37.12	2.87	24.73	1.78
Malarial fevers	31.45	.44	25.32	.17	23.45	.19	14.31	0.7
Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis	10.13	3.10	10.37	3.48	12.78	3.96	8.84	3.50
Other tubercular diseases	2.02	.44	2.14	.70	1.91	.64	1.25	.20
Anæmia and debility	2.28	.16	2.08	.17	2.43	.51	2.11	.33
Other general diseases	72.93	2.28	39.98	.58	60.56	.64	74.73	.33
Pneumonia	9.27	2.29	6.08	1.22	5.24	.83	4.42	.99
Other respiratory diseases	24.69	.33	21.15	.23	14.25	.26	10.02	.33
Diarrhœa	6.27	.38	6.32	.48	7.47	.51	4.16	.26
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	10.80	...	9.56	.06	7.03	...	5.61	...
All other causes	105.08	4.31	71.84	3.24	56.69	3.20	51.97	4.08
Total	324.95	16.62	263.44	12.51	228.84	13.61	202.28	11.94

63. There were two admissions and one death during the year. These cases occurred in the Central Jail, Salem, and the District Jail, Madura. A new admission to the District Jail, Madura, from Dindigul, a Cholera-infected area, developed the disease after a few days and succumbed. It was difficult to trace the source of infection in the case which occurred in the Salem Central Jail. It is just possible that infection was carried by flies from the vicinity where a few cases of Cholera were prevalent at the time. Measures were at once taken to arrest the disease and no further cases occurred.

64. The number of admissions fell from 581 to 375 and the number of deaths and the mortality rate declined from 45 and 2.87 to 27 and 1.78, respectively. Alipuram, the Mappilla Jail, had twenty deaths, Vizagapatam 3, Rajahmundry 2 and Trichinopoly and Cannanore 1 each. Of the twenty deaths in the Alipuram Jail, fifteen relate to very old men, ranging from 55 to 70 years of age, who had been suffering from recurring attacks of dysentery since their admission to jail. As mentioned in previous reports, the health of practically all the rebellion prisoners was far from satisfactory on admission, and the great majority were infected with Dysentery. It has been a very uphill task getting these men fit, and there still remains a fairly large number of old chronics in the Bowel gang who continue to be a menace to the health of the jail and a source of much anxiety to the Medical management. The reduction in the number of admissions and deaths during the year under report is most encouraging, and largely due to the skilful manner in which the medical staff has dealt with the Bowel gang and sanitary control.

65. The admission and death rate decreased from 23.45 and .19 to 14.31 and .07 respectively. There was only one death, as against three in the previous year, and this occurred at the Penitentiary, Madras. Anti-malarial measures are adopted as a matter of routine in all jails, quinine prophylaxis being discouraged as unscientific, except in very exceptional circumstances.

66. The number of admissions and deaths declined from 200 and 62 to 134 and 53 respectively, as also the ratios per mille from 12.78 to 8.84 and 3.96 to 3.50. The disease was widespread in all the jails. Rajahmundry Jail returned ten deaths. Alipuram 9, Salem 8, Vellore 6, Vizagapatam 4, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras and Cuddalore 3 each and Cannanore and Bellary 2 each. There were no deaths from the disease in the Borstal School, Tanjore, Palamcottah, Madura and Berhampur. Both the number of admissions and deaths from other Tubercular diseases fell from 30 and 10 in 1925 to 19 and 3 respectively in the year under report. It is to be regretted that the scheme for the conversion of the Indian Station Hospital at Bellary into a tuberculosis jail, which was sanctioned by Government during the year, could not be pushed on with, owing to an objection raised by the Cantonment authorities to a tuberculosis institution being opened in the vicinity of the Cantonment.

The objection raised is farcical, in that Bellary is now only a Cantonment in name, and the building and site is situated a very considerable distance from

the Cantonment proper, added to which purchase from the Military authorities was effected for the specific purpose of establishing a tuberculosis jail. The matter has been referred to Government and their orders are awaited. It is hoped that the question will be settled without undue delay, as the need for making suitable provision for the segregation and treatment of prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is very urgent.

67. There were 32 admissions and 5 deaths as compared with 38 and 8, respectively, in the year previous. Alipuram records 3 deaths and Bellary and Cuddalore 1 each.

Anaemia and Debility.

68. The number of admissions fell from 82 in the previous year to 67, but the number of deaths increased from 13 to 15. Coimbatore returned 6 deaths, the Penitentiary and Alipuram 2 each, and Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Salem and Vizagapatam 1 each.

Pneumonia.

69. There was a considerable reduction both in the number of admissions and deaths as compared with the previous year, viz., 117 to 63 and 8 to 4, respectively. Salem accounts for 2 and Coimbatore and Cuddalore 1 each. The diagnosis of Diarrhoea is discouraged, as it is more a symptom than a disease.

Diarrhoea.

70. Every prisoner is systematically examined for hookworm on admission, and every infected case suitably treated, until a cure is effected. The possibilities of re-infection while in custody are guarded against. As a result of the investigations carried out during the year, 47.87 per cent of those examined were found to be infected, as against 49.26 per cent in 1925. There were 28 cases requiring admission to hospital, as against 27 in the previous year. There were no deaths. An investigation unit, under the control of Dr. Kendrick, Director of the Ankylostomiasis campaign, Madras, worked throughout the year in the Penitentiary and has been the means of adding valuable information to the literature on the control and treatment of hookworm infection. Conservancy organization has been perfected in all jails, under the advice of Dr. Kendrick, to eliminate all possibility of infection or re-infection.

Ankylostomiasis.

71. There were no admissions under this disease during the year; in fact the jails have been free of the disease for over two years.

Corebro-spinal Fever.

72. The number of admissions fell from 39 to 19 and the number of deaths from 3 to 2. The Penitentiary, Madras, and Coimbatore account for 1 death each.

Enteric Fever.

In the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 90 prisoners admitted during the year were identified as Typhoid Carriers. They were put through a special course of treatment prior to being permitted to mix with other prisoners. I have no doubt Typhoid Carriers abound throughout the Presidency, but a systematic search for carriers was only carried out in the Trichinopoly Jail.

73. No less than 915 cases were admitted to hospital during the year suffering from Syphilis. In one jail alone the Wasserman test proved positive in 514 cases; and there is reason to believe that a great many positive cases, not actually showing active signs of the disease, were overlooked in other jails for want of Serological examination. The disease is very widespread and, like Alcoholism, is undoubtedly one of the contributing causes of crime. Early diagnosis and efficient treatment are called for and a quick and perfect cure can usually be guaranteed. The pity of it is that this cannot be done more adequately in dealing with the free population.

Syphilis.

The need for curtailing the spread of the disease in towns and rural areas is one of the problems the Public Health authorities will require to solve.

74. Of the 217 convicts who died during the year under report, 45 (including nine in sub-jails) died within six months of admission, as compared with 48 in 1925. The ratio of deaths per mille of average number increased from 10.18 to 11.34. Of the 36 deaths in the central and district jails, Coimbatore, records the largest number, viz., 11, followed by Trichinopoly with 9, Rajahmundry with 5, Cuddalore with 3, Vellore with 2 and Madras, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and Palamcottah with one each.

Statement No XVII—
Mortality according to
periods of sentence
undergone.

Of the remaining deaths, 27 occurred among prisoners who had spent between 6 and 12 months in jail, 24 among those who had been in jail for periods between 1 and 2 years, 15 for periods between 2 and 3 years, 74 for periods between 3 and 7 years, while the prisoners who died after remaining in jail for over 7 years were the same as in the previous year, viz., 5.

75. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 73.96 per cent gained weight, 17.87 remained stationary and only 8.17 lost weight. The percentages last year were 72.74, 18.63 and 8.63, respectively. These results are very satisfactory and show some improvement over the figures of the previous year. Coimbatore is responsible for the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 15.86, and was followed by Vizagapatam, Madras, Rajahmundry and Bellary with 12.74, 11.97, 11.37 and 11.18, respectively. As compared with the previous year, many of the jails show an improvement in the proportion of those who lost weight, especially, Salem, Berhampur, Tanjore and Cuddalore, the percentages of which declined from 7.76 to 4.4, 3.24 to 1.33, 1.92 to 1.85, and 5.12 to 2.24, respectively.

76. (1) Wells form the chief source of water-supply in the majority of jails. They are protected against accidents and contamination, by being covered, and are periodically cleaned and hankinized. Samples are sent annually to the King Institute, Guindy, for examination and the reports received thereon enable the jail authorities to correct any defects brought to notice. All drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination, and field tests systematically carried out to insure efficient sterilization. The system of automatic chlorination practised in certain jails, whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs, has proved satisfactory and has been extended to other jails during the year. A great many of our jails are linked up with the municipal water-supply, and in these jails the municipal supply is reserved for drinking and culinary purposes, and the well supply for bathing, gardening, etc. Water scarcity was felt at Bellary (Central Jail), Salem and Vellore during the year, but it was found possible to provide for all requirements. The difficulty at Bellary was that the military demanded water from the artesian well, when the Alipuram supply, which they had been using for some time, turned a little muddy in colour owing to faulty filtration; and this in spite of the fact that the Alipuram water was considered more potable than the artesian well water by the Public Analyst! This meant that the central jail had to be cut off from the artesian well, to which it is connected by a piped line, and supply itself from wells, rapidly drying up. The jail, towards the end of the year, had to have recourse to the Mainwaring tank (Municipal water supply) to supplement its requirements. Fortunately, the new Municipal water-supply, known as the Hagari Scheme, is now in evidence, and a tap is available near the main entrance to the jail, which will supply its requirements in drinking water. An extension of this supply to within the jail will be carried out during the current year.

At Salem, certain wells were further deepened during the year, and the new well which was under construction in the previous year was widened and its capacity increased. This well is fitted with a hand pump, shortly to be replaced by an oil engine and pump, which fills a reservoir, from which the water flows to the jail through a pipe line. Ample water was available throughout the year, but had to be conserved and used economically owing to the excessive drought and famine conditions prevailing in the district. Vellore, also, had enough water but care had to be expended in its control, as the lack of rain predicted shortage. An excellent well is to be purchased for the new female prison, shortly, and arrangements are to be made to connect this well with the main central prison, for use during periods of water shortage.

At Trichinopoly, the municipal supply, which is at times very irregular, had to be supplemented during the year from wells within the jail area. The wells attached to this jail are very satisfactory, and have been considerably improved of late by sub-artesian borings. The question of obtaining a regular water-supply from the Golden Rock reservoir belonging to the South Indian Railway, which was under consideration, has been finally dropped in view of the prohibitive cost it would entail. Instead, a well 50 feet square is being dug at the south-east corner of the jail, where borings are in progress. There is every prospect of striking a good and continuous supply of water, in which case the jail will be independent

of all outside supplies and probably save the amount now being paid annually to the municipality, viz., Rs. 764.

By tightening up water control at the Penitentiary, Madras, which receives its water-supply from the Red Hills Reservoir served by Corporation pipes, a saving of Rs. 1,428 was effected. The additional well sunk at Cannanore to supplement the water-supply in 1925 did not prove a success after all, as, apparently, the sub-artesian springs tapped were later carefully blocked up with cement, by an enthusiast of the Public Works Department. The reason for the well drying up was not understood until later. Once the monsoon set in it was not possible to remedy matters, but the work will be taken in hand next month, the offending cement removed and the well further deepened. This well has been fitted with a powerful pump, under cover of a suitable shed.

The Alipuram Jail water-supply scheme, which was completed during 1925, presented certain defects during the year under report, which are shortly to be rectified, as funds have been provided for the improvements to be effected in the Budget for 1927-28. The slow sand filtration arranged for was found insufficient to deal with the silt held in suspension in the tank water, and the filters badly designed and not properly operated. Consequently, the water, at intervals, was insufficiently clarified and had to be treated with alum, in the overhead reservoir, prior to use. The Sanitary Engineer has advocated coagulation and settlement tanks where the water, prior to passing through the sand filters, will be efficiently clarified by the alumino-ferric process to permit of slow sand filtration being effective. The faulty design and operation of the sand filters will be corrected in addition, and a qualified Filter Superintendent appointed to control the filters and headworks generally. The water in the tank is not always turbid, but only so during the prevailing high winds and when the tank is not over full. In spite of the defective filtration, however, the water-supply scheme has fulfilled all claims made as to the conservation of water for the Mappilla jail. It would not have been possible to keep this large and important jail functioning otherwise; as Bellary is suffering from a drought similar to that of 1878, and when all other water supplies, except the rivers in the district, have failed, the Alipuram tank continues to satisfy requirements and will probably do so until the monsoons set in and bring welcome rain. At Vizagapatam water is sufficient for all purposes except garden and farm. The scheme for the distribution of Municipal water by pipes and hydrants to the various blocks of the jail has been sanctioned for execution during the current year. A well was sunk during the year in the farm and water struck, but it dried up during the hot weather. It is proposed to deepen this well and sink another well at a more favourable site, with a view to providing ample water for extending cultivation and making the jail self contained as regards vegetables and raising fodder and crops as well. A Boulton water elevator was fitted to a garden well in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, which enabled the Superintendent to bring a large area of ground under cultivation which had been lying fallow for a considerable time. At Tanjore an electric-driven plant was installed in connexion with the drinking water well. The water is pumped into an elevated tank and distributed therefrom by pipes to the kitchen and drinking stations. The Cuddalore piped distribution scheme was sanctioned during the year and is in progress. The Madura and Palamcottah schemes are still pending for lack of funds. At Koraput a pump was purchased during the year for the drinking water well, and a modified piped distribution scheme is under progress.

It was ascertained during the year that bat droppings were responsible for the high organic content of certain water-supplies from jail wells. In consequence, action was taken to prevent wells being fouled by bats in all jails. These are some of the measures adopted during the year to improve jail water supplies.

(2) All kitchens in central, district and special sub-jails are now fly-proof, well equipped and under satisfactory sanitary control. One or two of the older kitchens are to be extended and otherwise improved, and I hope to be able to get these improvements carried out this year.

During the year under report the following improvements were carried out:—

The old cooking range in the Borstal School was demolished and a new one constructed. The range in the Mangalore Special Sub-jail, which was working

unsatisfactorily, was thoroughly overhauled and put in order. Kitchen ranges in several other jails were similarly overhauled and defects rectified. The main kitchen at Coimbatore was partially re-roofed and the Hospital kitchen repaired and provided with new fly-proof doors.

The moulding and cooling platforms in the Penitentiary kitchen were paved with polished Cuddapah slabs, the doors and windows fitted with expanded metal and the roof repaired. The hospital kitchen in this jail was also repaired and provided with new fly-proof doors. The fly-proof mesh was renewed in the kitchens at Salem and Cuddalore; and renewal was in progress at the end of the year in the Berhampur Jail. All jails are now provided with aluminium eating and drinking vessels, which are made in the Salem Central Jail, and are a great improvement on the clay pots previously used.

(3) The sanitary latrine and destructor in process of construction in connexion with the female prison at Rajahmundry in December 1925, were completed during the year. An additional latrine of 12 seats was built in the Palamcottah District Jail. A new latrine was constructed in the quarantine enclosure of the Madura District Jail. Cage night latrines of the approved model, were fitted to various association wards at Vellore, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Palamcottah, Berhampur and Mangalore. Very shortly all association wards in the jails of this Presidency will be provided with cage latrines. Trolley lines were laid at Trichinopoly for the removal of night-soil receptacles from various blocks to the ejector truck. The latrines in all jails are on the cubicle system, to insure privacy, but previous to this ablution platforms, apart from these cubicles, have existed. During the year experiments were carried out in certain jails to make each cubicle self-contained in every respect, including ablution. In Bellary, Cuddalore and elsewhere the latrines were remodelled accordingly and ablution platforms done away with. The system is to be followed in all jails and work in certain jails is already in progress.

The new quarantine cells completed during the year at Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry, and the condemned cells at Bellary were all fitted with night urinal recesses, according to the new type design. These recesses are a great sanitary improvement and do away with the insanitary practice of night-soil and urine receptacles being placed within the cell. All newly built jail cells will be provided with them in future and, as funds permit, existing cells will be similarly fitted.

(4) At Trichinopoly, sanitary drains were constructed in connexion with certain blocks of cells, to carry away wash water. A drain was also constructed at Cuddalore behind the warder's huts, for this purpose. Extensive anti-malarial drainage work continued to be carried out at Koraput during the year by the Public Works Department, the labour employed being entirely prison labour. Minor repairs and improvements were effected to the drainage system in all jails and are too numerous to mention.

(5) At Rajahmundry, the gallows, formerly situated in an open place in the outer premises, was shifted to a room adjoining the main gate. Work was in progress at the end of the year in this jail converting an old firewood store room, in the vicinity of the main gate, into a tiffin room for warders.

A warders' dispensary was also opened in a room attached to the main entrance gate. The Hospital bathroom was fitted with two cement baths; and the lumber room adjoining the Hospital store room converted into a mortuary.

At Vellore sleeping pials were constructed in all the cells in the close prison. Eating platforms were built in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and a new and improved Dhoby ghat constructed. A portion of the Hospital verandah in this jail was converted into a very satisfactory Laboratory for side room and microscopic work. At the Penitentiary, Madras, improvements to the Dhoby ghat were effected and bathing platforms on the cubicle system constructed. The various isolation wards in the Hospital compound were fitted with glazed tile dados to a height of 8 feet, similar to the main Hospital wards. At Bellary improvements were carried out to the main bathing station to insure privacy and more adequate drainage. A Delhi pattern Dhobi Khana was constructed in the District Jail, Cuddalore.

At Coimbatore a new operation theatre and a sterilizing room were in the course of construction. At Madura, the Hospital store room was converted into a joint dispensary and store room. The rebuilding of the Vizagapatam Jail Hospital was nearing completion at the end of the year. An operation room and clinical laboratory form part of the scheme. The wire mesh of the Isolation shed at Berhampur was renewed.

A great many other sanitary improvements were effected during the year but are too numerous to mention. I am glad to be able to note that sanction has been accorded for purchasing Sack Steam disinfectors for all the district jails during the current year. The central jails have all been provided with Thresh Disinfectors.

Miscellaneous and concluding remarks.

77. At the close of the year, there was sufficient accommodation in the jails mentioned in this statement for 20,550 prisoners of all classes, which exceeds by 45 the accommodation available at the beginning of the year, viz., 20,505. At Trichinopoly, the construction of 32 quarantine cells resulted in an increase in the accommodation of that jail. Eight additional cells were constructed in the Central Jail, Bellary, for condemned prisoners. In the District Jail, Madura, the accommodation was increased by 5, as a result of revision of the available accommodation.

There was temporary overcrowding among convicts in the central jails at Coimbatore and Salem, as also among the inmates of the Borstal School, Tanjore, but arrangements were made to accommodate the excess population in tents and workshops and by effecting transfers. Overcrowding continued to exist in respect of civil prisoners in the jails at Vellore, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Madura and Palamcottah and excess prisoners had to be accommodated at night in places intended for criminal prisoners, though these were, of course, vacated by criminals and set apart for the exclusive use of civil prisoners.

78. There was an increase in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year, viz., 838 against 792 in the previous year, which goes to show that more interest is being evinced in Jail Administration. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jail, Coimbatore, the District Jail, Madura, and the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Hon'ble the Finance Member paid a visit to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Hon'ble the Home Member visited the Central Jail and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. The Revenue Board Member visited the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the Penitentiary, Madras, the Borstal School and the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram, Vizagapatam and Palamcottah. The Director of Public Health visited the jails at Vellore, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram and Berhampur; and the Deputy Director of Public Health paid three visits to the Penitentiary and one to the Alipuram Jail. The Director of Industries visited the Central Jail and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and he and his staff were most helpful to me during the year in affording technical advice and assistance in all matters relating to the management of Jail Industries.

Representatives of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to report on Jail Industries visited the Jails at Coimbatore and Bellary to inspect the industries carried on in these Jails.

Among non-official visitors M.R.Ry. T. Kadirvelu Nayanar, the Honorary Secretary of the Vellore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the jail on 61 occasions and was indefatigable in his efforts to assist prisoners on release and to raise the moral tone of those undergoing custody. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu of Berhampur paid 59 visits and, as usual, evinced great interest in the management of the jail. Among lady visitors Srimathi Narayani Ammal and Mrs. D. K. Mistry of Cannanore paid 8 and 7 visits, respectively, to the local jail. Many non-official gentlemen interested in the welfare of prisoners visited the jails and delivered lectures on religious and moral subjects. Subadar P. Mooliah Patrudu visited the District Jail, Berhampur, on 30 occasions and continued to take a keen interest in his work as moral lecturer.

79. All central and district jails, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Civil Jail, Madras, were inspected by me during the year.

Inspection.

Special additional visits were paid to all these jails, except Salem, Palamcottah and Madura. The special sub-jails at Koraput, Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore and the sub-jails at Coonoor, Bimlipatam, Cuddapah, Sidhout, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Salur, Vizianagram, Gudalur and Jeypore were also inspected. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Mental Hospitals at Waltair, Madras and Calicut.

As regards sub-jails 200 inspections were made by District Magistrates, 573 by Divisional Magistrates and 257 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,062 against 1,021 during 1925.

80. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 5,38,636 during the year as compared with Rs. 2,32,605 in the previous year. This sum includes Rs. 2,40,565 paid to the Military Department for the purchase of the Plassy Barracks (Alipuram Jail) and Indian Station Hospital Buildings, Bellary (for Tuberculosis Jail) and Rs. 4,96,010 (Rs. 34,103 of which was spent by Superintendents of jails in the capacity of Public Works Disbursers) expended by the Public Works Department. The expenditure incurred by this Department under Petty Construction and Repairs amounted to Rs. 47,596 against Rs. 38,703 in 1925. The expenditure on account of sub-jails was Rs. 16,618 as compared with Rs. 18,776. The money allotted under Petty Construction and Repairs is expended on upkeep and repairs to jail buildings, sanitary improvements, construction of additional buildings, etc.

Amongst the larger works completed and in process of construction during the year by the Public Works Department and by Superintendents acting as Public Works Disbursers, were:—

A new main gate and a spinning mill at Coimbatore, the former of which was completed during the year and the latter still under construction; the construction of 32 quarantine cells in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly; the construction of 76 quarantine cells at Rajahmundry; the building of an operation theatre and sterilizing room at Coimbatore; the construction of a main gate at Koraput; the conversion of a building at Bellary for installing a wool spinning plant, etc.

The money sanctioned during the year for the construction of a Female Prison at Vellore and a Tuberculosis Jail at Bellary, as also for improvements to the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, amounting to nearly three lakhs, has practically all been surrendered, as these works could not be carried out by the Public Works Department during the year.

The Penitentiary remodelling scheme is still hanging fire. A Special Committee was appointed to reconsider the scheme during the year and this Committee's report to Government was in favour of the scheme going forward.

The remodelling of this old jail and providing it with an up-to-date Press and quarters for the staff should be no longer delayed, as it is quite impossible to make any headway with the jail in its present condition.

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

82. Mr. W. S. Snow, I.S.O., who retired in 1925, was re-employed during the year as Special Officer to assist in revising Parts I and II of the Jail Manual and to compile Part III of the Manual. Part III contains a summary of all important Circular Orders and Executive instructions issued by the Head of the Department from 1st January 1899 to 31st March 1926, carefully indexed and arranged with reference to subjects dealt with in Parts I and II.

Mr. Snow has spared no pains to make this new addition to the Jail Manual a success; and it will undoubtedly be of great value to jail officers in keeping them in touch with all important orders relating to their duties.

General features of the year.

83. The salient features of the year are:—

- (1) A fall in the total prison population.
- (2) A reduction in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners.

- (3) An increase in the number of prisoners released under the remission rules.
- (4) An increase in the number of juveniles admitted.
- (5) An increase in the number of prisoners released under orders of Government.
- (6) A fall in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted.
- (7) A slight decrease in the number of escapes.
- (8) An increase in the number of jail offences and punishments.
- (9) A considerable reduction in the number of corporal punishments.
- (10) A slight decrease in the average number of convicts employed as Prison officers and the number of punishments awarded to them.
- (11) A decrease in the total expenditure and the cost per head.
- (12) The development of jail gardens resulting in a marked reduction in dietary charges.
- (13) The marked reduction in Hospital and Sanitation charges.
- (14) A slight decrease in the cash earnings; but a large increase in the assets of the Manufactory Department.
- (15) A decline in the sick and the mortality rates.
- (16) An increase in the percentage of convicts who gained weight and a decrease in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.
- (17) An increase in the total accommodation in central and district jails.
- (18) An increase in the number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors.

Matters of administrative importance.

84. The principal events of importance are:—

- (1) The holding of a Committee to standardize furniture required by Government Departments.
- (2) The appointment of Assistant Surgeons as Superintendents of the Special Sub-jails at Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore.
- (3) The incorporation of the posts of Jailer and Assistant Jailer, Secunderabad District Jail, in the establishment of the Madras Jail Department.
- (4) The revision of the Madras Jail Manual (in progress).
- (5) The compilation of Part III, Jail Manual, containing departmental instructions issued from time to time by the Inspector-General of Prisons.
- (6) The introduction of the Circle system of warders for purposes of promotion.
- (7) Re-opening of the Mappilla Colonization scheme.
- (8) The extension of the Andaman Colonization scheme to non-Mappilla convicts.
- (9) Transfer of Prison and Borstal teams to compete in the All-India St. John's Ambulance Competitions held at Ajmer.
- (10) The introduction of the Boy Scout Movement in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (11) The further development of the Palamcottah District Jail as a modified Borstal institution.
- (12) Extended activities of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.
- (13) The opening of a Junior Certified School at Rajahmundry.
- (14) The extension of the Madras Children Act of 1920 throughout the Presidency.

NOTE.—Matters relating to the control and management of certified schools will be dealt with fully in a separate report.

85. At the close of the year, the total strength of the Warder establishment, including temporary warders employed in the Alipuram Jail, Central Jail annexes, etc., was 1,405. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,262 against 2,135 in the preceding year. Four warders were prosecuted and 35 dismissed from the service. The services of 153 were dispensed with, eight were suspended and two reduced. The other forms of punishments were—

Warnings 349, extra duty and deprivation of off duty 496, black marks 246, forfeiture of or reduction from pay 136, fine 529 and other punishments 303. On the whole, the conduct of the warder staff was satisfactory. The punishments in certain cases, may appear to be heavy, but it is very necessary to deal firmly with

those who are slack and fail to comply with the rules, if a proper standard of discipline is to be maintained.

86. The officers of the department worked well during the year, and spared no effort in rendering efficient service. In these days of reform and progress in prison administration, a Jail officer's duties are not only varied but exceedingly responsible and strenuous, and it is always a pleasure to me to bring to the notice of Government the loyal and efficient support extended to me by my executive staff. Where all did well, it would be invidious to mention the names of any in particular, and I will content myself with saying that each Superintendent did his best to advance the interests of his charge and succeeded.

My thanks are due to the Medical Officers of jails for the able and conscientious way in which they carried out their duties, which has resulted in such favourable statistics. The subordinate officers of the department, with few exceptions, also conducted their duties to my satisfaction. I would mention in particular Jailers Shunker, Syed Ghulam Mustaffa, Subbaya Nayudu and Towers.

Mr. T. S. Thambuswami Pillai held the appointment of Manager of my office throughout the year and ably discharged his duties. The duties of Head Accountant were efficiently conducted by Mr. C. S. Krishna Ayyar till the end of April and thereafter till the end of the year by Mr. A. S. Pasupati Mudaliyar, on the former proceeding on leave. The work of the statistical branch and the correspondence section, which has greatly increased of late, was efficiently conducted by Mr. Antoniswami Pillai and Mr. Richards, respectively.

The following honours were conferred on officers of the department during the year for good service rendered:—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Gurunathayya Garu, acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, was promoted to Rao Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. T. M. Panchanadam Pillai Avargal, Superintendent, District Jail, Palamcottah, was given the title of Rao Sahib. He has since proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement after serving in the department for 32 years.

M.R.Ry. K. S. Pimperker, Weaving Master, Central Jail, Coimbatore, who has done such excellent work in promoting the weaving industry in that jail, also earned the title of Rao Sahib.

The Imperial Service Medal was conferred on M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, the tent foreman, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails. 87. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendent of Central Jails are forwarded for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

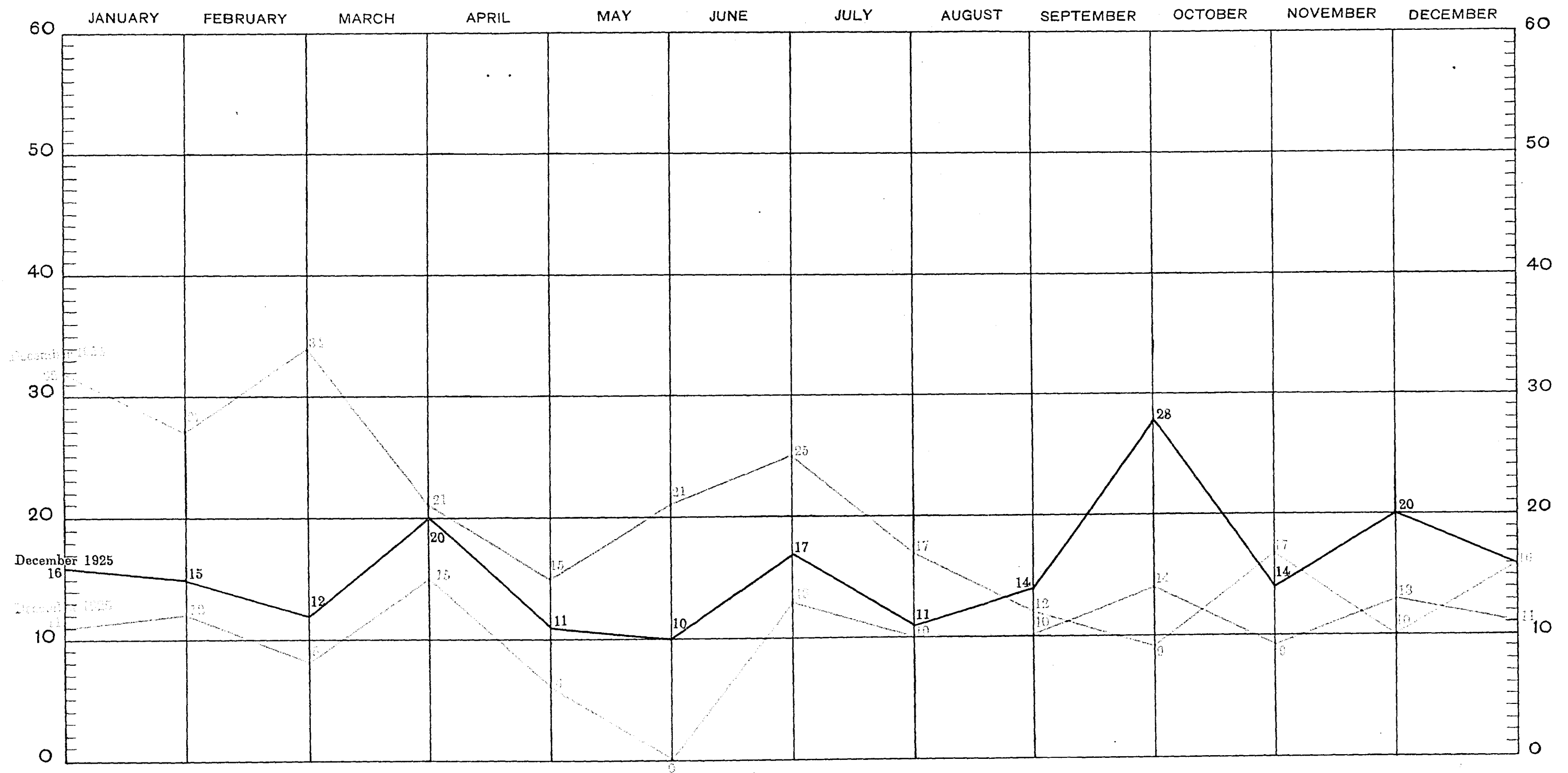
Your most obedient servant,

J. P. CAMERON, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS, OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1925 & 1926.



Reg. No. 829
Copies 14+700

REFERENCE

- 1925 —————
- 1926 ————— Including deaths among Mappillas.
- 1927 Excluding deaths among Mappillas.

Vandyke, Survey Office, Madras.
1927.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS

GENERAL

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

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	850	60	1,010	1,862	97	1,959	2,812	157	2,969
		Under-trial ...	5	2	7	62	2	64	67	4	71
		Civil ...	53	...	53	211	...	211	264	...	264
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,364	102	1,466	2,287	219	2,506	3,651	321	3,972
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
		Civil ...	246	...	246	910	...	910	1,156	...	1,156
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,399	...	1,399	1,712	...	1,712	3,111	...	3,111
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	129	...	129	667	...	667	796	...	796
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,294	7	1,301	2,943	41	2,984	4,237	48	4,285
		Under-trial ...	125	...	125	752	7	759	877	7	884
		Civil ...	68	...	68	345	...	345	413	...	413
Penitentiary ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	908	8	916	1,837	57	1,894	2,745	65	2,810
		Under-trial ...	48	2	50	811	29	840	859	31	890
		Civil ...	6	...	6	1	...	1	7	...	7
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,178	9	1,187	769	24	793	1,947	33	1,980
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	107	...	107	618	...	618	725	...	725
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,284	...	1,284	1,360	...	1,360	2,614	...	2,614
		Under-trial ...	36	...	36	343	...	343	379	...	379
		Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	841	...	841	1,431	...	1,431	2,272	...	2,272
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	102	...	102	105	...	105
		Civil ...	32	...	32	67	...	67	99	...	99
Alipuram ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	4,106	...	4,106	111	...	111	4,217	...	4,217
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	564	...	564	304	...	304	868	...	868
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	223	11	234	229	12	241
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal School	Special Jail for adolescents.	Convicts ...	444	...	444	329	...	329	773	...	773
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cuddalore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	324	...	324	959	...	959	1,283	...	1,283
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	77	...	77	97	...	97
		Civil ...	23	...	23	371	...	371	394	...	394
Palamecottah ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	334	...	334	973	...	973	1,307	...	1,307
		Under-trial ...	55	...	55	394	5	399	449	5	454
		Civil ...	61	...	61	298	...	298	359	...	359
Madara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	385	24	409	1,275	68	1,343	1,660	92	1,752
		Under-trial ...	41	1	42	682	16	698	723	17	740
		Civil ...	104	...	104	560	...	560	664	...	664
Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	206	...	206	645	...	645	851	...	851
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	96	...	96	100	...	100
		Civil ...	9	...	9	15	...	15	24	...	24
Total, Central and District Jails ...			15,581	210	15,791	18,797	506	19,303	34,378	716	35,094
		Under-trial ...	343	6	349	3,563	70	3,633	3,906	76	3,982
		Civil ...	842	...	842	4,063	...	4,063	4,905	...	4,905
		Total ...	16,766	216	16,982	26,423	576	26,999	48,189	792	48,981
Madras ...	Civil Jail ...	Civil ...	18	...	18	275	...	275	293	...	293
Subsidiary Jails ...			842	15	857	24,349	944	25,293	25,191	959	26,150
		Under-trial ...	1,458	49	1,517	31,055	1,153	32,213	32,523	1,207	33,730
		Civil ...	24	...	24	252	...	252	276	...	276
		Total ...	2,334	64	2,398	55,656	2,102	57,758	57,990	2,166	60,156
Grand total ...			16,423	225	16,648	43,143	1,450	44,596	59,569	1,675	61,244
		Under-trial ...	1,811	55	1,866	34,618	1,228	35,846	36,429	1,283	37,712
		Civil ...	884	...	884	4,590	...	4,590	5,474	...	5,474
		Total ...	19,118	280	19,398	82,354	2,678	85,032	101,472	2,958	104,430
Total for 1925 ...			20,022	289	20,311	87,375	2,724	90,099	107,397	3,013	110,410

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

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.
1,886	110	1,996	926	47	973	844.63	46.10	893.73	896.67	49.46	946.13
64	4	68	3	...	3	6.44	36	6.80			
205	...	205	59	...	59	45.60	...	45.60			
2,411	218	2,629	1,240	103	1,343	1,171.28	115.59	1,286.87	1,410.40	115.59	1,525.99
20	...	20	...	...	...	8.2	...	8.2			
904	...	904	252	...	252	238.30	...	238.30			
1,726	...	1,726	1,385	...	1,385	1,377.18	...	1,377.18	1,477.50	...	1,477.50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
657	...	657	139	...	139	100.32	...	100.32			
2,980	41	3,021	1,257	7	1,264	1,283.49	6.37	1,289.86	1,463.25	6.80	1,470.05
735	6	741	142	1	143	121.12	43	121.55			
345	...	345	68	...	68	58.64	...	58.64			
1,882	62	1,944	863	3	866	884.64	6.35	890.99	925.68	7.84	933.62
817	28	845	42	3	45	36.61	1.59	38.20			
7	...	7	...	...	...	4.43	...	4.43			
921	24	945	1,026	9	1,035	1,074.88	9.73	1,084.61	1,156.69	9.73	1,166.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
599	...	599	126	...	126	81.81	...	81.81			
1,198	...	1,198	1,446	...	1,446	1,364.07	...	1,364.07	1,398.93	...	1,398.93
348	...	348	31	...	31	33.86	...	33.86			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1.00	...	1.00			
1,515	...	1,515	757	...	757	728.73	...	728.73	774.25	...	774.25
104	...	104	1	...	1	11.46	...	11.46			
53	...	53	41	...	41	34.06	...	34.06			
341	...	341	3,876	...	3,876	4,029.44	...	4,029.44	4,029.44	...	4,029.44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
310	...	310	558	...	558	567.41	...	567.41	579.17	.85	580.02
225	7	232	4	5	9	11.76	.85	12.61			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
304	...	304	469	...	469	467.33	...	467.33	470.34	...	470.34
1	...	1	...	...	...	.01	...	.01			
...	...	...	3	...	3	3.00	...	3.00			
1,008	...	1,008	277	...	277	296.45	...	296.45	340.96	...	340.96
94	...	94	3	...	3	8.58	...	8.58			
344	...	344	50	...	50	35.93	...	35.93			
937	...	937	370	...	370	355.41	...	355.41	464.68	.30	464.98
397	4	401	52	1	53	49.66	.30	49.96			
292	...	292	67	...	67	60.21	...	60.21			
1,342	75	1,417	318	17	335	313.52	12.82	326.34	457.70	13.69	471.39
634	...	634	89	...	89	68.83	.87	69.70			
567	...	567	97	...	97	75.35	...	75.35			
650	...	650	201	...	201	203.59	...	203.59	214.03	...	214.03
99	...	99	1	...	1	4.41	...	4.41			
17	...	17	7	...	7	6.03	...	6.03			
19,409	530	19,939	14,969	186	15,156	14,962.05	199.96	15,162.01	16,059.69	204.36	16,264.05
3,538	66	3,604	388	10	378	352.96	4.40	357.36			
3,995	...	3,995	910	...	910	744.63	...	744.63			
26,942	596	27,538	16,247	196	16,443	16,059.69	204.36	16,264.05	9.26	...	9.26
273	...	273	20	...	20	6.26	...	6.26			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24,438	944	25,382	753	15	768	943.50	22.37	965.87	2,596.53	68.20	2,664.73
31,920	1,153	32,173	1,503	54	1,557	1,629.73	45.83	1,675.56			
259	...	259	17	...	17	23.30	...	23.30			
55,717	2,097	57,814	2,273	69	2,342	2,596.53	68.20	2,664.73	18,665.48	272.56	18,938.04
43,847	1,474	45,321	15,722	201	15,923	15,905.55	222.33	16,127.88			
34,558	1,219	35,777	1,871	64	1,935	1,982.69	50.23	2,032.92			
4,527	...	4,527	947	...	947	777.24	...	777.24	18,938.04	...	18,938.04
82,932	2,693	85,625	18,540	265	18,805	18,665.48	272.56	18,938.04			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
88,279	2,733	91,012	19,118	280	19,398	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

34

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926—concluded.

35

[illegible]

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 1926.—concluded.

5—concl'd.		Previous occupation.										Total.				
Education—concl'd.																
C		Males.										Females.				
Jails.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Total.			
Illiterate.		Persons employed under Gov. 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, manu- factures and engi- neering opera- tions, etc.	Miscellane- ous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un- married.	Widows.	Prosti- tutes.				
M. F.														M.	F.	Total.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

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		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Total.	
Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	...	39	7	20	4	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	620	51	350	20	265	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	659	58	370	24	290	7	134	1	76	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	2	129	2	113	16	149	2	104	3	100	4	101	3	12	...	98	15	35	...	936	47
15	9	23	6	26	6	27	2	4	1	10	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	23
60	10	635	79	470	34	350	14	119	13	86	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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75	19	658	85	496	40	377	16	123	14	97	7	28	6	1	...	19	5	2	...	1,890	192
82	12	262	25	324	18	178	14	115	6	82	7	117	6	12	6	58	6	8	...	1,240	163
3	...	14	...	9	...	48	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	401	...	247	...	238	...	133	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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8	...	415	...	258	...	286	...	141	...	147	...	19	...	3	...	62	...	...	...	1,347	...
...	...	35	...	91	...	153	...	204	...	289	...	182	...	17	...	162	...	219	...	1,385	...
16	1	3	1	11	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	2	1,655	29	591	3	280	1	176	1	113	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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215	3	1,698	29	692	3	302	1	176	3	113	...	44	1	2	...	48	...	...	...	2,558	40
27	...	206	2	189	1	117	1	86	2	137	...	152	...	63	...	252	...	20	...	1,227	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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[illegible]

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

† One criminal lunatic excluded.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.												Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

14	Madura	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.		20		1	0	1	10	2	1	72	8	15	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

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

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Serial number.		Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			A		B						C		Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 18 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
							Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Cr. P. C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I. P. C., with previous convictions under any of those Chapters or under section 110 of the Cr. P. C.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

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

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1925 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	5	...	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	4	1	...	...
2	Vellore	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
8	Bellary	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...
9	Alipuram	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.														
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	2	1	...
District Jails.														
12	Cuddalore	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
13	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails ...		13	4	9	13	3	8	11	10	5	15	9	3	1
Subsidiary Jails ...		5	1	2	3	...	2	2	5	1	6	3	...	...
Grand total ...		18	5	11	16	3	10	13	15	6	21	12	3	1
Grand total for 1925 ...		39	5	12	17	2	14	16	37	3	40	10	6	1

[illegible]

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

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry	844.63	45.10	80.13	5.00	9.49	10.18	141	6	21	...
2	Vellore	1,171.28	115.59	87.67	7.56	7.48	6.54	148	12	36	3
3	Trichinopoly	1,377.18	...	125.93	...	9.14	...	217	...	26	...
4	Coimbatore	1,283.49	6.37	114.15	...	8.89	...	153	...	15	...
5	Penitentiary	884.64	6.35	84.45	...	9.55	...	113	...	13	...
6	Cannanore	1,074.88	9.73	105.24	1.60	9.79	10.28	156	1	14	...
7	Salem	1,364.07	...	49.00	...	3.59	...	95	...	20	...
8	Bellary	728.73	...	56.62	...	7.77	...	154	...	23	...
9	Alipuram	4,029.44	...	256.02	...	6.25	...	353	...	44	...
10	Vizagapatam	567.41	...	50.32	...	8.92	...	87	...	34	...
	Special Jail for Adolescents.										
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	467.33	...	35.30	...	7.55	...	65	...	8	...
	District Jails.										
12	Cuddalore	296.45	...	17.53	...	5.91	...	66	...	14	...
13	Palamcottah	355.41	...	33.14	...	9.32	...	58	...	17	...
14	Madura	313.52	12.82	33.60	...	10.53	...	84	...	5	...
15	Berhampur	203.59	...	13.88	...	6.82	...	36	...	16	...
	Grand total ...	14,962.05	199.96	1,142.68	13.56	7.64	6.78	1,923	19	306	3
	Grand total for 1925 ...	15,454.25	198.82	1,149.41	12.27	7.44	6.17	2,160	14	366	...

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)

Statement showing the Diet Scales in force in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

A.—EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTS.

I.—Diet scale.

[illegible]

* Vide page 48.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued.*A.—EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTS—*concluded.*II.—*Distribution of diet.*

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring male convicts.	For females, non-labouring male convicts and under-trial prisoners.
Breakfast ...	Daily	Bread	12 oz.	10 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Meat	6 oz.	4 oz.
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
Dinner ...	Sunday and Wednesday.	Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Fish	6 "	4 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Rice	3 "	3 "
	Tuesday and Friday ...	Dhal	1½ "	1½ "
		Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Rice	4 "	3 "
		Potatoes	4 "	3 "
		Dhal	4 "	3 "
	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Vegetables	6 "	6 "
		Bread	6 "	6 "
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Suji	2 oz.	2 oz.
		Bread	6 "	6 "
Supper ...	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Cheese	2 oz.	1½ oz.

III.—*Ingredients and instructions.*

1. Half an ounce of sugar and half the daily supply of milk are to be issued for the tea at breakfast.
2. For supper, 1 ounce of sugar may be issued with the remaining half of the milk ration. Part of the sugar for this meal can be used with the suji gruel, if desired.
3. On five days of the week, all the articles issued for dinner can be made into a curry.
4. On the remaining two days (1 fish and 1 meat day), the meat is to be issued in hash with the potatoes, and the fish is to be fried and given with boiled potatoes; the remaining articles are to be made into a curry.
5. A pint of tea is to be made from each quarter of an ounce of dry tea and it is not to be infused for more than four minutes.
6. The allowance of meat is to be exclusive of bone, and that of fish exclusive of heads and fins.
7. The best brown bread is to be issued.

B.—DIET SCALE FOR INDIAN PRISONERS.

Articles of diet.					Male convicts sentenced to labour.	All female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.
					Ounces daily.	Ounces daily.
Flour	...	...	...	{ Ragi Cholam or Cambu }	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice	...	...	...	...	7	5
Dhal	...	...	...	...	† 5	† 4
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	8	8
Oil	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	2	2
Salt	...	...	...	...	2	2
Curry powder *	...	...	...	...	2	2
Onions	...	...	...	...	2	2

* Vide page 48.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Articles.	Male convicts sentenced to labour.							Female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fresh meat	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
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	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Dhal	4	1½	1½	4	1½	4	1½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	3	1½
Cheese	12	...	...	2	...	12	...	1½	...	...	1½	...	1½	...
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cocotine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curry powder*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Vide page 48.

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

Articles of diet.					Male convicts sentenced to labour.	All female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.
					Ounces daily.	Ounces daily.
Flour	...	...	...	{ Ragi Cholam or Cambu }	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice	...	...	...	...	5	5
Dhal	...	...	...	...	† 5	† 4
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	8	8
Oil	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	2	2
Salt	...	...	...	...	2	2
Curry powder *	...	...	...	...	2	2
Onions	...	...	...	...	2	2

* 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.

(-) 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 unlocking and they shall be allowed to cook for themselves.

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice ... oz.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. is issued.
Dhal ... "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Curry powder * ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Plantains ... oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk ... pint.	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugar ... oz.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Coconut ... No.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Bread-and-water diet.

(1½ lb. bread per diem with water.)

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

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

B.—INDIAN AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Morning meal—Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into thick conjee.

Evening meal—Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1926, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		2	3	4	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C
					Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, etc.
1	Central Jails.												
2	Rejiamundry	893-73	6-80	946-13	41,380	4,324	45,704	48	38,196	42	4,272	53	3,291
3	Vellore	1,286-87	82	1,525-90	41,436	6,071	47,507	31	37,547	66	1,263	453	1,323
4	Trichinopoly	1,377-18	100-32	1,477-50	39,990	6,560	46,550	31	37,547	58	1,263	1	2,248
5	Coimbatore	1,289-86	121-55	1,470-05	43,237	1,149	44,386	30	39,533	49	7,328	...	1,981
6	Pentmentary	890-99	38-20	933-62	61,280	2,675	63,955	65	52,706	56	5,363	173	2,084
7	Cannanore	1,084-61	81-81	1,166-42	41,342	2,675	47,317	40	42,407	57	1,128	...	3,094
8	Salem	1,364-07	33-86	1,398-93	51,947	8,138	60,085	42	52,334	58	841	1	1,531
9	Bellary	728-73	11-46	740-25	31,130	397	31,527	40	30,222	62	7,742	144	936
10	Alipparam Jail	4,029-44	...	4,029-44	...	37,002	37,002	24	2,51,624	41	8,473	...	2,997
	Vizagapatam	567-41	12-61	580-02	33,240	3,597	37,237	61	25,967	41	1,408	271	430
11	Tanjore Borstal School	467-33	01	470-34	28,196	989	29,185	62	26,362	56	528	54	658
	District Jails.												
12	Cuddalore	296-45	8-58	310-96	19,820	839	20,659	60	10,066	33	1,184	937	312
13	Palamecottah	355-41	49-36	464-98	21,026	1,394	22,720	48	20,611	50	1,040	14	621
14	Madura	326-34	69-70	471-39	20,866	629	21,495	45	21,153	63	424	41	784
15	Berhampur	203-59	4-41	214-03	13,104	324	13,428	62	8,268	38	351	69	947
	Total, Central and District Jails	15,162-01	744-68	16,264-05	4,90,994	1,35,128	6,26,122	38	8,36,285	53	47,578	2,191	24,217
16	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	9-26	9-26	2,868	...	2,868	309	...	82	...	...	100
17	Subsidiary Jails	965-87	23-30	2,664-73	43,760	2,571	46,331	17	2,15,239	...	3,009	515	2,808
	Grand total	16,127-88	777-24	18,938-04	5,37,622	1,37,709	6,75,331	35	10,51,524	58	50,647	2,703	27,155
	Grand total for 1925	16,645-97	799-02	19,577-15	5,47,471	1,41,482	6,88,953	35	11,19,507	59	52,446	2,766	46,966

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	6—contd.						7			8						9			
		Hospital charges—contd.						Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.						Charges for moving prisoners.			
		D		E		F		G		Total cost.	A		B		C		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	D	
		Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rs. A. P.
1	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Rayachandry	64	7,660	8 1 6	547 14 10	7,358	8 2 9	289	2 13 7	2,697	2,408	...	...	...	...	3,921	...	3,921	4 2 3	3,921
3	Vellore	1,470	1,569	1 0 5	115 8 9	9,033	7 0 3	384	0 5 6	526	1,42	...	...	...	...	5,579	...	5,579	3 10 6	5,579
4	Trichinopoly	621	7,861	5 5 2	203 5 5	12,093	8 12 6	120	1 4 10	1,923	1,803	...	...	...	...	2,753	...	2,753	1 13 10	2,753
5	Coimbatore	830	9,474	6 7 2	1,809 15 6	10,481	7 6 10	665	1 3 10	1,825	7,456	...	...	...	...	4,272	...	4,272	2 14 6	4,272
6	Penitentiary	...	7,570	8 1 9	780 6 7	6,877	7 6 5	4,417	12 15 5	12,103	7,456	...	...	...	...	1,357	...	1,357	1 8 1	1,357
7	Cannanore	361	3,861	3 4 11	672 10 4	5,232	4 13 2	1,036	2 9 5	3,029	1,336	...	...	...	...	1,459	...	1,459	1 4 0	1,459
8	Salem	37	2,470	1 12 3	560 1 5	7,633	5 7 4	1,119	0 12 8	2,101	984	...	...	...	...	763	...	763	0 8 9	763
9	Bellary	...	8,822	11 6 4	197 0 1	3,898	5 4 3	176	1 8 0	611	495	...	...	...	...	3,178	...	3,178	4 1 8	3,178
10	Aliparam Jail	...	11,470	2 13 7	172 0 3	29,842	7 6 6	1,542	2 3 7	8,938	7,396	...	...	...	...	2,468	...	2,468	0 9 9	2,468
11	Vizagapatnam	181	1,928	3 5 2	382 8 8	3,805	6 8 11	115	4 1 8	2,374	2,259	...	...	...	...	620	...	620	1 1 1	620
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	1,240	2 10 2	382 11 5	1,430	3 0 11	62	0 4 2	122	60	...	...	...	...	1,135	...	1,135	2 6 7	1,135
14	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore	...	2,433	7 2 2	234 13 6	2,147	7 0 7	120	0 14 9	314	194	...	...	...	...	783	...	783	2 4 9	783
16	Palamcottah	...	1,675	3 9 8	372 3 7	2,880	7 1 10	72	0 5 11	172	100	...	...	...	...	569	...	569	1 8 7	569
17	Madura	...	1,249	2 10 5	156 2 0	2,514	6 5 7	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	1,333	2 13 3	1,333
18	Berhampur	...	1,356	6 5 4	600 0 0	1,182	5 10 11	119	2 14 6	622	503	...	...	...	...	1,969	...	1,969	9 3 2	1,969
19	Total, Central and District Jails	3,373	70,643	4 5 5	302 11 4	1,06,405	6 13 8	10,489	2 4 1	36,700	27,684	...	...	...	...	32,159	...	32,208	1 15 8	32,208
20	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	100	10 12 9	...	7,326	2 12 4	483	52 9 5	487	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Subsidiary Jails	36	6,428	2 6 7	163 10 9	...	...	20,287	7 15 10	21,287	871	...	...	...	...	7,530	...	7,530	2 13 3	7,530
22	Grand total	3,337	77,171	4 1 2	289 8 1	1,13,731	6 4 2	31,209	3 1 5	58,474	28,559	...	...	...	...	39,689	...	39,738	2 1 6	39,738
23	Grand total for 1925	4,306	97,872	5 0 10	337 13 5	1,01,566	5 6 6	35,908	3 6 9	66,363	31,110	...	...	...	...	46,650	...	46,397	2 7 11	46,397

* Note.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns, the expenses excluding those shown in column 13 II, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion 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 1926, 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		I		J	
		Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rs.	A. P.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for repairs (Stationery, Printing, etc.)	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Rayachandry	1,496	274	1,210	597	10	758	4,375	4 10 0	850	0 14 4	...	...	...	502	...	76	84	135	787	0 13 4
3	Vellore	982	40	1,005	1,295	12	862	5,095	3 5 5	193	0 2 0	...	...	...	544	240	6	46	113	949	0 9 11
4	Trichinopoly	1,563	192	1,038	1,587	6	1,031	5,420	3 10 8	696	0 7 6	...	...	...	648	429	33	...	89	1,203	0 13 0
5	Coimbatore	874	238	874	875	20	709	3,290	2 3 10	717	0 7 10	...	...	...	1,202	72	47	218	127	1,666	1 2 2
6	Penitentiary	3,517	281	1,231	648	...	864	6,541	7 0 1	389	0 6 8	...	...	...	1,202	684	...	161	51	13,988	1 15 9
7	Cannanore	761	41	1,418	798	10	409	3,437	2 15 2	877	0 12 0	...	...	...	465	185	19	...	98	720	0 9 11
8	Salem	860	31	3,870	277	15	712	5,268	3 12 3	994	0 11 4	...	...	...	316	120	...	20	79	2,141	1 8 6
9	Bellary	498	97	1,915	710	6	1,646	4,249	5 8 3	239	0 7 0	...	...	...	486	309	25	...	103	5,334	6 14 8
10	Aliparam Jail	5,775	80	2,637	551	...	983	11,026	2 12 0	1,694	0 6 9	...	...	...	450	460	15	62	163	150	0 0 8
11	Vizagapatnam	629	394	1,019	304	2	571	2,949	5 1 4	1,205	2 1 3	...	...	...	215	250	29	136	65	2,326	4 0 2
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tanjore Borstal School	2,209	...	499	492	...	1,647	4,845	10 4 10	398	0 13 6	...	...	...	250	...	12	...	211	478	1 0 1
14	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore	237	49	587	307	...	720	1,900	5 9 2	415	1 3 6	...	...	...	190	220	12	25	53	300	1 7 5
16	Palamcottah	613	12	625	239	10	783	2,282	4 14 6	96	0 3 4	...	...	...	254	...	12	2	134	462	0 13 10
17	Madura	528	6	414	256	30	429	1,093	3 9 5	364	0 12 4	...	...	...	180	178	3	...	46	3,068	6 8 2
18	Berhampur	218	32	534	86	4	291	1,765	5 7 1	828	3 13 10	...	...	...	148	...	12	...	33	726	3 6 3
19	Total, Central and District Jails	20,758	1,777	18,436	10,022	125	12,437	63,555	3 14 6	10,065	0 9 11	...	...	...	6,387	2,913	301	754	1,487	34,453	2 1 11
20	The Civil Jail, Madras	45	...	81	...	...	6	132	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Subsidiary Jails	15,151	1,053	1,543	484	...	4,000	22,231	8 5 8	1,073	0 6 5	...	...	...	392	...	...	150	121	4,706	0 6 11
22	Grand total	35,954	2,830	20,060	10,506	125	16,443	85,918	4 8 7	11,128	0 9 5	...	...	...	6,779	2,913	302	904	1,622	39,163	2 1 1
23	Grand total for 1925	37,583	2,810	28,204	9,846	116	21,672	1,00,521	5 3 0	10,879	0 9 0	...	...	...	6,660	1,754	352	182	1,683	58,987	3 0 9

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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 1926, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

14		13														
		Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.														
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			
Jails.		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (exclusive of main-tenance).	Draught cattle (excluding goos under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.		Total cost per head of average strength.
Serial number.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Central Jails.															
2	Rajahmundry	1,203	413	210	36	...	...	...	...	...	175	2,037	2	2	5	120
3	Vellore	...	666	97	276	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,027	0	10	9	84
4	Trichinopoly	329	243	78	8	...	...	...	...	100	1,501	2,364	1	9	7	108
5	Coimbatore	751	404	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	176	1,891	1	4	9	16
6	Penitentiary	899	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	1,487	1	9	6	176
7	Cannanore	531	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	794	0	10	11	110
8	Salom	90	248	40	79	35	...	...	...	...	...	494	0	5	8	117
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	0	8	4	114
10	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,896	1	3	5	104
11	Vizagapatnam	162	665	145	193	125	...	23	-20	-3	270	1,560	2	11	0	137
12	Special Jail for Adolescents.															
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	18	77	120	93	46	...	...	...	230	584	1	3	10	140
14	District Jails.															
15	Cuddalore	...	9	25	...	30	82	...	...	93	...	239	0	11	3	115
16	Palamcottah	199	347	33	31	18	32	...	...	53	...	791	1	11	3	112
17	Madura	68	1	107	13	5	25	...	...	...	15	234	0	7	11	111
18	Berhampur	96	30	36	21	3	316	...	...	...	104	606	2	13	4	139
19	Total, Central and District Jails	4,329	3,143	956	809	1,006	1,669	3,719	38	222	3,516	19,407	1	3	1	112
20	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Subsidiary Jails	480	591	7	65	198	81	1	101	...	45	1,508	0	9	5	387
22	Grand total	4,809	3,734	963	874	1,204	1,750	3,720	139	222	3,561	20,976	1	1	9	126
23	Grand total for 1925	3,401	13,525	1,981	775	376	2,020	3,105	38	...	1,707	26,908	1	6	3	118
24	Contingencies.															
25	Total.															
26	Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, 1925															
27	Do.															
28	Inspector-General of Prisons, 1925															
29	...															
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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 1926 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7
Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	
		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.																	Rs. A.
2	Rajahmundry	38 9	40 15	47 4	43 5	47 5	50 6	54 1	42 7	8 5	5 14	7 7	8 2	6 13	2 7	2 5	2 6	2 14
3	Vellore	28 11	35 6	36 3	31 2	53 7	48 9	50 0	44 11	3 7	2 0	2 4	1 0	5 10	0 3	0 5	2 10	0 6
4	Trichinopoly	30 2	26 9	26 8	31 8	42 11	57 4	50 8	58 3	3 14	6 11	5 7	5 5	7 14	0 1	0 6	0 11	1 5
5	Coimbatore	32 12	29 15	34 9	30 4	50 0	52 12	55 12	49 4	4 0	4 9	4 7	6 7	3 15	2 5	2 2	1 9	1 4
6	Penitentiary	62 5	63 6	68 14	65 10	56 3	54 4	61 2	56 12	8 0	2 15	7 1	8 2	6 7	20 12	14 11	15 2	12 15
7	Cannanore	31 3	28 7	37 8	40 9	51 14	54 4	61 4	67 9	9 0	3 3	3 5	3 5	5 3	2 12	2 6	2 10	2 9
8	Salom	47 0	46 14	45 12	42 15	58 0	53 0	52 5	58 14	7 15	4 7	3 10	1 12	6 6	1 0	0 14	1 4	1 8
9	Bellary	30 10	34 4	42 15	40 12	45 7	33 5	46 3	40 15	10 10	10 13	16 4	11 6	4 14	1 3	1 0	0 11	0 13
10	Alipuram Jail	19 14	20 7	24 14	24 1	56 9	56 5	61 10	62 9	8 1	5 10	6 8	2 14	8 2	9 11	2 8	2 8	2 4
	Vizagapatam	54 12	54 12	57 7	64 3	41 9	37 10	41 2	44 13	6 9	3 9	7 12	3 5	4 6	4 14	4 2	4 13	4 2
	Special Jail for Adolescents.																	
11	Tanjore Borstal School	60 10	53 14	63 1	62 1	47 7	60 11	45 6	56 15	0 15	1 3	4 8	2 10	6 14	8 10	4 5	1 9	0 5
	District Jails.																	0 4
12	Cuddalore	59 14	56 3	64 3	60 9	46 13	50 12	54 13	33 0	14 10	5 8	5 14	7 2	4 12	5 7	6 3	1 2	1 1
13	Palamcottah	42 5	43 0	54 3	48 14	54 7	57 10	60 0	50 15	4 15	3 8	2 14	3 10	6 12	4 10	6 5	0 7	0 6
14	Madura	47 1	53 9	40 4	45 10	43 14	50 2	51 4	53 7	3 2	4 1	2 13	2 10	5 3	3 0	6 5	2 3	1 5
15	Berhampur	71 5	52 12	59 0	62 12	35 6	34 12	36 1	38 4	8 15	7 12	4 4	6 5	6 12	6 2	6 12	5 1	2 9
	Total, Central and District Jails	33 15	34 9	38 14	38 8	51 11	52 6	55 1	54 0	6 13	4 15	5 10	4 5	5 13	5 15	6 7	2 9	2 4
16	The Civil Jail, Madras	98 7	301 2	230 3	309 12	0 2	0 3	...	...	0 9	8 0	0 3	10 13	...	0 3	...	41 12	52 9
17	Subsidiary Jails	17 4	15 8	15 2	17 6	91 9	85 12	88 15	82 9	3 4	1 15	1 14	2 7	3 1	1 11	2 6	8 2	8 0
	Grand total	31 12	32 3	35 9	35 11	57 1	56 12	59 10	58 2	6 5	4 9	5 1	4 1	5 7	5 6	5 14	3 5	3 7

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 1926 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	8		9		10		11		12		13					
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners 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.		Total cost per head of average strength.					
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry	4 13	4 5	4 8	4 2	2 11	3 7	6 10	4 10	0 12	0 9	1 0	0 14	0 10	0 7	0 12	0 13
2	Vellore	3 8	4 0	4 1	3 11	3 13	2 15	3 3	3 5	0 11	0 11	0 6	0 2	1 5	0 13	0 10	0 10
3	Trichinopoly	1 12	1 15	2 0	1 14	5 0	3 15	4 1	3 11	0 11	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 15	0 13	0 6	0 13
4	Coinbatore	2 6	2 1	2 12	2 15	3 0	2 12	3 8	2 4	0 9	0 3	0 9	0 8	1 4	0 13	1 0	1 2
5	Penitentiary	2 9	...	3 6	1 8	3 5	6 5	11 6	7 0	2 0	0 11	0 7	0 7	3 15	7 6	7 2	15 0
6	Cannanore	2 5	1 12	2 2	1 4	3 5	2 10	3 3	2 15	0 12	0 9	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 8	0 13	0 10
7	Salem	0 10	1 3	0 9	0 9	5 14	4 0	4 0	3 12	0 14	0 10	0 8	0 11	1 3	0 5	0 7	0 7
8	Bellary	6 9	6 4	3 15	4 2	3 4	3 13	5 7	5 8	0 7	0 5	1 2	0 7	4 0	2 3	8 9	6 15
9	Alipuram Jail	5 2	0 6	1 11	0 10	3 6	3 8	3 15	2 12	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 7	0 3	8 15	6 13	4 15
10	Vizagapatam	3 0	2 7	2 9	1 1	3 7	7 5	4 3	5 1	0 10	0 6	1 2	2 1	5 13	2 14	4 15	4 0
Special Jail for Adolescents.																	
11	Tanjore Borstal School	3 9	2 4	2 10	2 7	4 3	4 4	9 8	10 5	0 5	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 14	0 12	1 4	1 0
District Jails.																	
12	Cuddalore	5 15	3 4	2 13	2 5	6 1	5 5	5 14	5 9	1 6	1 8	1 2	1 4	0 13	0 14	0 12	1 7
13	Palamcottah	1 2	0 13	1 6	1 4	4 14	5 10	5 8	4 15	1 5	1 10	2 2	0 3	1 9	0 9	0 13	0 14
14	Madura	2 13	2 11	2 11	2 13	3 9	3 8	4 5	3 9	...	0 10	1 2	0 12	6 7	8 1	6 12	6 8
15	Berhampur	6 10	5 10	5 3	9 3	6 2	3 12	4 10	5 7	1 7	0 5	1 0	3 14	5 14	3 15	3 1	3 6
Total, Central and District Jails																	
16	The Civil Jail, Madras	3 10	1 15	2 8	2 0	4 1	3 13	4 11	3 15	0 9	0 7	0 10	0 10	1 8	3 11	3 5	2 2
17	Subsidiary Jails	2 11	...	...	...	7 6	13 4	13 7	14 4	0 6	...	...	...	11 4	80 0	2 2	0 7
		2 9	2 12	2 9	2 14	8 7	8 4	8 1	8 6	0 7	0 9	0 5	0 6	2 11	4 5	1 5	1 12
Grand total		3 7	2 1	2 8	2 2	4 11	4 6	5 3	4 9	0 9	0 7	0 9	0 9	1 10	3 13	2 1	2 1

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

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 infirm.	* Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.						Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days as								
							On prison duties.			On Jail buildings.					K	L						
							A	B	C	D	E	F					G	H	I	J		
							On remunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, mangle, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	(a) Public Works— Public Works— (b) Other Extra-mural labour.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On R. manufactures.	
1	Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	15-99	906-28	12-84	39-29	68-91	...	84-98	86-53	62-06	60-26	17-71	3-96	...	...	410-71	...	...	9-38	9-55	45-32	
2	Vellore	59-85	1,226-03	9-29	61-26	7-82	...	112-49	120-09	87-83	161-22	75-74	...	...	...	584-29	...	...	9-18	9-80	47-66	
3	Trichinopoly	37-61	1,339-42	38-16	95-96	13-71	...	125-80	133-18	93-37	134-98	92-52	27-09	...	...	584-55	...	...	9-40	9-84	43-64	
4	Coinbatore	22-79	1,268-14	4-98	64-51	41-02	...	120-46	117-20	82-87	105-16	80-77	...	9-89	...	640-97	...	...	9-60	9-21	50-54	
5	Penitentiary	7-59	883-89	9-18	50-17	48-03	...	84-45	84-38	26-59	58-70	17-14	...	...	...	505-29	...	...	9-58	9-55	57-16	
6	Cannanore	9-75	1,075-00	5-58	40-84	56-97	...	106-24	107-76	46-44	72-19	33-32	...	41	...	665-27	...	...	9-88	10-02	58-30	
7	Salem	4-92	1,359-66	4-37	60-24	39-68	...	57-82	121-29	234-34	426-02	47-65	...	41	...	368-04	...	...	4-22	8-92	27-07	
8	Bellary	38-35	604-18	43-91	51-51	30-49	...	66-88	69-24	50-92	67-93	42-86	...	...	...	246-13	...	4-31	9-63	9-97	38-34	
9	Alipuram Jail	...	4,083-80	66-75	182-48	...	...	256-02	373-51	257-21	665-84	144-29	...	6-56	...	2,137-62	...	...	6-27	9-15	52-34	
10	Vizagapatnam	...	567-05	4-92	36-56	12-37	...	50-62	57-31	78-25	76-65	12-40	...	...	...	227-41	...	...	8-93	10-11	40-10	
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	487-20	3-19	5-68	8-69	...	41-69	44-50	68-67	43-20	14-21	27	...	...	235-10	...	...	8-92	9-52	50-82	
12	District Jails.																					
12	Cuddalore	7-47	289-40	10-17	49-74	25-58	...	20-57	32-18	49-80	32-13	10-87	...	2-65	...	55-71	...	...	7-11	11-12	18-25	
13	Palamcottah	7-30	348-42	3-56	7-80	27-33	...	33-14	33-71	33-05	46-94	24-14	...	15	...	138-60	...	...	9-51	9-68	39-78	
14	Madura	13-78	312-25	5-15	8-41	6-54	...	33-89	29-93	49-80	32-59	11-66	...	...	...	133-40	...	...	10-85	9-59	42-72	
15	Berhampur	16-81	186-76	2-98	14-89	16-69	...	16-39	14-51	25-64	37-97	1-38	...	32	...	55-99	...	...	8-78	7-77	29-98	
	Total, Central and District Jails	237-63	15,007-48	224-99	765-37	104-21	...	1,211-04	1,425-40	1,246-84	2,057-08	666-66	31-32	20-39	...	6,948-99	...	...	8-07	9-50	48-30	
	Subsidiary Jails						...											...	3-68	4-25	22-31	
	Grand total	281-37	15,933-85	242-61	789-72	503-08	...	1,245-13	1,464-74	1,616-29	2,164-09	690-80	31-32	25-71	...	7,155-67	...	...	7-81	9-19	44-91	
	Grand total for 1925	281-61	16,343-95	265-40	778-74	476-25	...	1,248-91	1,411-94	1,664-02	3,563-33	762-72	144-01	70-09	...	5,956-81	23-48	...	7-63	8-64	36-45	

* E.g., as being on 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 Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account the 1st January 1926.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1926.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, etc., account by cash and transfer during the year 1926.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1926.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
1	Central Jails.											
2	Rajahmundry	906.23	410.71	226 6	10,827 8	11,053 14	22,000 11	97 6	22,194 1	11,140 3	12 5	27 5
3	Vellore	1,236.03	584.39	548 8	37,471 5	38,019 13	(a) 63,494 4	723 9	64,217 13	20,108 0	21 6	44 13
4	Trichinopoly	1,339.42	584.55	111 0	22,833 10	22,914 10	57,056 2	66 0	57,122 2	34,177 8	25 8	58 5
5	Coimbatore	1,298.14	640.97	319 12	15,706 1	15,738 1	(b) 3,63,392 11	87 8	3,63,480 3	2,06,088 15	102 8	321 8
6	The Penitentiary	883.89	505.20	118 7	12,820 11	12,939 2	(c) 38,497 10	61 7	38,559 1	23,619 15	29 0	50 11
7	Cannanore	1,075.00	695.27	234 12	19,867 14	20,102 10	(d) 50,891 6	236 18	51,148 3	16,422 6	12 1	44 10
8	Salem	1,359.66	368.04	76 0	15,059 4	15,135 4	31,361 14	195 12	31,557 10	16,422 6	12 1	44 10
9	Rayachoti	694.18	266.13	82 3	11,492 15	11,575 2	24,352 0	51 2	24,403 2	12,828 0	18 8	48 3
10	Alipuvam Jail	4,033.80	2,137.62	4 0	9,804 14	9,808 14	26,598 13	8 15	26,607 12	16,798 14	4 2	7 13
	Vizagapatnam	567.05	227.41	79 13	9,992 15	10,072 12	12,845 10	16 9	12,892 3	2,789 7	4 15	12 4
	Special Jail for Adolescents.											
11	Tanjore Borstal School	467.20	235.10	223 11	15,731 4	15,954 15	17,383 5	257 6	17,640 13	1,686 14	8 10	7 3
	District Jails.											
12	Cuddalore	289.10	55.71	42 6	1,890 11	1,933 1	8,903 2	55 15	8,959 1	7,026 0	24 4	126 2
13	Palamcottah	348.42	138.60	34 10	5,852 9	5,887 3	16,161 8	8 1	16,169 9	10,482 6	30 1	75 10
14	Madura	312.23	133.40	11 11	8,894 2	8,905 13	20,853 13	34 2	20,887 15	11,982 2	38 6	89 13
15	Berhampur	186.76	55.89	107 5	1,769 10	1,878 15	3,112 15	129 3	3,242 2	1,365 3	7 5	24 6
	Subsidiary Jails											
	Total, Central and District Jails	15,007.48	6,948.99	2,220 8	3,41,170 12	3,43,391 4	7,57,001 12	2,049 14	7,59,051 10	4,15,660 6	27 11	59 13
	Grand total	15,938.85	7,155.67	2,220 8	3,47,439 5	3,49,659 13	7,69,286 13	...	12,295 1	6,026 8	6 8	29 3
	Grand total for 1925	16,343.95	5,956.81	2,914 2	4,63,239 10	4,66,153 12	8,87,105 5	2,220 8	8,89,325 13	4,23,172 1	25 14	38 15
												71 1

(a) Includes Rs. 332-9-3 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for 3 months only from January to March 1926.

(b) Do. Rs. 629-6-9

(c) Do. Rs. 3,937-6-10

(d) Do. Rs. 669-10-1

No. XII-A.—FINANCIAL.

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

No. XII-A.-

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1926.							Closing	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	226 6	6,094 1	2,977 7	3,936 8	4,173 12	279 5	17,128 13	97 6	6,146 3
2	Vellore ...	548 8	15,984 9	11,186 5	8,424 10	17,600 12	3,230 15	50,513 13	723 9	14,513 9
3	Trichinopoly ...	111 0	4,959 2	16,383 1	6,432 1	14,406 0	332 13	41,958 7	66 0	6,895 6
4	Coimbatore ...	319 12	2,77,901 10	73,007 9	1,84,205 4	28,270 5	38,631 6	5,25,073 2	87 8	1,88,970 9
5	The Penitentiary ...	118 7	9,320 4	7,995 5	5,242 9	3,062 1	1,138 10	24,510 0	61 7	4,329 6
6	Cannanore ...	234 12	4,438 0	6,640 8	7,638 15	1,987 13	211 5	20,738 11	256 13	3,917 10
7	Salem ...	76 0	17,752 2	14,450 3	2,902 8	4,668 0	19 6	39,829 7	195 12	9,813 0
8	Bellary ...	82 3	2,623 0	5,041 6	1,905 1	1,973 5	408 7	11,216 8	51 2	2,911 12
9	Alipuram ...	4 0	8,307 13	4,452 15	5,033 1	12,763 9	838 1	29,726 5	8 15	5,082 1
10	Vizagapatam ...	79 13	6,039 5	1,405 4	2,436 7	405 11	128 8	10,238 0	16 9	9,086 0
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>									
11	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	223 11	1,163 1	4,678 7	5,521 8	4,859 12	1,245 6	15,206 1	257 8	1,124 0
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
12	Cuddalore ...	42 6	1,213 9	3,095 11	6,156 15	2,657 8	7 1	13,159 0	55 15	1,514 5
13	Palamcottah ...	34 10	1,885 0	4,693 14	1,823 1	1,805 0	765 12	9,280 13	8 1	1,398 14
14	Madura ...	11 11	3,584 4	7,694 10	1,074 10	1,921 7	6,526 8	8,030 2	34 2	2,820 11
15	Berhampur ...	107 5	2,611 9	484 2	486 4	135 4	35 11	3,788 13	129 3	2,095 11
	Total ...	2,220 8	3,64,182 5	1,64,101 11	2,43,222 6	1,07,500 3	53,799 2	8,20,427 15	2,049 14	2,61,119 1
	Total for 1925 ...	2,914 2	3,78,546 10	2,11,290 4	2,50,329 12	1,81,329 9	54,696 8	9,69,713 13	2,220 8	3,64,182 5

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. 332-9-3, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for three months only
 (b) Do. Rs. 629-6-9 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 3,937-6-10 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 669-10-1 do.

(FINANCIAL).

Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

Balance on 31st December 1926.					Difference between columns 9 and 16 (profit + or loss -)	Amount.			Total increase (+) or decrease (-) in assets on account of Jail manufacturing departments in 1926 (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 1926 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1926.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (-).	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
5,091 7	3,755 12	2,978 3	2,317 13	15,751 2	- 1,377 11	22,006 11	10,827 8	+ 11,269 3	+ 9,891 8
10,771 8	8,076 12	23,062 12	3,322 5	53,825 13	+ 3,312 0	63,494 4	37,471 5	+ 26,022 15	+ 29,334 15
12,688 10	4,944 8	14,296 8	64 2	28,824 14	- 3,133 9	57,056 2	22,833 10	+ 34,222 8	+ 31,038 15
67,649 6	1,75,401 12	43,138 8	13,235 9	4,62,003 2	- 63,070 0	3,63,392 11	1,57,061 8	+ 2,06,331 3	+ 1,43,261 3
4,858 8	7,309 13	3,450 5	1,765 12	18,743 11	- 5,766 5	38,407 10	12,820 11	+ 25,676 15	+ 19,910 10
4,248 10	10,075 8	1,763 9	506 4	19,755 14	- 982 13	50,891 6	19,867 14	+ 31,023 8	+ 30,040 11
10,764 11	4,413 4	15,126 6	443 0	39,870 1	+ 40 10	31,361 14	15,059 4	+ 16,302 10	+ 16,343 4
6,342 10	1,938 1	2,420 5	74 14	13,689 0	+ 2,372 8	21,352 0	11,492 15	+ 12,859 1	+ 15,231 9
13,440 2	4,703 7	10,955 5	542 10	33,647 4	+ 3,920 15	26,593 13	9,804 14	+ 16,789 15	+ 20,714 14
1,925 8	2,697 9	1,879 14	156 1	15,449 7	+ 5,211 7	12,845 10	9,992 15	+ 2,852 11	+ 8,064 2
4,731 15	8,325 13	10,320 7	582 12	24,176 15	+ 8,970 14	17,383 5	15,731 4	+ 1,652 1	+ 10,622 15
1,506 7	6,083 12	1,434 3	160 6	10,434 4	- 2,724 12	8,903 2	1,890 11	+ 7,012 7	+ 4,287 11
2,349 5	2,400 2	883 2	1,641 9	5,397 15	- 3,882 14	16,161 8	5,652 9	+ 10,508 15	+ 6,626 1
1,292 8	938 7	519 3	74 9	5,580 6	- 2,479 12	20,853 13	8,894 2	+ 11,959 11	+ 9,479 15
853 0	471 3	392 2	82 4	3,858 15	+ 70 2	3,112 15	1,769 10	+ 1,343 5	+ 1,413 7
1,48,503 3	2,41,535 11	1,32,620 12	24,969 14	7,60,908 11	- 59,519 4	7,57,001 12	3,41,170 12	+ 4,15,831 0	+ 3,56,311 12
1,64,101 11	2,43,222 6	1,00,500 3	53,799 2	8,20,427 15	- 1,49,285 14	8,76,701 2	4,55,503 13	+ 4,21,197 5	+ 2,71,911 7

Depreciation have been made and those in columns 7 and 14 the amount of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off, from January to March 1926.
 do.
 do.
 do.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

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

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	884	100	984	844.63	49.10	893.73	945	59	1,004	229	16	245
		Under-trials...	18	4	22	6.44	.36	6.80	15	2	17	3	...	3
		Civil ...	20	...	20	45.60	...	45.60	46	...	46	21	...	21
		Total ...	922	104	1,026	896.67	49.46	946.13	...	...	...	253	16	269
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,733	100	1,833	1,171.28	115.59	1,286.87	1,473	132	1,605	173	3	176
		Under-trials...	..	...	...	.82	...	.82	16	..	16	...	...	...
		Civil ...	46	...	46	238.30	...	238.30	285	...	285	75	...	75
		Total ...	1,779	100	1,879	1,410.40	115.59	1,525.99	...	...	...	248	3	251
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts ...	1,688	...	1,688	1,377.18	...	1,377.18	1,429	...	1,429	1,320	...	1,320
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	120	...	120	100.32	...	100.32	158	...	158	31	...	31
		Total ...	1,808	...	1,808	1,477.50	...	1,477.50	...	...	...	1,351	...	1,351
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,032	10	1,042	1,283.49	6.37	1,289.86	1,327	14	1,341	70	1	71
		Under-trials...	64	...	64	121.12	.43	121.55	154	3	157	3	...	3
		Civil ...	80	...	80	58.64	...	58.64	86	...	86	7	...	7
		Total ...	1,176	10	1,186	1,463.25	6.80	1,470.05	...	...	...	80	1	81
5	Penitentiary...	Convicts ...	882	29	911	584.64	6.35	590.99	945	7	952	168	2	170
		Under-trials...	24	...	24	35.61	1.59	37.20	31	2	33	6	...	6
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4.43	...	4.43	5	...	5	4	...	4
		Total ...	906	29	935	925.68	7.94	933.62	...	...	...	178	2	180
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	1,425	20	1,445	1,074.88	9.73	1,084.61	1,176	15	1,191	61	1	62
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	52	...	52	81.81	...	81.81	125	...	125	7	...	7
		Total ...	1,477	20	1,497	1,156.69	9.73	1,166.42	...	...	...	68	1	69
7	Salem	Convicts ...	1,320	...	1,320	1,364.07	...	1,364.07	1,446	...	1,446	81	...	81
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	33.86	...	33.86	46	...	46	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,320	...	1,320	1,398.93	...	1,398.93	...	...	...	83	...	83
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	609	...	609	728.73	...	728.73	823	...	823	152	...	152
		Under-trials...	36	...	36	11.46	...	11.46	33	...	33	3	...	3
		Civil ...	...	...	...	34.06	...	34.06	42	...	42	9	...	9
		Total ...	645	...	645	774.25	...	774.25	...	...	...	164	...	164
9	Alipuram	Convicts ...	4,980	...	4,980	4,029.44	...	4,029.44	4,128	...	4,128	402	...	402
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,980	...	4,980	4,029.44	...	4,029.44	...	...	...	402	...	402
10	Vizagapatam.	Convicts ...	519	...	519	567.41	...	567.41	590	...	590	71	..	71
		Under-trials...	48	4	52	11.76	.85	12.61	30	...	30	4	1	5
		Civil ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	577	4	581	579.17	.85	580.02	..	...	...	75	1	76

(VITAL).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

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.
12.6	.84	12.90	21	2	23	271.12	325.87	274.13	14.28	17.11	14.43	24.86	40.73	25.73	24.86	40.73	25.73
.11	...	.11	...	...	...	465.84	...	441.18	17.08	...	16.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
.97	...	.97	...	...	...	460.53	...	460.53	21.27	...	21.27	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.14	.84	13.93	21	2	23	282.16	323.49	284.32	14.65	16.98	14.78	23.42	40.44	24.31	23.42	40.44	24.31
8.23	.66	8.89	10	1	11	147.70	25.95	136.77	7.03	5.71	6.91	8.54	8.65	8.55	8.54	8.65	8.55
1.89	...	1.89	3	...	3	314.73	...	314.73	7.93	...	7.93	12.59	...	12.59	12.59	...	12.59
10.12	.66	10.78	13	1	14	175.94	25.95	164.48	7.18	5.71	7.06	9.22	8.65	9.17	9.22	8.65	9.17
38.05	...	38.05	18	...	18	958.48	...	958.48	27.63	...	27.63	13.07	...	13.07	13.07	...	13.07
.61	...	.61	1	...	1	309.01	...	309.01	6.08	...	6.08	9.97	...	9.97	9.97	...	9.97
38.66	...	38.66	19	...	19	914.38	...	914.38	26.17	...	26.17	12.86	...	12.86	12.86	...	12.86
4.95	.01	4.99	18	...	18	54.54	156.99	55.04	3.86	6.28	3.87	14.02	...	13.96	14.02	...	13.96
.03	...	.03	...	...	...	24.77	...	24.68	.25	...	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
.22	...	.22	...	...	...	119.37	...	119.37	3.75	...	3.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.20	.04	5.24	18	...	18	54.67	147.06	55.10	3.55	5.88	3.56	12.30	...	...	12.30	...	12.24
9.12	.08	9.20	9	...	9	189.91	314.96	190.80	10.31	12.60	10.33	10.17	...	10.10	10.17	...	10.10
.20	...	.20	1	...	1	163.89	...	157.07	5.46	...	5.24	27.31	...	26.18	27.31	...	26.18
.30	...	.30	...	...	...	902.93	...	902.83	67.72	...	67.72	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.62	.08	9.70	10	...	10	192.29	251.89	192.80	10.39	10.08	10.29	10.80	...	10.71	10.80	...	10.71
5.50	.03	5.53	8	...	8	56.75	102.77	57.16	5.12	3.08	5.10	7.44	...	7.38	7.44	...	7.38
.21	...	.21	...	...	...	85.56	...	85.56	2.57	...	2.57	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.71	.03	5.74	8	...	8	58.79	102.77	59.16	4.94	3.08	4.92	6.92	...	6.86	6.92	...	6.86
4.39	...	4.39	20	...	20	59.38	...	59.38	3.22	...	3.22	14.66	...	14.66	14.66	...	14.66
.02	...	.02	...	...	...	53.07	...	53.07	.59	...	.59	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.41	...	4.41	20	...	20	59.33	...	59.33	3.15	...	3.15	14.30	...	14.30	14.30	...	14.30
43.83	...	43.83	6	...	6	208.58	...	203.58	69.15	...	60.15	8.23	...	8.23	8.23	...	8.23
.08	...	.08	...	...	...	261.78	...	261.78	6.98	...	6.98	...	...	...	...	...	...
.87	...	.87	...	...	...	264.24	...	264.24	25.54	...	25.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
44.78	...	44.78	6	...	6	211.82	...	211.82	57.84	...	57.84	7.75	...	7.75	7.75	...	7.75
66.68	...	66.68	44	...	44	99.77	...	99.77	16.55	...	16.55	10.92	...	10.92	10.92	...	10.92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66.68	...	66.68	44	...	44	99.77	...	99.77	16.55	...	16.55	10.92	...	10.92	10.92	...	10.92
4.95	.02	4.95	9	...	9	125.13	...	125.13	8.72	...	8.72	15.86	...	15.86	15.86	...	15.86
.07	...	.07	1	...	1	340.14	1,176.47	396.51	5.95	23.53	7.14	85.03	...	79.30	85.03	...	79.30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.02	.02	5.04	10	...	10	129.50	1,176.47	131.03	8.67	23.53	8.68	17.27	...	17.24	17.27	...	17.24

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

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

Serial number.	2	3			4			5			6			
		Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>												
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	Convicts ...	460	...	460	467.33	...	467.33	503	...	503	54	...	54
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	.01	...	.01	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	460	...	460	470.34	...	470.34	...	...	...	54	...	54
		<i>District Jails.</i>												
12	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	293	...	293	296.45	...	296.45	327	...	327	67	...	67
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	8.58	...	8.58	21	...	21	1	...	1
		Civil ...	28	...	28	35.93	...	35.92	65	...	65	6	...	6
		Total ...	351	...	351	340.96	...	340.96	...	...	...	74	...	74
13	Palamecottah...	Convicts ...	339	3	342	355.41	...	355.41	399	...	399	56	...	56
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	49.06	30	49.36	85	2	87	7	...	7
		Civil ...	54	...	54	60.21	...	60.21	84	...	84	11	...	91
		Total ...	423	3	426	464.68	30	464.98	...	...	...	74	...	74
14	Madura ...	Convicts ...	340	18	358	313.52	12.82	326.54	396	24	420	107	1	108
		Under-trials ...	72	4	76	68.83	87	69.70	117	3	120	26	2	28
		Civil ...	60	...	60	75.35	...	75.35	112	...	112	23	...	23
		Total ...	472	22	494	457.70	13.69	471.39	...	...	...	156	3	159
15	Berhampur ...	Convicts ...	144	15	159	203.59	...	203.59	228	...	228	32	...	32
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	4.41	...	4.41	23	...	23	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	6.03	...	6.03	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	179	15	194	214.03	...	214.03	...	...	...	32	...	32
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	16,643	295	16,938	14,962.05	199.96	15,162.01	...	...	...	3,043	24	3,067
		Under-trials ...	350	12	362	352.96	4.40	357.36	...	...	...	55	3	58
		Civil ...	477	...	477	744.68	...	744.68	...	...	...	194	...	194
		Total ...	17,475	307	17,782	16,059.69	204.36	16,264.05	...	...	...	3,292	27	3,319
17	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	63	...	63	9.26	...	9.26	20	...	20	...	...	...
		Total ..	63	...	63	9.26	...	9.26	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	943.50	22.37	965.87	...	...	...	651	21	672
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,629.73	45.83	1,675.56	...	...	...	1,491	38	1,529
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23.30	...	23.30	...	...	...	32	...	32
		Total ...	5,752	1,548	7,300	2,596.53	68.20	2,664.73	...	...	...	2,174	59	2,233
Grand total ...	Grand total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	15,905.55	222.33	16,127.88	...	...	...	3,694	45	3,739
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,982.69	50.23	2,032.92	...	...	...	1,546	41	1,587
		Civil ...	...	...	...	777.24	...	777.24	...	...	...	226	...	226
		Total ...	23,290	1,855	25,145	18,865.48	272.56	18,938.04	...	...	...	5,466	86	5,552
Grand total for 1925.	Grand total for 1925.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	16,426.18	219.79	16,645.97	...	...	...	4,292	37	4,329
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,081.97	50.19	2,132.16	...	...	...	1,249	32	1,281
		Civil ...	...	...	...	799.02	...	799.02	...	...	...	246	...	246
		Total ...	23,277	1,855	25,132	19,307.17	269.98	19,577.15	...	...	...	5,787	69	5,856

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926—concluded.

7 Daily average number of sick.	8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.	9 Ratio per mille of average strength											
		A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number of sick.			C Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3.24	...	3.24	...	...	115.55	...	115.55	6.93	...	6.93	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.24	...	3.24	...	...	114.81	...	114.81	6.89	...	6.89	...	...	...
10.13	...	10.13	12	...	226.01	...	226.01	34.17	...	34.17	40.48	...	40.48
.01	...	.01	...	...	116.55	...	116.55	1.17	...	1.17	...	...	...
.22	...	.22	...	...	166.99	...	166.99	6.12	...	6.12	...	...	...
10.36	...	10.36	12	...	217.03	...	217.03	30.38	...	30.38	35.19	...	35.19
3.58	...	3.58	2	...	157.56	...	157.56	10.07	...	10.07	5.63	...	5.63
.44	...	.44	...	...	142.68	...	141.82	8.97	...	8.91	...	...	...
.48	...	.48	...	...	182.69	...	182.69	7.97	...	7.97	...	...	...
4.50	...	4.50	2	...	159.25	...	159.15	9.68	...	9.68	4.30	...	4.30
5.02	.15	5.17	1	...	341.29	78.00	330.94	16.01	11.70	15.84	...	...	...
1.91	.03	1.99	1	...	377.74	2,298.85	401.72	27.75	91.95	28.55	14.53	...	3.19
.84	...	.84	...	...	305.24	...	305.24	11.15	...	11.15	...	...	14.53
7.77	.23	8.00	2	...	340.83	219.14	337.30	16.98	16.80	16.97	2.18	...	4.37
2.26	...	2.26	...	...	157.18	...	157.18	11.10	...	11.10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.26	...	2.26	...	...	149.51	...	149.51	10.56	...	10.56	...	...	...
221.99	1.80	223.79	178	3	203.38	120.02	202.28	14.84	9.00	14.76	11.83	15.00	11.87
2.87	.10	2.97	3	...	155.83	681.82	162.30	8.13	22.73	8.31	8.50	...	8.39
6.61	...	6.61	4	...	260.51	...	260.51	8.88	...	8.88	5.37	...	5.37
231.47	1.90	233.37	185	3	204.99	132.12	204.07	14.41	9.30	14.35	11.46	14.68	11.50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.08	.29	14.37	9	...	689.98	938.76	695.75	14.92	12.96	14.88	9.54	...	9.32
17.83	.72	18.55	18	2	914.88	829.15	912.53	10.94	15.71	11.07	10.43	43.64	11.34
.27	...	.27	...	...	1,373.39	...	1,373.39	11.59	...	11.59	...	...	...
32.18	1.01	33.19	27	2	837.27	865.10	837.98	12.39	14.81	12.46	10.01	29.32	10.51
236.07	2.09	238.16	187	3	232.25	202.40	231.83	14.84	9.40	14.77	11.69	13.49	11.72
20.70	.82	21.52	21	2	779.75	816.25	780.65	10.44	16.32	10.59	10.09	39.82	10.82
6.88	...	6.88	4	...	290.77	...	290.77	8.85	...	8.85	5.15	...	5.15
263.65	2.91	266.56	212	5	292.84	315.53	293.17	14.13	10.68	14.08	11.25	18.34	11.35
261.24	2.54	263.78	221	...	231.29	168.34	260.06	15.90	11.56	15.85	13.39	...	13.22
19.59	.31	19.90	16	...	599.91	637.58	600.80	9.41	6.18	9.33	7.20	...	7.04
6.02	...	6.02	8	...	307.88	...	307.88	7.53	...	7.53	10.01	...	10.01
286.85	2.85	289.70	245	...	299.73	255.57	299.12	14.86	10.56	14.80	12.59	...	12.41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

Serial number.	Jails.	3										4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary tuberculosis due to tuberculosis.		Other tubercular diseases.		Anaemia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases†		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		All causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Central Prisons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

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

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

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

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

No. XVII. —(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926 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.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	349-35	5	14-31	251-48	4	15-91	151-93	7	46-06	61-92	1	16-15	45-08	6	133-10	32-35	...	...
2	Vellore	138-72	2	14-42	385-29	3	7-79	312-87	2	6-39	178-62	1	5-60	182-73	3	16-42	86-44	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	88-83	9	101-32	149-83	5	33-37	276-67	1	3-63	395-87	3	7-58	185-17	...	...	284-83	...	...
4	Coimbatore	4-0-03	11	22-92	97-40	3	30-80	151-00	...	...	106-10	1	9-99	130-00	2	15-38	332-30	1	3-01
5	Penitentiary	219-69	1	4-55	134-45	...	...	112-37	...	...	92-46	3	32-45	131-34	3	22-84	194-94	2	10-00
6	Cannanore	95-35	1	10-49	92-08	1	10-86	73-32	2	27-24	86-32	1	11-58	659-25	3	4-55	73-66	...	...
7	Salem	93-63	1	1-11	217-92	7	32-12	89-55	6	67-00	54-84	2	...	42-92	3	69-90	67-72	1	14-77
8	Bellary	26-34	1	3-71	140-23	2	14-26	103-27	...	...	98-14	1	38-45	102-12	2	19-58	17-57	...	...
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291-36	...	...	3,730-64	44	11-78	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	1-45	...	...	36-24	1	27-59	105-81	4	37-80	149-24	1	6-70	154-20	3	19-46	120-14	...	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.																			
11	Tanjore Borstal School...	12-17	...	...	59-42	...	...	98-50	...	...	87-58	...	...	104-92	...	...	107-83	...	...
District Jails.																			
12	Cuddalore	148-92	3	20-15	65-83	1	15-19	12-00	2	166-66	4-58	1	218-34	25-87	4	155-82	37-50	1	26-67
13	Palmcottah	108-42	1	9-22	52-00	...	...	30-00	...	...	14-00	...	...	56-00	1	18-18	95-00	...	...
14	Madura	280-49	1	3-57	33-63	...	...	2-99	...	...	1-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	85-58	...	...	71-50	...	...	31-25	...	...	5-92	...	...	4-08	...	...	3-58	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails		3,181-97	36	11-31	1,787-33	27	15-11	1,552-69	24	15-46	1,622-01	15	9-25	5,553-38	74	13-33	1,459-12	5	3-43
Subsidiary Jails		785-25	9	11-46	46-00	...	...	101-00	...	...	51-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total		3,967-22	45	11-34	1,833-33	27	14-73	1,653-69	24	14-51	1,673-01	15	8-97	5,553-38	74	13-33	1,459-12	5	3-43
Grand total for 1925		4,717-03	48	10-18	1,836-09	13	7-08	2,128-22	21	9-87	3,005-12	66	21-96	3,681-26	68	18-47	1,424-19	5	3-51

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

1	2	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 1926.			
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central Jails.																						
2	Rajahmundry.	5	2	62	2	67	4	71	36	17	3	20	1	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
3	Vellore	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Trichinopoly.	125	...	752	7	877	...	884	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Coimbatore	48	2	811	29	859	31	890	529	203	2	427	4	2	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	143
6	Penitentiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	409	18	427	10	...	1	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	45
7	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Salem	36	...	343	...	379	...	379	195	153	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
9	Bellary	3	...	102	...	105	...	105	23	81	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vizagapatnam.	6	1	223	11	229	12	241	64	158	6	164	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	9
	Special Jail for adolescents.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore	20	...	77	...	97	...	97	54	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
16	Palamcottah.	55	...	394	5	449	...	454	215	149	4	150	3	33	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	53
17	Madura	41	1	682	16	723	17	740	236	395	14	409	3	2	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	83
18	Berhampur.	4	...	96	...	100	...	100	43	441	...	42	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Total, Central and District Jails	343	6	3,563	70	3,506	76	3,962	1,818	1,648	44	1,692	22	68	1	...	1	368	10	...	...	...	378
	Subsidiary Jails	1,408	49	31,055	1,158	32,523	1,207	33,780	7,640	10,499	501	11,000	273	12,848	377	15	...	1,503	54	20	...	...	1,557
	Grand total	1,811	55	34,618	1,228	36,429	1,283	37,712	9,458	12,147	545	12,692	295	13,216	377	16	...	1,871	64	23	...	...	1,935
	Grand total for 1925	1,931	47	36,766	1,277	38,697	1,324	40,021	9,837	13,365	550	13,915	320	14,044	22	1	23	1,811	55	16	...	...	1,866

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 1926.

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 1926, in the part of the Jail devoted to														Spent on Jail buildings during the year		Remarks.					
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juv. male convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells	6	...	17	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	32	2	324	163	140	1,477	8 10	7 6			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
2	Vellore.	Cells	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314	393	86	3,246	8 9	3,751	14 5			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells	2	...	927	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	179	277	115	5,053	3 6	23,623	0 7			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
4	Coimbatore.	Cells	...	...	76	...	...	...	64	...	4	...	...	2	836	982	125	9,166	1 3	96,171	8 10			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	20	3	266	332	46	10,437	9 5	8,437	3 6			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...

* Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.

† Increase due to the construction of 32 quarantine cells.

35	2,814	9	10	9,637	4	10	* Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.
65	1,379	15	0	2,018	12	10	† Includes accommodation for 50 leper convicts.
84	902	10	11	25,221	6	5	‡ Includes accommodation for 26 leper convicts and for 8 in the isolation wards.
68	893	2	5	2,43,122	7	0	§ Represents accommodation in the annexe.
103	863	5	11	5,916	8	1	¶ Increase due to the construction of 8 cells for condemned prisoners.
201	1,799	11	8	13,387	4	5	‡ The old civil debtor's yard has been used as extra-mural ward.
239	1,397	6	1	10,335	10	4	
192	1,423	3	2	2,511	2	0	

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 1926—concluded.

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 1926, in the part of the Jail devoted to																		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Superintending area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
14	Madura	District Jails—conced.																RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	* Increase and alterations due to revision of accommodation.	
		Cells with separate barracks sleeping accommodation ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697 0 11	4,712 10 0		
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Berhampur.	Cells with separate barracks sleeping accommodation ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734 15 3	5,655 0 2	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	Cells with separate barracks sleeping accommodation ...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells with separate barracks sleeping accommodation ...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total for 1926.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total for 1925.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				A	B	C	D	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	1,698	321	265	707	162	50	1,184	88	89	14	2	193
2	Vellore	2,273	196	290	843	516	308	1,957	24	70	21	5	120
3	Trichinopoly	1,351	23	145	941	190	12	1,278	32	12	...	6	50
4	Coimbatore	2,485	737	268	565	370	151	1,354	117	190	70	17	394
5	Penitentiary	1,504	374	209	403	234	104	950	69	83	20	8	180
6	Cannanore	744	118	166	216	125	73	580	20	18	8	...	46
7	Salem	459	119	99	119	65	25	308	...	2	...	...	2
8	Bellary	1,350	205	200	400	201	94	994	61	77	12	1	151
9	Alipuram	267	15	33	108	61	38	240	6	6	...	...	12
10	Vizagapatam	102	19	9	38	15	10	70	1	6	...	...	13
Special Jail for Adolescents.													
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	270	...	2	131	99	33	265	...	4	1	...	5
District Jails.													
12	Cuddalore	714	117	67	277	150	87	581	9	6	1	...	16
13	Palamcottah	643	151	40	324	69	23	461	6	27	1	...	34
14	Madura	1,323	223	228	418	247	141	1,034	28	35	2	1	66
15	Berhampur	600	173	25	194	121	79	419	...	6	2	...	8
	Grand total	15,786	2,821	2,046	5,781	2,615	1,233	11,675	461	631	158	40	1,290
	Grand total for 1925...	16,401	3,055	1,858	6,120	2,702	1,250	11,930	478	706	180	52	1,416

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	
Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry	...	370	77	61	22	66	118	195	520	26	62	197	321	34	15 0
2	Vellore	...	548	176	92	35	42	110	302	945	29	52	175	317	49	11 6
3	Trichinopoly	...	362	104	127	25	55	120	297	573	30	80	201	355	53	5 6
4	Coimbatore	...	491	89	56	29	51	148	309	531	19	83	198	311	37	1 0
5	Penitentiary	...	250	80	41	28	65	131	298	774	31	84	197	365	46	10 6
6	Cannanore	...	223	78	66	17	48	153	312	859	25	85	178	395	68	7 0
7	Salem	...	73	36	24	13	68	105	261	482	28	91	190	332	11	15 6
8	Bellary	...	329	54	49	15	63	131	329	564	27	82	222	255	45	8 6
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	142	41	...	...	292	377	...	...	245	309	22	0 0
10	Vizagapatam	...	19	23	20	28	45	118	215	476	31	87	153	348	18	1 6
Special Jail for Adolescents.																
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	103	84	30	5	60	113	274	353	31	84	198	318	18	7 6
District Jails.																
12	Cuddalore	...	149	20	16	7	55	141	260	553	23	85	188	431	46	9 6
13	Palamcottah	...	119	13	17	9	43	111	261	398	23	83	172	353	45	7 0
14	Madura	...	361	16	15	2	45	105	298	463	20	66	207	399	32	12 0
15	Berhampur	...	178	28	8	1	52	129	280	379	26	69	118	379	18	15 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		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	16	10	8	2	18	...	11	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	51	2	202	...	87	...	82	1
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	2	...	2	2	50	2	10	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	32	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	32	1	37	...	16	...	2	...
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	5	...	54	6	23	3	9	1
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	11	...	20	...	2	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	...	...	11	2	4	...	14	1
Chap. XI, secs. 212 to 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	42	11	82	2	22	...	6	...
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Chap. XI, secs. 223 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	113	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	...	...	7	1	7	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	2	...	11	1	4	...	11	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child.	5	3	3	1	1	4	1	2
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	299	...	163	...	72	...	32	1
Chap. XVI, secs. 324 to 333, 336 and 338, 355 to 358.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ...	47	7	244	...	192	2	115	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 311 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	...	14	...	15	...	17	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	19	...	175	...	56	...	15	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	...	...	18	...	11	2	12	3
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	35	...	3	...	10	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 375 and 376.	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	1	...	...	...	6	...	10	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	1,428	48	2,013	57	1,640	14	631	12

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1926, under sentences not exceeding															Total.		
E		F		G		H		I				J					
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
								For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
14	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	12	88	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	...	82	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	3	595	
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	5	72	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	45	
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	1	99	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	10	101	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	13	169	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	13	127	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	31	...	10	...	1	...	183	1	...	...	123	...	384	2	386	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	54	...	45	...	...	...	24	5	...	...	...	...	152	6	158	
1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	599	1	600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	1	36	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	10	736	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	266	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48	
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	
461	1	147	2	37	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6,362	138	6,498	

STATEMENT D—

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

1	Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
		A		B		C		D	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	2	...	59	...	39	...	49	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	15	4	51	10	142	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	4	...	21	...	26	...	100	2
Chap. XVII, secs. 395 to 397, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	22	...	46	...	21	...	7	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	4	...	14	1	6	2	1	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	17	...	97	6	84	1	53	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	98	11	120	24	85	7	32	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	11	2	26	6	46	1	43	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	104	9	26	...	25	...	16	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	112	3	41	1	8	...	8	...
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 ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	55	6	279	6	392	5	101	9
Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	7	1	63	1	14	...	15	...
Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	...	17	...	8	...	2	...
Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	25	...	9	...	2	...	...	...
C.G.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	21	...	18	3	33	2	431	3
	Offences against other laws ...	4,442	303	1,721	109	482	45	341	4
	Grand total ...	7,041	434	5,726	247	3,671	91	2,217	40
	Total for Central and District Jails ...	1,584	63	4,682	226	3,428	88	2,173	40
	Total for Subsidiary Jails ...	5,457	371	1,044	21	243	3	44	...
	Grand total for 1925 ...	7,437	460	6,212	234	4,327	97	2,309	42

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1926, 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.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	152
...	4	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	23	236
59	3	13	...	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	6	241
17	...	131	..	25	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	274	1	275
4	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3	52
31	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	8	298
33	...	21	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	42	433
19	...	18	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	9	174
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
8	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	9	201
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	4	175
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
102	3	53	..	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	30	1,039
20	1	18	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	4	146
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
55	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	16	580
52	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,047	465	7,512
1,106	21	723	8	201	7	10	...	212	7	5	...	123	...	21,035*	855	21,890
1,101	21	723	8	201	7	10	...	212	7	5	..	123	...	14,242	469	14,702
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,793	395	7,188
1,070	21	760	5	232	1	11	...	242	10	31	..	89	2	22,720	872	23,592

* Excludes one criminal lunatic.

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 1926.

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	...	...	...	...	55	3	49	2
2	Vellore	...	...	3	1	195	10	90	2
3	Trichinopoly	2	...	...	...	100	...	107	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	118	...	153	1
5	Penitentiary	...	...	3	...	107	5	125	2
6	Cannanore	3	...	2	...	48	...	42	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	22	...	25	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	96	...	89	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
Special Jail for Adolescents.									
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	34	...	1	...
District Jails.									
12	Cuddalore	...	...	2	...	64	...	38	...
13	Palamcottah	2	...	3	...	61	...	72	...
14	Madura	...	...	4	...	164	13	118	3
15	Berhampur	...	...	2	...	58	...	68	...
Total, Central and District Jails		7	...	20	1	1,129	31	979	10
Subsidiary Jails		...	...	...	...	667	37	117	4
Grand total ...		7	...	20	1	1,796	68	1,096	14
Grand total for 1925 ...		8	...	29	...	1,625	47	1,086	44

STATEMENT No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL) 1926.

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).	
		1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Jails.</i>		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry ...	32,788 0 0	28,805 0 0	42.92	45.32
2	Vellore ...	69,768 5 9	68,678 6 3	49.75	47.66
3	Trichinopoly ...	55,683 14 11	65,442 15 11	46.25	43.64
4	Coimbatore ...	5,68,925 8 0	3,21,281 13 5	49.36	50.54
5	Penitentiary ...	39,372 9 1	28,528 2 0	50.92	57.16
6	Cannanore ...	50,350 0 0	52,729 0 0	53.92	56.30
7	Salem ...	43,994 0 0	44,696 0 0	30.69	27.07
8	Bellary ...	29,564 4 6	27,986 1 1	21.60	38.34
9	Alipuram Jail ...	25,580 6 1	37,285 7 4	23.54	52.34
10	Vizagapatam ...	19,385 0 0	22,355 0 0	32.16	40.10
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>					
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	21,420 9 5	26,795 3 5	49.52	50.32
<i>District Jails.</i>					
12	Cuddalore ...	7,184 5 2	8,355 8 9	23.86	19.25
13	Palamcottah ...	10,799 6 4	22,015 10 0	39.31	39.78
14	Madura ...	30,670 0 0	26,238 0 0	39.89	42.72
15	Berhampur ...	5,681 13 3	3,307 10 11	24.47	29.98
Total		10,11,168 2 6	7,82,499 15 1	37.36	46.30

* 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.
<i>Central Jails.</i>		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	42 6 7	52 15 7
2	Vellore	44 11 0	45 6 5
3	Trichinopoly	58 3 3	54 7 2
4	Coimbatore	49 4 3	51 2 2
5	Penitentiary	56 11 7	60 3 2
6	Cannanore	57 8 7	58 8 3
7	Salem	58 14 4	56 1 0
8	Bellary	40 14 8	43 2 8
9	Alipuram Jail	62 9 4	63 4 6
10	Vizagapatam	44 12 9	44 9 2
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>			
11	Tanjore Borstal School	56 14 9	58 6 0
<i>District Jails.</i>			
12	Cuddalore	33 0 0	42 1 1
13	Palamcottah	50 14 9	50 14 5
14	Madura	53 6 7	47 9 1
15	Berhampur	38 3 6	39 7 8
Total, Central and District Jails ...		53 15 8	55 0 7

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1926 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1926).

Serial number.	Districts.	2		3		4				5				6		7		8		9		10		11							
		Total number of prisoners confined during the year.		Number of subsidiary jails.		Under-trials.		Civil prisoners.		Total.		Convicts.		Under-trials.		Civil prisoners.		Total.		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.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.
1	Ganjām	772	906	1	1,679	6150	4190	23	10303	2908	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatam	2738	2086	...	4824	39203	9944	...	49207	5234	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Godāvari (East)	733	1160	...	1893	1097	4432	...	5529	597	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Godāvari (West)	534	1065	...	1599	812	3966	...	4778	556	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kistna	392	1014	...	1406	932	4798	...	5730	808	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Guntur	1078	1234	...	2312	1390	6257	...	7647	471	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nellore	1231	1538	24	2783	7284	8568	205	16057	2177	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kurnool	980	1294	...	2983	1884	6162	...	8046	606	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	790	730	...	1028	441	4362	...	4303	511	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Anantapur	790	1281	...	2072	1264	6901	04	8169	584	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	788	1091	...	1880	1315	6785	02	8102	609	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	North Arcot	1531	1635	...	3166	1365	5781	...	7146	325	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chittoor	1250	1124	...	2574	1374	5138	...	6512	401	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem	1370	1365	...	2735	2446	6380	...	8826	651	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chingleput	534	1138	164	1836	683	6269	1544	8496	469	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	South Arcot	1200	1613	3	2816	1392	7148	01	8541	423	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tanjore	1620	1841	1	3412	2160	9642	01	11803	519	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Trichinopoly	937	1636	1	2574	1538	10944	01	12483	599	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	1014	1435	...	2449	1862	7225	...	9087	670	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rāmūd	610	1345	1	1956	820	7242	01	8063	490	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tinnevelly	682	1523	1	2186	1106	7925	01	9034	611	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Malabar	2161	1636	4	3701	8114	8859	22	16195	1370	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	South Kanara	848	558	2	1408	3474	13876	05	10324	3205	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Coimbatore	2003	2708	...	4711	3910	13876	...	17786	713	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	The Nilgiris	177	824	72	1073	538	1788	520	2846	1110	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		26150	33730	276	60156	96587	1,67556	2330	2,66173	1346	3319	1088	773	29	29	29	1088	773	29	29	29	1088	773	29	29	773	773	773	773	257	257
Total for 1925		28142	35853	403	64398	96290	1,78756	3152	2,81198	1288	3120	747	758	21	21	21	747	758	21	21	21	747	758	21	21	758	758	758	758	244	244

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1926 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	4			5			6			7												
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.												
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy ex-	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bed-ding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy ex-	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	
																							A
1	Ganjām	14	61-50	41-90	103-63	6,521	...	6,521	62 14 10	7,325	171	20	...	7,525	72 12 4	35	...	138	...	173	1 10 9	205 15 3	
2	Vizagapatnam	22	392-63	99-44	482-07	9,184	...	10,952	22 4 1	29,357	1,680	274	...	31,321	63 10 5	1,912	450	138	36	4,049	8 3 7	724 5 3	
3	Godāvari (East)	16	10-97	41-32	55-29	1,366	...	1,366	24 11 4	4,651	...	...	...	4,651	84 1 11	...	...	103	...	103	1 13 9	515 0 0	
4	Godāvari (West)	7	8-12	39-66	47-78	15	...	15	0 5 0	3,570	46	...	...	3,616	75 10 11	74	...	96	...	...	2 15 6	303 9 2	
5	Kistna	10	9-32	47-48	57-30	901	...	922	16 1 5	4,978	36	...	...	5,014	87 8 1	74	...	...	...	...	0 1 6	2 12 4	
6	Guntur	13	13-90	62-57	76-47	823	...	823	10 12 2	6,035	71	...	...	6,106	79 13 7	7	...	291	...	...	3 3 3	262 8 11	
7	Nellore	14	72-81	85-68	160-57	3,600	...	3,600	24 4 7	10,004	85	23	...	10,062	63 7 6	245	39	291	...	...	1 8 8	161 0 7	
8	Kurnool	13	18-84	61-62	80-46	864	...	864	10 11 10	7,168	...	...	...	7,168	89 1 5	99	...	...	...	...	0 12 8	60 5 1	
9	Bellary	9	4-41	43-62	49-03	944	...	944	12 2 2	3,074	3	...	...	3,074	64 1 0	7	...	31	...	...	0 12 8	60 5 1	
10	Anantapur	12	12-63	69-01	81-69	485	...	537	6 9 2	5,087	25	...	...	5,112	62 8 9	13	...	37	...	...	0 10 3	28 14 3	
11	Cuddapah	11	13-15	67-85	81-02	1,109	...	1,109	13 9 3	6,393	51	...	...	6,444	79 8 11	15	...	...	...	...	2 15 6	303 9 2	
12	North Arcot	15	13-65	57-81	71-46	825	...	825	11 8 9	7,901	42	...	...	7,943	111 2 5	...	...	159	...	...	2 0 0	9 8 5	
13	Chittoor	16	24-46	63-80	88-36	694	...	694	7 13 10	9,407	242	...	...	9,640	103 12 11	35	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	9 8 5	
14	Salem	9	6-83	62-69	84-96	1,374	...	1,374	16 2 9	5,650	6	...	...	5,656	81 5 9	8	...	...	...	...	0 0 4	9 8 5	
15	Chingleput	14	13-92	71-48	85-41	963	...	963	11 4 5	7,925	33	...	...	7,958	93 3 0	34	...	...	...	...	0 0 4	9 8 5	
16	South Arcot	19	21-90	96-12	118-03	781	...	781	6 10 8	12,311	59	...	...	12,370	124 13 0	21	...	63	...	...	97 1 2	421 11 10	
17	Tanjore	11	15-38	109-44	124-83	1,478	...	1,478	12 2 7	9,607	...	...	...	9,607	76 15 6	21	...	31	...	...	52 0 7	1 108 5 4	
18	Trichinopoly	10	18-62	72-25	90-87	672	...	672	7 6 4	9,087	14	...	...	9,607	76 15 6	21	...	18	...	...	39 0 5	0 0 0	
19	Madura	9	8-20	72-42	90-83	1,194	...	1,194	14 12 11	8,705	7	...	...	8,707	108 0 0	2	...	3	...	...	0 0 1	13 14 3	
20	Rāmād	11	11-08	79-25	100-34	663	...	663	7 6 6	7,390	2	...	...	7,397	81 14 3	112	...	18	...	...	20 0 4	0 62 8 0	
21	Tinnevely	22	81-14	83-59	164-95	3,895	...	3,895	22 8 2	12,939	50	...	...	12,938	75 8 8	239	...	21	...	...	133 1 7	101 8 5	
22	Malabar	9	74-45	34-74	109-24	3,016	...	3,016	29 14 4	8,177	11	40	...	8,228	75 5 2	239	...	8	...	...	229 1 6	3 110 1 6	
23	South Kanara	14	39-10	138-76	177-86	631	...	631	3 8 9	19,834	...	...	...	19,834	111 8 3	17	...	34	...	...	291 2 10	7 122 4 4	
24	Coimbatore	3	5-38	17-88	28-46	402	...	402	14 12 2	1,894	...	...	...	1,894	81 6 10	...	...	37	...	...	54 0 4	10 30 5 5	
25	The Nilgiris	314	967-57	1,675-56	2,664-73	43,760	2,571	46,331	17 5 7	2,15,239	2,584	310	...	2,18,133	82 9 4	3,069	515	...	...	...	2,308	193 10 9	
Total		316	992-90	1,787-56	2,811-98	40,442	2,603	42,535	15 2 0	2,37,069	1,637	287	...	2,38,903	85 15 3	2,946	401	...	...	...	1,861	107 0 4	
Total for 1925		...	449-03	3-82	47-85	4,254	...	4,254	88 14 5	2,175	1	25	...	2,201	46 0 0	8	...	2	...	...	10	0 3 4	16 6 4
Rasalkonda		...	350-67	6-30	356-97	6,300	1,818	8,118	22 11 5	16,132	1,680	274	...	18,086	50 10 8	841	...	439	...	...	2,923	8 3 0	505 11 4
Koraput		...	66-23	34-34	102-61	2,720	...	2,720	26 8 2	4,793	25	23	...	4,841	48 2 2	72	...	39	...	...	390	3 12 10	233 8 6
Nellore		...	53-32	27-18	80-50	3,282	318	3,600	41 11 6	4,357	3	53	...	4,304	53 7 5	160	...	12	...	...	172	2 2 2	318 8 4
Calicut		...	70-87	18-78	89-65	3,016	250	3,266	36 6 11	6,024	2	40	...	6,066	67 10 7	231	...	16	...	...	263	3 0 0	149 7 1
Mangalore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1926 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8				9				10				11							12		
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.				Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.							Travelling allowances.		
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B			
		Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjam	191	1 13 7	1,302	43	...	1,345	12 15 8	368	...	369	3 8 10	668	4	306	...	...	119	1,097	10 9 3	86	0 13 3	0 13 3
2	Vizagapatam	3,088	6 4 5	493	...	528	1 1 2	2,285	2,285	...	2,295	4 10 7	2,209	88	450	437	...	1,112	4,296	8 11 8	264	0 8 7	0 8 7
3	Godavari (East)	42	0 12 2	651	73	4	728	13 2 9	181	...	181	3 4 4	53	6	...	...	...	524	4,296	10 8 8	98	1 12 4	1 12 4
4	Godavari (West)	1	0 0 4	418	3	...	421	8 13 0	146	...	146	3 0 11	280	16	...	...	...	13	309	6 7 6	30	0 10 1	0 10 1
5	Kistna	119	2 1 4	663	24	...	690	12 0 8	30	...	30	0 8 5	359	13	...	...	...	14	386	6 11 9	...	...	...
6	Guntur	28	0 5 11	761	28	...	789	10 5 1	43	...	43	0 9 0	523	104	157	...	...	6	633	8 4 6	1	0 0 3	0 0 3
7	Nellore	376	2 5 11	531	92	...	623	3 14 1	143	...	143	2 12 4	286	40	...	...	...	348	832	5 2 11	95	0 8 6	0 8 6
8	Kurnool	155	1 14 10	562	22	...	584	7 4 2	143	...	143	1 12 5	735	34	...	...	...	39	808	10 0 8	...	...	...
9	Bellary	49	1 0 4	245	3	20	268	5 9 3	143	...	143	2 15 8	356	22	...	...	...	28	633	13 2 10	...	...	...
10	Anantapur	232	3 3 4	414	7	...	421	11 4 6	23	...	23	0 4 6	437	32	...	...	...	22	497	6 1 4	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	176	2 2 9	641	12	...	653	8 0 11	252	...	252	3 1 9	645	26	...	...	...	22	598	7 5 1	27	0 5 4	0 5 4
12	North Arcot	126	1 12 3	1,517	12	...	1,529	21 6 4	68	...	68	0 15 3	571	10	...	...	...	207	854	11 15 3	7	0 1 7	0 1 7
13	Chittoor	141	2 2 8	968	...	...	970	14 14 4	93	...	93	1 6 10	395	18	17	...	...	73	503	7 11 7	60	0 14 9	0 14 9
14	Salem	79	0 14 4	1,314	215	...	1,537	17 6 8	442	...	442	5 0 2	600	21	...	...	...	165	786	8 14 6	56	0 10 2	0 10 2
15	Chingleput	203	2 14 9	615	6	...	621	7 4 11	27	...	27	0 5 1	308	18	...	...	...	16	342	4 0 5	1	0 0 2	0 0 2
16	South Arcot	49	0 9 2	1,197	15	...	1,213	14 3 3	327	...	327	3 13 2	648	61	...	...	...	103	818	9 9 3	6	0 1 1	0 1 1
17	Tanjore	89	0 12 1	2,241	18	...	2,264	19 2 11	68	...	68	0 9 3	752	97	...	...	...	59	908	7 11 1	...	...	...
18	Trichinopoly	223	1 12 7	517	106	...	623	4 15 10	58	...	58	0 5 0	566	51	...	...	...	219	867	6 15 2	4	0 0 6	0 0 6
19	Madurai	267	2 15 0	398	6	...	404	4 7 2	460	...	460	5 1 0	757	91	...	...	...	95	943	10 6 0	1	0 0 1	0 0 1
20	Ramanad	23	0 4 7	546	11	10	567	7 0 6	437	...	437	5 6 9	474	54	...	...	...	110	638	7 14 7	17	0 3 4	0 3 4
21	Tinnevely	50	0 8 10	268	43	...	311	3 7 1	20	...	20	0 3 7	491	34	...	...	...	95	620	6 13 10	24	0 4 3	0 4 3
22	Malabar	573	5 14 6	1,912	68	...	1,992	12 1 3	572	...	572	3 7 6	1,777	89	282	...	...	158	2,306	13 15 8	214	1 4 9	1 4 9
23	South Kanara	291	2 10 8	261	51	30	342	3 2 1	411	...	411	3 12 2	370	10	251	...	...	18	689	6 4 11	70	0 10 3	0 10 3
24	Coimbatore	255	1 7 3	1,088	15	...	1,103	6 3 3	422	...	422	2 6 0	774	102	...	...	...	164	1,040	5 13 7	12	0 1 1	0 1 1
25	The Nilgiris	67	2 14 1	261	...	...	261	9 2 9	55	...	55	1 14 11	188	6	...	...	...	50	250	8 12 7	...	...	...
	Total	7,326	2 12 4	20,287	871	129	21,287	7 15 10	7,530	...	7,530	2 13 3	15,151	1,053	1,643	484	...	4,000	22,231	8 5 8	1,073	0 6 5	0 6 5
	Total for 1925	8,577	3 1 4	20,890	1,145	215	22,050	7 13 6	7,220	-24	7,226	2 9 1	16,111	983	2,258	175	...	3,090	22,817	8 0 8	800	0 4 7	0 4 7
	Russellkonda	107	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	167	3 7 10	125	...	293	...	...	11	429	8 15 5	...	...	...
	Koraput	2,822	7 14 6	352	92	...	387	1 1 4	1,571	...	1,571	4 6 5	729	88	450	408	...	932	2,607	7 4 10	249	0 11 2	0 11 2
	Nellore	293	2 14 7	146	53	...	238	2 5 1	325	...	325	3 2 8	37	29	157	1	...	33	307	2 15 10	33	0 5 1	0 5 1
	Calicut	580	4 11 6	53	...	...	53	0 10 6	271	...	271	3 5 10	217	4	282	...	...	8	511	6 5 7	118	1 7 5	1 7 5
	Mangalore	275	3 1 1	18	39	...	86	0 15 6	255	...	255	2 13 6	157	...	251	40	...	14	402	5 2 5	62	0 11 1	0 11 1

STATEMENT C.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1926 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	Cost per head of average strength.					Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.					Dietary dead-stock.					Hospital dead-stock.					Garden and agricultural plant.					Lighting dead-stock.					Disciplinary dead-stock.					Arms and accoutrements (original cost).					Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).					Dranght cattle (excluding keep, which goes under II F).					Other miscellaneous dead-stock.					Total cost.					Cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1790, 2nd June 1927

Jails—Administration Report—1926—Review.

READ—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. J. P. CAMERON, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated Ootacamund, the 16th April 1927, No. G. 592.*

Order—No. 1790, Law (General), dated 2nd June 1927.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted a full and interesting report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1926 and the salient features of the year's work are summarized in paragraphs 83 and 84 of the report.

2. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails at the close of the year was 18,805 as against 19,398 at the close of 1925. There was a further decrease in the daily average number of prisoners from 19,577 in 1925 to 18,938 in 1926.

The Government have sanctioned the Inspector-General's proposals for the provision of additional accommodation for mental defectives in the District Jail, Cuddalore, and for lepers in the Central Jail, Salem.

3. The average period of detention of prisoners under trial before sessions courts rose from 34·17 to 37·09, while that before magistrates fell from 16·75 to 15·64.

4. There was a slight fall in the daily average number of civil prisoners from 799 in 1925 to 777 in 1926. The question of abolishing imprisonment for debt or of restricting it to cases in which bad faith can be proved or presumed is under the consideration of the Government, and pending a decision on it no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

5. The Government note with satisfaction the decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. They trust that all magistrates will make a liberal use of the provisions of the amended section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and effect a further reduction in the number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

6. The decline in the number of youthful offenders admitted to jails is satisfactory. Now that the Madras Children Act has been extended throughout the Presidency and a new Junior Certified School opened at Rajahmundry, the Government share with the Inspector-General the hope that the practice of committing juveniles to prison will cease altogether.

Of the 2,974 adolescent prisoners admitted into jail only 329 received the benefits of Borstal treatment in the Borstal School at Tanjore. As the provisions of the Borstal Schools Act have since been extended throughout the Presidency and the Borstal School, Tanjore, has been constituted a school under the Act for the reception of adolescent offenders of the male sex, it is hoped that a larger number of adolescent offenders will come under the beneficent influence of the school. The Mappilla adolescent prisoners and others who are considered unfit for Borstal treatment at Tanjore are concentrated in the District Jail, Palamcottah, where they are given a modified system of Borstal training. {

7. The system of education imparted to convicts in jails is described in paragraph 25 of the report. The Government are glad to note that as many as 200 prisoners including Borstal boys were given a special course of ambulance training and that selected teams took part in the All-India St. John Ambulance competitions held at Ajmeer in January 1927. The Inspector-General's proposals for the appointment of additional teachers in jails are awaited.

8. In paragraph 26 of the report the Inspector-General gives an interesting account of the work and activities of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and its District Committees. It is gratifying to note the large increase in the number of discharged prisoners assisted by the Society and its branches, namely, from 351 in 1925 to 955 in 1926.

The Inspector-General states that neither superintendents of jails nor the Society's officers have been able to provide in certain instances complete information relating to the number of released prisoners assisted during the year, the nature of assistance afforded, etc., and remarks that this points to bad organization of the branch societies concerned and a lack of method in compiling statistics. He also brings to notice that very little work was done by the local societies at Vizagapatam, Palamcottah and Nellore. The Government trust that the Central Society will take steps not only to remedy the defects pointed out by the Inspector-General but to revive also the activities of the branch societies referred to above.

The Government desire to acknowledge the keen interest evinced in the welfare of the jail population by Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, Provincial Visitor of Jails, and the other public-spirited ladies and gentlemen mentioned by the Inspector-General in paragraphs 26 and 78 of the report. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu visited various centres in the Presidency and did useful propaganda work in connexion with the establishment of "Prisoners' Homes."

9. During the year under review 146 prisoners were conditionally released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards against 117 in 1925. It is gratifying to note that the system of conditional release continues to work satisfactorily and that it has improved the conduct and discipline of prisoners generally.

10. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors rose from 792 in 1925 to 838 in 1926. The number of inspections of sub-jails also rose from 1,021 to 1,662. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the advice and assistance rendered by the Director of Industries and officers of his department in matters relating to the management of jail industries.

11. The total expenditure on the department and the net cost for each prisoner fell from Rs. 23,19,833 and Rs. 118-12-5 in 1925 to Rs. 21,77,462 and Rs. 114-15-8 in 1926. This satisfactory result is chiefly due to the stricter financial control exercised over expenditure.

12. Though the number of convicts employed on jail manufactures during the year rose from 5,956 to 7,155, the total value of articles manufactured decreased from Rs. 10,11,168 to Rs. 7,82,500 and the net cash earnings of convicts fell from Rs. 4,23,172 to Rs. 4,21,687. This is attributed partly to the fewer orders received for supply from the consuming departments and partly to the reduction in the price of raw materials. The attention of all heads of departments is once again drawn to the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 46 of the report.

13. The figures for sickness and mortality showed a marked improvement, the sick and death rates being the lowest on record since 1917. This reflects great credit on the medical officers of jails. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and the medical treatment of prisoners.

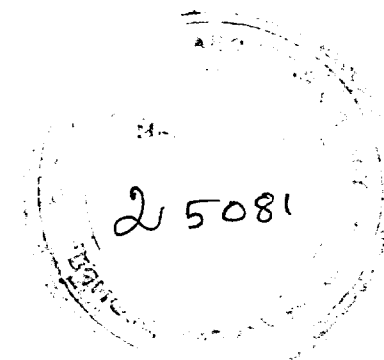
14. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the good work done by the officers of his department and

they congratulate Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., on another year's efficient administration of the department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

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



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