

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1927

15 AUG 1928

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No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
15th April 1928.

From

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. CAMERON, C.I.E., I.M.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To

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

SIR,

Introductory. I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1927.

2. I held charge of the department throughout the year. During the period of my absence from the Presidency, from the 4th to 27th December, attending the Seventh Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine and the Third All-India Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons, held in Calcutta, Major A. C. Anderson, I.M.S., held charge of the current duties of my office.

3. The number of central jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 10. The status of the Special Sub-jail at Koraput, having been raised to that of a district jail in G.O. Mis. No. 1415, Law (General), dated 3rd May 1927, the number of district jails was increased from four to five. The Borstal School, Tanjore, hitherto classed as a special jail, being no longer a prison, under the Madras Borstal Schools Act, the number of special jails was reduced from 2 to 1. A new Sub-jail at Yerragondapalem (Kurnool District) was opened in G.O. Mis. No. 2135, Revenue, dated 14th December 1926, and the Sub-jail at Gajapatinagaram (Vizagapatam District) was temporarily closed with reference to Government Memorandum No. 7686/C-27-3, Law (General), dated the 1st February 1928, as the buildings were reported by the Public Works Department to be in a dangerous condition. These changes, as also the raising of the status of the Sub-jail, Koraput, resulted in a reduction in the total number of sub-jails from 314 to 313. As a result of the scheme for the redistribution of divisions, the sub-jails at Anjengo and Tangasseri, which formed part of the Malabar District, were transferred to the Tinnevely District, in G.O. Mis. No. 1127, Revenue, dated the 16th June 1927.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 18,805 prisoners of all classes; 88,186 were received and 88,762 discharged, leaving 18,229 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined declined from 18,938 to 18,476. The decrease is chiefly due to the despatch of a large number of volunteer convicts to the Andamans for colonization.

5. Of the 22,059 convicts admitted into jails and sub-jails by direct committal during the year, offences under the Indian Penal Code formed 62.99 per cent, and the balance, viz., 37.01, offences under other laws. The corresponding ratios of the previous year were 65.68 and 34.32 per cent respectively. A remarkable feature of the year is the decline in the number of offences against property, viz., from 9,786 to 8,623 and the increase in the number of graver offences such as dacoity, cheating and murder, as detailed below under each head. Convictions for theft fell from 6,498 to 5,357, extortion unaggravated and aggravated from 388 to 14, mischief from 201 to 130, simple trespass and house-trespass from 175 to 70 and house-breaking and house-trespass from 1,039 to 1,010; while those under robbery and aggravated theft rose from 241 to 391, dacoity from 275 to 417 and cheating from 174 to 260. There were in all 811 cases of murder and culpable homicide as compared with 544 in the previous year. Offences against the public tranquillity increased slightly, viz., from 595 to 615. An appreciable reduction is

noticeable under offences against the State (from 88 to 24). Offences against contempt of the lawful authority of public servants advanced from 99 to 237. Committals for failure to furnish security decreased from 580 to 539.

6. The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 15,722 males and 201 females. 21,229 males and 830 females were received by direct committal during the year as compared with 21,036 males and 855 females, respectively, in the previous year. The largest number of direct committals, viz., 2,055, was from the Coimbatore District. Madura contributed the next largest number, viz., 1,529; and Salem, Malabar, Madras, Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Trichinopoly followed with 1,505, 1,504, 1,178, 1,166, 982 and 888, respectively. 24,308 convicts were received by transfer against 22,705 in 1926. Of this number, 18,827 were admitted into sub-jails en route to jails or other sub-jails, 5,145 (including 208 from other Provinces) were received to undergo sentence and 336 were received en route to other jails. Of those discharged during the year, 2,518 were released on appeal against 2,468 in the year preceding; 14,375 on expiry of sentence against 14,578; and 5,634 under the remission rules against 5,736. The number of convicts released by order of Government fell from 345 to 247; of which 127 were released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards, 16 on medical recommendation and 104 on other grounds. Four hundred and eight were transferred to the Andamans, 26 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 3 escaped and remained uncaptured, 87 were executed and 257 died. At the end of the year, 15,323 were in custody against 15,923 in 1926. The daily average number of convicts was 15,646.61 or 481 less than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable against the Cannanore and Alipuram jails. The concentration of mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics in the District Jail, Cuddalore, was continued during the year and the scheme further elaborated and developed. There were 72 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year, and 29 were admitted during the year, of which number 28 were by transfer from other jails and the Mental Hospital, Madras, and 1 by direct committal, making a total of 101. Of this number, 5 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 12 to other jails and 3 released in the ordinary course, leaving 81 at the close of the year, composed of 43 mental defectives, 19 epileptics and 19 recovered criminal lunatics. The conduct of the mental defectives was, on the whole, satisfactory, except for petty quarrels and disturbances among themselves and self infliction of injuries. They are difficult people to deal with at the best of times, and require very tactful handling. At Cuddalore, their treatment is carefully thought out and they are employed on suitable forms of work such as gardening, weaving and basket making, under proper supervision. Special additional accommodation for this class has been sanctioned, and the work is in progress. So far so good; but what is to happen to these unfortunate borderland cases when the day of release comes? Most of them are unwanted by their relatives, and are incapable of earning their livelihood under ordinary conditions of free life. Under present conditions they can but drift back to prison after a period of unprofitable and miserable freedom. Such people should be permanently segregated and given institutional treatment, for their own sakes and for the protection of society; and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when legislation will be enacted for the purpose.

Sanction was accorded for the provision of additional accommodation in the Leper Annexe at Salem; and the work was in progress at the end of the year. This enclosure continued to be overcrowded during the year, but adequate arrangements were made to house excess prisoners in a large open shed within the enclosure. A portion of this shed is being converted into permanent accommodation for lock-up purposes, in addition to the cellular block under construction.

7. There were 1,935 prisoners of this class confined at the opening of the year and 37,044 were received during the year, making a total of 38,979. The daily average increased from 2,032.92 to 2,049.51. Of this number, 1,706.54 relate to subsidiary jails as compared with 1,675.56 in 1926. Excluding transfers and those that remained at the end of the year pending trial, 23,540 undertrial prisoners were disposed of during the year. Of this number, 9,874, or 41.95 per cent, were convicted and 13,634, or 57.92 per cent, acquitted and released as against 9,753, or 43.38 per cent, and 12,692, or 56.45 per cent, respectively, in 1926. There were 18 escapes, all from sub-jails,

Statement
Convicts.

No. I—

and 14 deaths, 11 of which occurred in sub-jails. At the end of the year 2,033 prisoners remained in custody pending trial as compared with 1,935 in the previous year. The average period of detention before Sessions Courts rose from 37.09 to 38.13; and before Magistrates from 15.64 to 15.66 days. The increase in the average period of detention goes to show that some action is necessary to expedite the disposal of cases, by the appointment of additional Judges. As I have previously brought to notice, the feeding and upkeep of undertrial prisoners amounts to a very considerable item each year; and it seems to me that a great saving could be effected if there was a closer investigation into the framing of charges. In the year under report no less than 13,634 persons were acquitted and discharged. The feeding charges alone of these prisoners while under custody amounted to over Rs. 70,000.

8. The year opened with 947 civil prisoners, including 170 State prisoners, in custody. Four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five Civil prisoners. were admitted during the year, 4,800 were discharged, 38 were transferred and 11 died, leaving a population of 873 at the close of the year. The daily average increased from 777.24 to 780.15. Overcrowding of this class of prisoners continued to exist in certain jails, which necessitated special arrangements being made in those jails to accommodate excess prisoners within the criminal enclosures. The temporary overcrowding at Vellore and Coimbatore was overcome by the committal of civil prisoners of the Salem District, and of Erode and Dharapuram in the Coimbatore District, to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

As the number of civil prisoners is on the increase, and great difficulty is experienced in accommodating them, it is desired that early orders may be passed on the question of abolishing imprisonment for debt or of restricting it to cases of bad faith.

9. The number of State prisoners in custody on the 1st January 1927 was 170; and 3 were admitted during the year. Of the latter, 2 State prisoners. were concerned in the Mappilla Rebellion and 1 detained under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation III of 1818. Fifty-three Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from jails for detention under police surveillance; 1 was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft while in custody; 4 were transferred to other Provinces; and 5 died. There were 110 prisoners in custody at the end of the year. Their behaviour on the whole was satisfactory. The daily average number in custody was 140.67.

10. Of the 22,059 convicts admitted during the year, 86.84 per cent were Hindus, including Sikhs, 9.26 Muhammadans, 3.89 Christians and .01 Buddhists and Jains. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the percentage of Hindus and Sikhs has decreased, while that of Muhammadans and Christians has slightly increased.

11. Admissions under 16 years of age fell from 28 to 26. There was also a slight fall in the number admitted between 19 to 21 and 41 to 60 years of age. Under the other age-periods, there was an increase, more or less, due to the increase in the number of admissions during the year.

12. Additional information regarding the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into jails and sub-jails is furnished in Appendix to Statement No. II. this statement. It is satisfactory to note that the number of children under 14 years, and of 14 and 15, admitted during the year fell from 7 to 3, and 21 to 19, respectively. A marked drop is noticed in the number of young persons admitted between the age of 16 and 20, viz., 1,449, as against 1,864 in the previous year. The number of adolescents from 21 to 23 years increased from 1,110 to 1,608. The increase is chiefly noticeable against sub-jails.

13. The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year, works out to 23.51 and 76.49, respectively, as compared with 19.31 and 80.69 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 "Persons engaged in commerce and trade" which rose from 6.86 and 6.00 in the previous year to 8.79 and 7.53 in the year under report.

Statement No. XVIII—
Undertrial prisoners.

15. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 11.97 to 15.70, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment fell from 87.88 to 84.23. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement decreased from 25 to 10; and the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, from 7 to 4. Of the total number admitted 117 were sentenced to death, 228 to transportation for life and 10 for a term of years, as compared with 123, 219 and 5, respectively, in 1926. It will be seen that the proportion of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding a month and above one month and not exceeding 3 months, has declined from 7,475 and 5,973 in 1926 to 7,306 and 4,986 in 1927.

This pleasing reduction in the number of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment is probably due to the action of Government in drawing the attention of the magistracy to the futility of short sentences, and also, no doubt, to a more extensive use being made of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Experience, however, goes to show that even the revised section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, is still too limited in its scope, and that its working has therefore not come up to expectations. The reason is not far to seek; it is that there is no organized probation system to permit of offenders dealt with under this section being properly supervised and controlled. Until such a probation system is called into being short sentences will continue to be passed, as magistrates will hesitate to deal freely with first offenders under section 562, recognizing its limitations. I feel, however, that our goal is within sight and that a Probation of Offenders bill will shortly be introduced by the Central Legislature, which will automatically bring the short sentence evil to an end. The Government of India are now considering the question, and the overwhelming evidence in favour of the probation system, is bound to outweigh all other considerations.

Of the 15,323 convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, 31 were under sentence of death, 1,516 were sentenced to transportation for life, 2,454 to transportation for a term of years, 439 to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years, 6,515 to periods of imprisonment from 1 to 10 years and 4,368 to less than a year.

16. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 2,700, or 12.24 per cent, had been previously convicted, as against 2,745, or 12.54 per cent; in 1926. The former number includes 423 committed for the first time in default of finding security, under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the remainder, 1,617 had one previous conviction, 372 two previous convictions, and 288 more than two previous convictions. The number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year under report was 3,065, or 19.77 per cent, of total admissions, as compared with 3,090, or 21.02 per cent, in the year preceding. Only 6 were identified as habituals by Superintendents of Jails against 19 in 1926. Of these, 2 were identified at Salem, 1 at Bellary, 2 at Cuddalore and 1 at Koraput. The requirements of section 27 of the Prisons Act, 1894, in regard to the separation of habituals from casuals, were complied with in all central and district jails. The worst type of recidivist continued to be concentrated in the Special Habitual jails at Salem and Vizagapatam, which provide accommodation for 2,110 prisoners of this class. To enable this segregation to be complete at Salem, funds were provided during 1927-28 for the construction of a sub-jail in the Taluk office for the accommodation and custody of remand and undertrial prisoners and short-term casuals. This sub-jail will be ready for use shortly, and additional accommodation will then be available in the Salem Central Jail for habituals.

17. This system of classification has proved its worth; and in all jails the classification is carefully carried out and is the means of separating the best of the casual class from the possible contaminating influences of the ordinary run of prisoners. Special accommodation is provided for the Star class, and they enjoy certain privileges, such as mild recreation after lock-up, special clothing, etc. The convict officer is usually selected from the Star class, for obvious reasons.

Special division.

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 fell from 16 to 6. Of these, one was released on bail, three (girls) were transferred to the Senior

Certified School for girls attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society, one was transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and one was acquitted on appeal. Although it is regrettable that even six juveniles were committed to jail custody during the year, it is a source of satisfaction to feel that the number of committals was small and that magistrates are awakening to the necessity of dealing with juvenile delinquency apart from prisons.

20. The number of inmates detained in the Tanjore Borstal School on the last day of 1926 was 472, including 3 State prisoners undergoing the Borstal regime. Four hundred and fifty-six were received during the year, 297 released, 34 transferred under the Prisoners Testimony Act and otherwise, 2 escaped and remained at large, 2 died and 593 were under detention at the end of the year. At Palamcottah, in the modified Borstal section of the jail, there were 238 Mappilla and non-Mappilla adolescents at the beginning of the year; 67 were received during the year, 53 were discharged (20 transferred to the Penitentiary, Madras, for despatch to the Andamans as colonists and 26 to the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, being over Borstal age) and 255 remained at the end of the year. The Tanjore Borstal School is reserved for adolescents between 16 and 23 years of age who have been dealt with under the Madras Borstal Schools Act, or transferred under section 10 of the Act. This Act came into operation in this Presidency on the 1st March 1927 and 290 cases were dealt with under the Act during the year. Those adolescents committed to jail custody, who cannot be dealt with under section 10 of the Borstal Act, and who for various reasons are considered unfit for the full Borstal course, are concentrated in the Palamcottah District Jail, where they are given a modified course of Borstal treatment. In this manner it is found possible to segregate, more or less completely, the adolescent from the adult offender and to deal with the younger offender in a rational manner according to the tenets of the Borstal system. A great work is being unostentatiously carried out in these Borstal institutions, and we are turning out strong, capable, and self-reliant young men fit in every respect for social freedom, who came to us, many of them, derelicts and social outcasts.

As a separate detailed report on the working of the Borstal schools is to be submitted to Government in May, I will refrain from entering into any further details of these schools in this report.

21. There were 17 escapes during the year as against 16 in the year preceding. Four were from intramural and 13 from extramural custody. Central jails contributed 6, the Borstal School, Tanjore, 4, District Jails 1 and Sub-jails 6. Of those who escaped during the year, 14 were recaptured, as also 4 others who had escaped during previous years. Twelve out of the 17 who escaped, had unexpired sentences of less than a year, 4 above 1 and under 7 years, and one above 7 years.

These various escapes were effected as follows:—

At Rajahmundry, a short-term prisoner employed extramurally in drawing water from a well in the staff lines, made a bid for liberty and managed to effect his escape. He was recommitted to the same jail four months later, having been convicted for another offence. He was promptly recognized as the escapee, prosecuted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from legal custody. The warder responsible was dealt with departmentally.

Another short-term prisoner employed extramurally at Vellore, in the stone quarry, made good his escape owing to the negligence of the warder in charge of the gang, who permitted the prisoner to get out of sight. The escapee surrendered himself to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, twenty days later. He was prosecuted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The warder in charge of the gang was also prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100; and the head warder in charge of all the stone-breaking gangs was dismissed for gross neglect of duty, as he was absent from duty without permission when the escape took place.

At Trichinopoly, a short-term prisoner employed in the extramural toty gang obtained permission from the convict overseer in sub-charge of the gang to answer the calls of nature, and took advantage of the permission granted to effect his escape. The warder in charge was not responsible in this case, as he was unaware of the permission granted by the convict overseer and was some distance

away from the spot where the overseer's gang was working. The convict was recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment; and the convict overseer was dealt with departmentally.

Another short-term prisoner in this jail made a dash for liberty, while engaged on extramural toty work, but was chased by the convict overseer and warder, assisted by other members of the staff who answered the alarm, and recaptured within 50 yards of the jail garden. The prisoner was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; while the warder in charge was dealt with departmentally for negligence in permitting the prisoner to get beyond reasonable control.

At Coimbatore, a life convict effected his escape from inside the jail. He left the tailor's shop, along with other prisoners, when the work for the day was over and fell in with the file. After being checked and searched, he, apparently, slipped behind the Factory office and concealed himself in a well. His absence was noticed by the Deputy Jailer at the time of lock-up; but in spite of a thorough search, he was not to be found. The convict appears to have made his way to the new spinning mill, abstracted a ladder therefrom and climbed over the factory wall. He was recaptured after a lapse of three months, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' additional imprisonment. The warder primarily responsible for the escape was dismissed, and others concerned were dealt with suitably under departmental rules.

A convict at Salem, who was working at well digging, left his gang with the permission of the warder in charge to visit the latrine in an adjacent field, and failed to return. A search was made and he was found hiding among some trees in the vicinity. The Superintendent was of opinion that the convict was merely trying to shirk work; but for disciplinary reasons it was considered necessary to prosecute him for attempting to escape. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; and the warder in charge of the gang was also prosecuted for neglect of duty and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

There were four escapes during the year from the Borstal School, Tanjore—one from inside and three from outside the school. The inmate who escaped from inside, took advantage of the defective locking arrangement of his room. It was found that although the lock was fixed on to the staple securely enough, the bolt had not been shot home, so the inmate merely had to push open the door to get out of his room. The boy went to the saw pit, armed himself with a heavy rail and used it as a ladder to scale the main wall. The escape was detected shortly after 9 p.m., and the boy was captured at the railway station and brought back to the school by 10 p.m., by one of the instructors and two petty officers who had been detailed to search for him in this direction. He was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; and the two petty officers responsible for his escape were punished departmentally. I do not propose to enter into the details of the three escapes from extramural custody. It is sufficient to say that these boys betrayed the trust placed in them—they are allowed a large measure of freedom with the object of teaching them to be self-reliant and have confidence in themselves and to feel that they are trusted—and made a bid for liberty when they saw their chance. Two of the boys are still at large; but one was recaptured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. None of the four escapees from the Borstal School had been dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act. The petty officers responsible for the escapes were all dealt with departmentally.

At Madura, a convict in the extramural gang, employing the confidence trick, made good his escape. A search was immediately carried out, but without success. He was captured two days later, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on prosecution. The warder through whose negligence the escape was rendered possible was dismissed the service.

Six convicts escaped from sub-jails—one from Sompēta, two from Salem, one from Srivilliputtūr, one from Tinnevely and one from Satyamangalam. Of these, five were recaptured during the year, one remaining at large.

22. During the year, 3,029 offences were reported, including 17 dealt with by Criminal Courts, against 3,114 in the preceding year. Of the number dealt with by Superintendents, 1,441 were major and 1,571 minor, as compared with 1,392 and 1,698,

respectively in 1926. Offences relating to work increased from 830 to 887 and those relating to prohibited articles from 681 to 703. Offences relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 44; all other offences showing a decrease from 1,535 to 1,378. Of the former, 29 relate to the Alipuram Jail, 12 to the Central Jail, Cannanore, and one each to the Central Jail, Vellore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Bellary. Most of these cases relate to assaults; and four of them were dealt with by corporal punishment. In spite of a decline in the total number of punishments, viz., 3,029 as against 3,110 in 1926—the ratio per cent of punishments to average strength rose slightly from 19.28 to 19.36, which, apparently, is due to a smaller average number of convicts dealt with. Under minor punishments, excepting "other punishments", all other forms of punishments show a decrease. Under major punishments, excepting "corporal punishments" and "other punishments", all other punishments show an increase. "Separate, cellular and solitary confinement" numbered the same as in the previous year, viz., 12. Among Central Jails, Alipuram shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 498, with a percentage of 12.95; Vellore, Salem and Trichinopoly follow with 465 and 38.38, 446 and 32.14, and 390 and 29.26, respectively. Among District Jails, Cuddalore records the largest number of punishments, viz., 67, with a percentage of 23.51. Next comes the District Jail, Madura, with 67 punishments and a percentage of 19.06. 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. In the large Mappilla Jail at Bellary there was no serious disturbance, as in the previous year, in spite of the fact that a good many Mappillas classed as incorrigibles were returned from the Andamans during the year and sent to the Alipuram Jail. In order to maintain a high standard of discipline, however, it was necessary to keep a very tight hand on this jail and to deal summarily with those who were inclined to be fractious and troublesome. The Mappilla is a man of curious temperament, and requires to be tactfully yet firmly dealt with.

At the Penitentiary, Madras, the jailer was assaulted by a reduced convict warder who had, shortly before the assault, been reduced by the Superintendent, chiefly on the evidence of the jailer, for permitting certain prisoners to smoke in the close prison. The motive was, apparently, resentment and revenge. The injury, which was caused by a blow on the head with a baton, was not serious. The convict was prosecuted and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. On another occasion, the same jailer was assaulted by another convict, who resented being punished with two days' staple handcuffs for refusal to work. He wrenched himself free from the staple and rushed at the jailer striking him with his handcuffs. The convict was awarded 30 stripes.

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 1927.	31,088	2,406	...	1	1	1	2	5	·02	·21	...	...
	Total for 1926	30,058	2,394	...	2	...	...	4	6	·02	·25	...	...

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

Corporal punishment was inflicted on 5 prisoners during the year as against 6 in the previous year, the ratio per cent being .17 against .23.

There was 1 case of whipping in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 1 at the Penitentiary, Madras, 1 at the Central Jail, Cannanore, and 2 at the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. At Trichinopoly an habitual convict was awarded 15 stripes for using abusive language to the District Judge, who had convicted him, when he visited the jail as a member of the Board of Visitors. Personally, I consider that this case could have been dealt with adequately otherwise than by whipping; but the Superintendent thought exemplary punishment necessary in the interests of discipline. At the Penitentiary, Madras, a casual convict was awarded 30 stripes for a brutal assault on the jailer. This case has already been referred to. In the Central Jail, Cannanore, a quarrel arose between a convict officer and a convict when the former questioned the latter as to refusing to do his task satisfactorily. In the course of the quarrel, both assaulted each other and the convict bit off a piece of the convict officer's ear, thereby causing grievous hurt and permanent deformity. In the interest of discipline, the prisoner was awarded 20 stripes. At Alipuram, a convict overseer assaulted a convict and the chief warder who went to his assistance, with a knife made of a beaten out nail. Murder was intended, and would have been done if other convicts had not gone to the rescue. The attack was the result of bad feeling in the respective convicts' villages before and during the rebellion, and severe measures were called for. The convict was awarded 30 stripes. On another occasion a convict was awarded 25 stripes for a most unprovoked assault on a warder in order to prevent him from doing his duty. The warder noticed a light burning in a certain block, and on going to the block to seize the light he was attacked by three convicts. At unlocking, one of these three again attacked the warder, and deterrent punishment was considered necessary. Flogging is a brutal punishment; but it is a punishment which we cannot afford to do without for keeping the vicious type of criminal in hand. As long as it is retained for this purpose and wisely regulated there will be no harm done. †

24. There were 3,420 habitual convicts in custody at the beginning of the year, and 3,155 were admitted, making a total of 6,575 out of a convict population of 31,368. The percentage comes to 20·96 against 20·07 in the preceding year and they received 38·14 per cent of the punishments and 20 per cent of the whippings inflicted. Their conduct on the whole was satisfactory and the scheme of segregating the really incorrigible element of this class in separate habitual jails continued to work well. Our method of dealing with the irreclaimable habitual criminal however is puerile. He continues to waltz in and out of jail for short periods, and while at large robs and ravishes the unoffending public at his will. Is it right and just to the community that these harpies of the criminal world should be permitted to go free at any rate until there is reason to suppose that they are no longer likely to be a danger to society? I say emphatically that it is wrong; and that early steps should be taken to deal more adequately and intelligently with this class of criminal. I have advocated my views time and again in this connexion and suggested means of dealing with the confirmed and hopeless recidivist. Either the indeterminate sentence or preventive detention would meet the case—the sentence, preferably, being carried out under conditions as similar as possible to ordinary free life. A scheme similar to the Andaman colonization scheme would be ideal, and would be the means of solving the recidivist problem and reducing professional crime in India to insignificance.

25. A paid teaching staff is employed in all jails and compulsory education is imparted to all prisoners under thirty years of age. Those prisoners of thirty and over who express a desire to attend school are, of course, permitted to do so provided they show a genuine desire to learn. The education is confined to the three R's; but, in addition, subjects of general interest connected with agriculture, hygiene, industrial training, etc., are taught. The female prisoners receive similar instruction in the jails at Vellore and Rajahmundry. Inspecting officers of the Educational Department visit jail schools annually and keep the standard of teaching up to the mark. I am indebted to these officers for much valuable assistance and advice. The need for additional teachers in all central jails is being more and more felt, as the classes are too large and unwieldy to make it possible for individual attention to be given by one teacher. Government have been addressed in the matter,

requesting sanction to the appointment of assistant teachers, and I hope favourable orders will shortly issue.

Each jail has its own religious and moral instructors, who attend fairly regularly and address the prisoners of their particular religious persuasion on moral and religious subjects. These informal lectures do a vast amount of good and are much appreciated by the prisoners. I only wish we could induce the lecturers to attend a little oftener. It was suggested that a small conveyance allowance would be the means of regularising attendance, but the Government decided that a uniform rate of allowance was unnecessary and that it would be sufficient for sanction of allowances to be obtained in special cases only. The Toc H group in Madras have an arrangement whereby certain members of the group visit the Penitentiary every Sunday; and I am much indebted to these gentlemen for the valuable assistance rendered in educating, training and preparing prisoners for a better life on release. Ambulance and First Aid training was further developed during the year; as also Scoutcraft in the adolescent institutions. Of those trained in Ambulance work, 113 obtained First Aid Certificates during the year; and of the convict and Borstal teams selected to take part early this year in the All-India St. John Ambulance Competitions at Lahore, the Borstal team carried off the second prize in the competition for the Jagmal Raja Labour Ambulance Challenge Shield. A second Borstal team won the first prize, a silver cup, in the Ambulance Test open to jails on the occasion of the Anniversary celebrations of the St. John Ambulance Corps, Madras. †

Each jail has a well-stocked library of good and useful books, which are issued to literate prisoners whenever required. Special lighting arrangements are made in the cells and blocks of literate prisoners to enable them to read in the interval between lock-up and sleeping time. The policy of lighting all jails by electric lights has been accepted by Government, and each year, I hope, funds will be sanctioned for this work to proceed. Dramatic performances, got up by the prisoners themselves, and magic lantern exhibitions were held from time to time and helped to relieve the monotony of prison life. Such occasional performances are both educative and reformatory and do not in any way interfere with discipline, as they are restricted to well-behaved prisoners only. The technical instruction given to prisoners is of the best; and every long term prisoner is given ample opportunity to learn a congenial trade against the day of his release. When that day comes, if he is an expert workman, there is every likelihood, with the assistance of the Discharged Prisoners Aid-Society, of a job being found for him and his future career, as an honest citizen, established.

The Jail News sheets, known as the "Howard Journal," continued to be greatly appreciated by the prisoners, both literate and illiterate. The news from this sheet is read out once a week to all prisoners by the teacher, and is available in the library for the use of literate prisoners. Several vernacular sheets have been added to enable the paper to be freely read by those who do not understand English.

26. Of the 14,015 prisoners discharged from custody during the year only 1,027 sought the assistance and protection of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Of this number 988, including 257 Ex-Borstal boys, were afforded assistance against 955 in the previous year.

Of those assisted 521 were provided with employment and 467 were given substantial help in other ways. The details in this connexion will be dealt with in full in the Annual Report of the Society. The Borstal Association gave pecuniary help to the extent of Rs. 522-2-0 to 69 Borstal boys discharged during the year, in addition to other assistance. It is gratifying to note that the number of Probation officers appointed and now available for carrying out probation work has reached the respectable figure of 863. There were only 587 in the preceding year. The Aid Society's Probation System received particular attention during the year in the districts of Coimbatore, Cannanore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore.

The following statement furnishes information as to the number of discharged 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 1927.

Centre.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of Probation officers appointed.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Central Society, Madras*	114	98	10	20
District Societies.				
Rajahmundry	192	21	7	9
Vellore	149	120	30	67
Trichinopoly	9	11	41	10
Coimbatore	48	112	14	117
Cannanore	72	81	43	105
Salem	13	20	13	10
Bellary and Alipuram	21	172	75	90
Vizagapatam	...	2	...	2
Cuddalore	90	83	90	64
Tanjore	229	257	229	285
Palamcottah	...	17	...	19
Madura	13	25	30	42
Berhampur	5	6	5	...
Negapatam	...	2	...	...
Chingleput (Saidapet)	...	2	...	...
Cuddapah	...	4	...	...
Guntur	...	5	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...
Total ...	955	989	587	863

* 1,068 Mappilla men, women and children en route to the Andamans were given shelter and assistance.

New Branch Committees were formed at Negapatam, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Guntur and Mangalore; and Sub-Committees were appointed in some of the Taluk Headquarters in the districts of Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem and Bellary. Nellore and Chittoor are not included, as statistics are not available. Particularly good work was done by the Central Society and by the Branch Societies at Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Bellary and Tanjore. I am glad to say that the Tinnevely branch has been stimulated into life by its new Secretary, ably supported by the present District Magistrate, and there is every reason to believe that great progress will be made with aid-on-discharge in this district during the current year. Paid Agents were employed during the year at Madras, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Bellary, Madura and Tanjore; and an Agent has recently been employed at Cannanore. The Branch Society at Berhampur is not functioning properly for want of public support; and the Vizagapatam branch has yet to prove its existence. A new Secretary has been appointed to this branch, and his keenness and capacity will be judged by the results achieved.

The membership of the society has increased, which goes to show that its work is beginning to be better known and appreciated. Apart from the help rendered to discharged prisoners, 1,068 Mappilla men, women and children, en-route to the Andamans in connexion with the Colonization Scheme, were given food, shelter and assistance by the Central Society, at a cost of Rs. 415.

Discharged Prisoners' "Homes" are now established in Madras, Bellary and Salem; and similar homes are either in process of construction or about to be built at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Vellore, Tanjore and Palamcottah. The Madras "Home" is only a temporary building rented for the purpose; but the Society is contemplating the purchase of a suitable building in Teynampet. All these "Homes" have been subscribed for by generous Indian gentlemen interested in the Society's work and the reclamation of the prisoner. I have not got the space at my disposal in a report of this kind to enter into the various activities of the Society; but I am glad to be able to record that very definite progress was made with aid-on-discharge during the year and that the Society's officers gave unstintedly of their time, money and energy to improving and extending the scope of after-care work in the Presidency. Although I would like to see a larger membership, I feel that the work of the Society is gradually beginning to be appreciated not only by the prisoners but by thinking members

of the public, and it is only a question of time for the public to seriously realize that it is to its own advantage to support this great work of after-care.

Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu paid visits to the Branch Societies at Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Vellore, Coimbatore, Bellary, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Palamcottah and Salem in his capacity as Provincial Visitor and Joint Secretary of the Central Society, and was of invaluable assistance in promoting the cause of the Society. We owe him a debt of gratitude for his continued interest and support. We are also beholden to Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, Rao Sahibs Krishnama Chetti, Venkatakrishna Nayudu and Nayanar, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. K. Abdul Nabi Sahib, Mr. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, Rao Bahadur Nelliappa Pillai, Mr. R. Narasimha Ayyangar and Mr. Govinda Panikkar for the more than ordinary zeal and interest they displayed in their Secretarial duties and in obtaining employment for discharged prisoners. To employers of labour who interested themselves in the Society's work and gave practical evidence of their interest; and to all those who came forward during the year with handsome donations for "Homes" to be established, we are grateful beyond measure.

With so many influential men taking an active part in helping the Ex-prisoner to rehabilitate himself, I think we have reason to say that Aid-on-discharge is now a corporate part of our Prison System.

27. Fetters were imposed on 662 prisoners as a jail punishment as against 640 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that no prisoner was fettered for purposes of safe custody during the year.

Fetters.

28. There was a total of 2,058 males and 21 females employed as prison officers during the year against 1,926 and 19, respectively, in the previous year. The ratio per cent of those thus employed to the daily average population was 7.42 in respect of males and 6.90 in respect of females. The ratio per cent of convicts employed as prison officers slightly exceeded the 10 per cent limit in the District Jail, Koraput, due to the employment of additional convict warders to assist the paid warder guard when the strength of the latter was low prior to the raising of the status of the jail. The number has since been reduced to within the limit permissible under the rules.

The total number of punishments awarded to convict officers advanced from 309 to 397. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Central Jail, Vellore, where discipline had to be tightened up owing to slackness and several convict officers being found in possession of contraband. The convict officers, on the whole, did fairly well during the year, and provided a careful selection is made for promotion to officer grade, the advantages of the system undoubtedly outweigh its disadvantages. The system is economical and also provides a means of rewarding convicts for good behaviour and industry.

29. The number of convicts released under the remission rules increased from 5,540 to 5,634, due to the inclusion of the figures relating to the District Jail, Koraput. Two convicts entitled to the privileges of the remission system failed to earn remission. The maximum remission earned was 1,153 days, by a convict at Rajahmundry; and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 74-11-6 was also earned by a convict in this jail. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 6,891 convicts as against 8,105 in 1926. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was granted to 953 convicts against 752 in the previous year. Only three convicts preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work, and the total amount earned by them was Rs. 8-8-0.

From the 1st March 1927, the date on which the Madras Borstal Schools Act came into force, the remission rules ceased to apply to the Tanjore Borstal School, as a sentence of detention in a Borstal School is not a sentence of imprisonment, and the rules relating to the shortening of sentences by the grant of remission contained in Chapter XX of the Jail Manual are therefore inapplicable to Borstal schools.

I have already pointed out in previous administration reports the inconsistency of granting remission of sentence to prisoners of the incorrigible

type, whom we desire to keep away from society as long as possible. No doubt the confirmed criminal is just as appreciative of the concession as the ordinary casual offender, as he looks forward to his brief respite from prison, when he hopes to enjoy himself at the expense of society until he is again found out and returned to custody; but it is very doubtful if our policy in setting him at large before his time is sound. My confirmed conviction is that recidivists should be excluded from the remission system and given some other concession in lieu as an incentive to good conduct and industry.

30. Advisory Boards to consider the conditional release of prisoners under G.O. No. 667, Law (General), dated the 26th February 1923, were held on 23 occasions during the year in different jails. The scheme continues to work well and is greatly appreciated. That it has improved the conduct of long term prisoners and thereby brought the discipline of jails to a higher standard is unquestionable. This system of release is not applicable to habitual and Mappilla Rebellion prisoners and adolescents confined in the Borstal School, Tanjore. Three hundred and sixty-five cases were placed before the Board for consideration, of which 214 were rejected and 151 recommended to Government for release. The Government sanctioned the release of 127, but one of this number had already been released under the remission rules prior to receipt of orders; 11 of the cases recommended by the Board were considered unsuitable for conditional release, and 13 were pending the decision of Government at the end of the year. One convict whose case was pending orders of Government on the 31st December 1926 was also released during the year; thus the total number released under the scheme was 127 against 146 in 1926. In the case of adolescents at the Borstal School, release on licence is in force. Under this system, 121 cases were considered by the Board of Visitors and recommended to Government for conditional release, but orders were received only in respect of 72 inmates who were discharged on being found suitable employment. The remaining 49 cases were pending consideration of release at the end of the year.

31. There was no change during the year in the prescribed diet scales, except in individual cases on medical recommendation. In the Alipuram Jail, the Mappilla prisoners continued to be given a meat ration twice weekly in lieu of a proportion of dhal, and this resulted in a considerable saving. Prisoners from other provinces, undergoing custody in Madras jails, were given the diet scales prescribed in their respective provinces.

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

32. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 29,55,204-7-10, which is Rs. 1,337-3-5 less than that shown in the Chief Controlling Officer's statement of expenditure. This difference is due to certain adjustments the particulars of which have been communicated to the Accountant-General. 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. 28,28,085-5-7, against Rs. 26,88,077-10-11 in the year 1926. The increase of Rs. 1,40,007-10-8 is due to heavy expenditure under almost all the heads, but chiefly noticeable under dietary charges and cost of establishment. The rates paid for foodstuffs during the year were very unfavourable, due to conditions over which there was no control. From the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 4,55,181-9-10, representing charges against manufactures, general supervision, petty construction and repairs, travelling allowance of Gazetted officers, expenditure on account of State prisoners detained under the Mappilla Outrages Act and Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act and three other items, has been deducted; as also a sum of Rs. 17,965-10-7, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, etc., while a sum of Rs. 1,544-15-10 on account of the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, has been added to the total expenditure, as required by the orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the result is the sum of Rs. 23,56,483, which is the total exhibited in Statement No. IX. The figure for the previous year was Rs. 21,77,462. The cost per head works out to Rs. 127-8-8 against Rs. 114-15-8

in the year preceding, the increase being mainly attributable to the increased expenditure under dietary charges and establishment.

33. The total expenditure and the cost per head under establishment increased from Rs. 6,75,331 and Rs. 35-10-7 to Rs. 7,21,181 and Rs. 39-0-6, respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the leave salaries drawn by Superintendents, increments drawn by officers and subordinates, and the additional staff entertained at Koraput on the raising of the status of the sub-jail to that of a district jail. Among central jails, the Penitentiary shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 78-6-0, owing to the employment of an I.M.S. officer throughout the year as Superintendent, and the higher rates of pay drawn by European warders, and the grant of house-rent and compensatory allowances to other subordinates. Next comes Vizagapatam, one of the recidivist jails, with a cost of Rs. 75-5-10, due to the leave allowances drawn by the Superintendent and to a large warder force employed for guarding and control. The same reasons hold good for the increased cost per head in respect of the Central Jail, Salem, also a recidivist jail. The increased cost in the case of the Central Jails, Bellary and Cannanore, is due to the additional expenditure incurred on account of the grant of leave allowances to Superintendents on leave. The high cost per head, viz., Rs. 49-2-10, at Rajahmundry, is partly due to leave allowance drawn by Mr. Hervey and partly to the smaller population dealt with. Among District Jails, Berhampur, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 61-15-9, which is due to a small prison population. Cuddalore comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 60-5-3, due to the employment of extra warder guards and a compounder for dealing with the mental defectives concentrated in this jail. The employment of a special staff of instructors in the Borstal School, Tanjore, accounts for the increased cost per head in this institution. The establishments of other jails do not call for special notice.

34. Although there was a decrease in prison population during the year, there was an increase in the total expenditure on diet, which amounted to Rs. 11,50,183 as against Rs. 10,55,832 in the previous year. The cost per head also rose from Rs. 58-2-2 to Rs. 64-15-11. The increased expenditure was unavoidable, in view of the unfavourable rates paid during the year for ration articles in all jails. Famine conditions in regard to prices of food-stuffs prevailed, on account of the failure of the rains and the prolonged drought. The Borstal School, Tanjore, which shows the highest cost, viz., Rs. 69-14-9, is the most expensive institution, owing to all the inmates being fed on rice, and to the outlay incurred in connexion with the purchase of manure for improving the soil of the farm land, debitable to garden and agricultural expenses. The Penitentiary, always an expensive jail, being in the Presidency Town, where foodstuffs command a higher price than in the mufassal, and having to cater for European prisoners, comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 69-14-2. The high cost per head at Alipuram, viz., Rs. 66-15-10, is due to the issue of rice diet to all Mappilla prisoners, who are rice eaters, and also to the issue of free rations to warders costing Rs. 20,343. Coimbatore is responsible for a cost per head of Rs. 62-13-1 which, unlike other jails, was brought about by additional expenditure incurred under garden expenses for the maintenance of an engine and pumps and the employment of an engine driver. The Vellore Jail had in stock ration articles to the value of Rs. 8,759 at the close of the year, as compared with Rs. 2,115 at the beginning of the year. This accounts for the increase in the total cost and consequent rise in the cost per head in this jail. The fact that almost all the prisoners confined at Cannanore are rice eaters accounts for the high rate, Rs. 61-4-11, in this jail. Koraput, among District Jails, shows a high cost per head, viz., Rs. 58-9-5, due to the large number of rice eaters catered for and high price paid for dhal. Like last year, Bellary among Central Jails, and Berhampur among District Jails, show the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 46-10-10 and Rs. 49-15-1, respectively. Particulars of cost per head under diet, after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of stock of rations remaining on hand at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning, are shown in statement E. From this statement it will be seen that the jails at Alipuram, Madras, Cannanore and Salem show an increase in the cost of diet over the average. The reasons for the increase in all these jails, except Salem, have been explained above. The high cost at Salem is due to

extra expenditure incurred on account of European habitual prisoners confined in the jail, as also to the unfavourable rates at which dhall and condiments were purchased. Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 41,133 were purchased in 1927 as compared with Rs. 31,258 in 1926. This increased expenditure was chiefly due to the purchase of onions and condiments in practically all the jails at higher rates than the previous year. The value of vegetables and other garden produce issued to prisoners during the year from jail gardens amounted to Rs. 45,086-4-2, and the amount realized by sale to the public was Rs. 6,145-0-9, or in the aggregate Rs. 51,231-4-11. The amount actually expended in maintaining the jail gardens was only Rs. 6,526-1-9; so that a net profit of Rs. 44,705-3-2 resulted. Considering the adverse conditions of the year, this result is very satisfactory and goes to show that everything possible was done to raise our own requirements in vegetables in order to curtail outside purchase.

35. The expenditure and the cost per head under this head increased from Rs. 77,171 and Rs. 4-1-2 to Rs. 79,266 and Rs. 4-4-8, respectively, apparently due to the increase in the average number of sick. The jails at Bellary, Cuddalore, Berhampur, Trichinopoly, Koraput, Madras and Vizagapatam show a cost per head above the average for central and district jails. The increased cost at Bellary and Trichinopoly is due to the special treatment afforded to prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in these jails; while that at Cuddalore is due to the issue of extras, such as milk, mutton, etc., to the large number of mental defectives concentrated in the district jail. Another factor that added to the cost at Trichinopoly was the adjustment of Rs. 3,660 during the year for medicines, etc., supplied by the medical stores in the previous year. This reason also holds good for the increased cost at Vizagapatam. The high charges at Berhampur, Koraput and Madras are due to the total outlay on medicines, etc., being divided amongst a small population.

36. The charges under this head rose from Rs. 1,13,731 to Rs. 1,30,933 and the cost per head from Rs. 6-4-2 to 7-6-5. Among Central Jails, Rajahmundry, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 17-10-8; followed by Vellore with a cost per head of Rs. 12-14-10. The increase in these jails is due to the adjustment of the value of clothing and bedding relating to 1926 during the year under report. Among district jails, the increased cost at Koraput, viz., Rs. 16-13-8, is attributable to the purchase of additional cumblies and cumby coats for the cold season.

37. The total cost and the cost per head increased from Rs. 58,474 and Rs. 3-1-5 to Rs. 60,404 and Rs. 3-4-4, respectively. The relatively high cost in the Civil jail and the Penitentiary, Madras, and in the jails at Bellary and Vizagapatam is due to the payment of municipal water taxes. The cost of boring a well on farm land also contributes to the high cost in respect of the Central Jail, Vizagapatam. The high cost at Rajahmundry is due to heavy consumption of kerosene oil, as the oil-engine had to work for long hours for supplying the jail with water.

38. The total charges under this head rose from Rs. 39,738 to Rs. 42,785 as also the cost per head from Rs. 2-1-6 to Rs. 2-5-1. The increase is due to the fact that a large number of prisoners were deported during the year and all of them were provided with cumblies and most of them with clothing. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,036 relating to transfer charges of prisoners repatriated from Port Blair in 1926 was debited in 1927. A similar reason accounts for the increased rate at the Penitentiary. The Koraput and Berhampur Jails show the highest cost per head, owing to their isolated positions and the long distances the prisoners released had to travel.

39. There has been an increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head from Rs. 85,918 and Rs. 4-8-7 to Rs. 96,214 and Rs. 5-3-4. The increase is noticeable under all the detailed headings except "disciplinary charges" and "money payment as rewards". The excess expenditure under lighting charges is chiefly due to repairs effected to the battery and dynamo of the electric plant at Alipuram. The issue of uniform to temporary warders and the renewal of warders' blankets in certain jails account for the increase under the head "Uniform and accoutrements of warders". The highest

cost, at Koraput, viz., Rs. 12-9-3, is due to the supply of uniform to the increased warder staff of the jail and to the supply of woollen clothing to the staff. The increased rates at Tanjore, Madras and Bellary are due to the expenditure incurred on account of electric lighting charges. The high cost per head at Berhampur and Vizagapatam is on account of the smaller prison population dealt with.

40. The expenditure and the cost per head is almost the same as that of last year, and calls for no remarks. The variations between the individual jails are brought about by the number of transfers effected for administrative reasons.

41. There has been a decrease in the total expenditure and the cost per head during the year, viz., from Rs. 39,163 and Rs. 2-1-1 in the previous year, to Rs. 37,032 and Rs. 2-0-1, respectively. The decline is chiefly noticeable under "Rents, Rates and Taxes". This is due to the fact that the expenditure under this head at the Penitentiary, Madras, during 1926 was Rs. 12,319, including arrears of taxes, whereas an expenditure of only Rs. 5,768 has been incurred in the year under report. The increase under telephone charges is due to the payment of extra rent for the telephones in the jails at Trichinopoly, Alipuram, Vellore and Coimbatore. A sum of Rs. 636-7-0, being the Court-fees incurred in connexion with the Civil Suit against the Store-keeper of the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, has been included under the head "Charges for Registers and Stationery", there being no detailed head under which this expenditure could be shown. The high cost noticeable against the Penitentiary, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Madras, are due to payments of municipal taxes.

42. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 20,976 to Rs. 27,143 and the charge per prisoner from Rs. 1-1-9 to Rs. 1-7-6. The increase is due to the purchase of an oil-engine at a cost of Rs. 2,050 and a rice hulling plant valued at Rs. 4,000 for the Central Jail, Trichinopoly; an oil-engine and pump valued at Rs. 3,150 for the Central Jail Salem; minimax fire extinguishers for the Central Jail, Cannanore; and articles of civil stores and a pair of bulls for the District Jail, Berhampur.

Dairies, for jail hospital purposes only, were established in three jails during the year, viz., at Rajahmundry, Berhampur and Koraput so that seven Central and two District Jails now have their own dairies and a pure supply of milk to depend upon. Provided these dairies are properly controlled and restricted, as far as possible, to jail requirements, they can be worked at a profit and be at the same time of benefit to the administration. Milk to the value of Rs. 4,944 was supplied to sick prisoners during the year against Rs. 4,503 in 1926. A sum of Rs. 2,176 was realized by the sale of surplus milk against Rs. 1,824 in the year previous.

43. There was a decrease in the total charges from Rs. 3,36,613 to Rs. 3,15,975, chiefly due to the exclusion of expenditure relating to the Koraput Sub-jail consequent on the classification of this institution as a district jail, but the cost per head increased from Rs. 126-5-2 to Rs. 135-1-9, apparently due to the smaller population dealt with. The expenditure under all heads, except sanitation charges, has been reduced as compared with the previous year. Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 183-6-6 in the Vizagapatam District to Rs. 96-3-1 in the Anantapur District. Among the four special sub-jails under my direct control, Russellkonda shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 197-5-0, due to the low population dealt with. Next comes Calicut with a cost per head of Rs. 153-15-2, on account of large expenditure under hospital charges.

44. The grand total of expenditure increased from Rs. 21,77,462 in 1926 to Rs. 23,56,483 in the year under report and the total cost per head from Rs. 114-15-8 to Rs. 127-8-8. The reasons for the increase have been given under the respective heads of accounts.

45. During the year under report there was an average number of 15,426.49 convicts under sentence of labour employed on working days as compared with 15,933.85 in the year previous. The number of sick, convalescent and infirm was 965.64 against 1,032.33 in 1926; and an average of 637.47 prisoners were unemployed for reasons such as being en route, in quarantine, suffering from conditions such as

leprosy, etc. The numbers employed as prison officers and prison servants decreased from 1,245.13 to 1,199.60 and 1,464.74 to 1,430.44, respectively, owing to the fall in the prison population. An average of 1,651.61 convicts were employed in gardening as against 1,616.29 in 1926, and the value of garden produce amounted to Rs. 51,231 against Rs. 50,879 in 1926. The number employed in preparing articles for prison use decreased from 2,164.09 in the preceding year to 1,795.62. There was a reduction in the number employed on jail repairs and additions and alterations carried out by Superintendents, while an increase is noticeable in those employed on works relating to jail buildings executed by the Public Works Department. The number employed on manufactures was 6,987.55 as compared with 7,155.67 in the year previous, but the ratio per cent calculated on average number under sentence of labour rose from 44.91 to 45.30 during the year. The total value of articles manufactured increased from Rs. 7,82,500 in 1926 to Rs. 8,39,795 in the year under report. Among individual jails the largest percentage of convicts was employed under manufactures in the Penitentiary, viz., 57.91, followed by Cannanore with 55.84, Coimbatore 53.47, Alipuram 53.04, Tanjore 52.30 and Vellore 50.11. Salem, among central jails, and Berhampur, among district jails, employed the smallest percentage, viz., 33.30 and 16.87, respectively.

46. According to the monthly statement furnished by the Accounts Department, the total receipts, excluding those on account of cash earnings, quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 8,62,179-7-8, which is Rs. 3,088-3-2 more than the figure recorded in this office. This difference is due to certain adjustments particulars of which (excepting minor items of Rs. 10 and below) have been communicated to the Accountant-General. Excluding the following amounts, viz., Rs. 5,109-14-10 being the recovery of "Transportation and Jail charges from other Governments and Indian States", Rs. 7,174-12-4 relating to Certified Schools, Rs. 15,062-5-7 and Rs. 4,091-4-3 credited under miscellaneous jail receipts and recovery of service payments, respectively, and now adjusted under the relative heads, Rs. 696-14-0 representing the amount of rent recovered and Rs. — 261-4-0 relating to refunds, the amount shown in column 8 of statement No. XII "Paid into the Treasury" was Rs. 8,27,217-6-0. If to this is added Rs. 2,009-5-0, which represents cash in hand on 31st December 1927, the total receipts amount to Rs. 8,29,226-11-0 against Rs. 7,71,346-11-0 in the preceding year. Including a sum of Rs. 2,051-2-0 in cash, which remained on hand at the opening of the year, a sum of Rs. 3,23,354-4-0 was drawn from the Treasury. The excess of deposits over withdrawals is Rs. 5,05,872-7-0, which sum represents the cash earnings of the year, as against Rs. 4,21,686-14-0, the cash earnings in 1926. The net increase, viz., Rs. 84,185-9-0, is chiefly due to large orders from the Police, Forest and Medical Departments during 1927 and to the increased employment of convict labour in the Jail Printing Presses (Penitentiary Branch Press chiefly) and by the Public Works Department. Press earnings amounted to Rs. 26,015 and Public Works Department earnings to Rs. 2,724; while the quinine industry at the Penitentiary brought in Rs. 1,000. The value of supplies made to the Police, Forest, Medical departments, etc., are noted in the statement appended below :—

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments.

Public Departments.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	1,41,340	3,28,561	1,85,936	2,11,550
Forest Department	14,058	14,413	25,431	42,896
Stationery Department	15,367	82,871	69,720	61,239
Postal, etc., and Military Departments.	44,743	36,213	35,479	25,002
Medical Department	1,23,879	1,17,161	1,01,955	1,18,319
Total ...	3,39,391	5,79,159	4,18,521	4,59,006

The total value of supplies made to the above departments shows an increase over the previous year. As compared with the cash earnings of the previous year, all the Central jails, except Cannanore, have fared well, as also the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the District Jail, Berhampur. Coimbatore, as usual, shows the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 2,43,344 as against Rs. 2,06,099 in 1926. The earnings in this jail would have been greater if the value of khaki drill (Rs. 44,824) supplied to the Police Department in December 1927 had been adjusted within that month instead of in January 1928. I anticipate that the cash earnings in this important jail will increase further with the opening of the Spinning Mill in April of this year. The low cash earnings at the Central Jail, Cannanore, is entirely due to the extreme dullness of the coir market during the year and the difficulty experienced in disposing of manufactured stock. The minus cash earnings at Palamcottah is due to a large stock of raw materials, for completing an order for the Stationery Department before the end of the current year. A certain number of manufactured articles were also in stock towards this order. The decrease in the cash earnings at Cuddalore is due to the smaller number of convicts employed on manufactures and the consequent reduction in outturn. This jail is also somewhat handicapped by having a large number of mental defectives, who are not of much use in the manufactory section. The large amount of outstandings due to the jail, accounts for the fall in cash earnings at Madura.

The total average cash earnings per head on the total number sentenced to labour rose from Rs. 26-7-0 to Rs. 32-13-0, which is distinctly encouraging. The Coimbatore Central Jail shows the highest cash earnings per head, due to the manufactory operations being conducted by power-driven machinery, and is followed by the Penitentiary, Trichinopoly and Vellore. In respect of the average earnings calculated on the average number employed on manufactures, Coimbatore stands foremost, followed by Cuddalore, Berhampur, Koraput and Bellary.

In compliance with paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925, I attach, separately, the reports received from heads of departments and offices who entered into contract or placed orders with my department during the year. It is gratifying to be able to record that our supplies were generally regarded as satisfactory. The Director of Agriculture and the Veterinary Adviser to Government took exception to certain articles of furniture supplied. Slight technical faults were observed by the latter officer, which were duly rectified to his satisfaction. The complaint by the former was in regard to the prices charged and delay in execution. The articles ordered were only put in hand after our quotations had been accepted, and were supplied before the close of the financial year. As regards delay in execution, the Jail Department cannot accept responsibility, as the order was for non-standardized furniture, requiring special attention, and was placed late when the workshops were busy with other work. In this connexion, it has to be mentioned that the general complaint from Superintendents of Jails is that consuming departments of Government fail to place their orders, particularly for furniture, until late in the year, sometimes not until the eleventh hour, which results in our industrial workshops being more or less at a standstill for the first period of the financial year and overwhelmed with work thereafter. The departments concerned have themselves to blame if there is delay in supplying goods in these circumstances; and the remedy is in their own hands. I am submitting a statement to Government of all late orders received, which will lend support to my contentions; and I trust that the necessity for placing orders early will be further impressed upon heads of departments. Failure to do this resulted in compulsory rejection of a great many orders during the year, which would have added considerably to our manufactory profits had we been able to undertake them.

The Inspector-General of Police brought to notice that some of his District Superintendents of Police had reported adversely on the boots supplied by the Vellore Central Jail. The complaints were chiefly in regard to bad stitching and poor quality of leather. There is no excuse for bad stitching, and this will be rectified, but if a better quality of leather is required the Police Department must be prepared to pay a higher rate for their boots. The leather now used is supplied by the Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras, and is the best of its kind we can get. As a matter of fact the boots now being turned out in the Vellore

Central Jail are the best that have ever been turned out in this Presidency by the Jail Department, and are considered by experts to be very good value for the money. There are always a certain number of individuals in this world who expect to get more than ordinary value for their money, and they fail to realize that Bond Street finish and quality can only be obtained at a price.

One other complaint received was from the Chief Conservator of Forests, pointing out certain minor defects in the stitching of forest garments and sandals. Endeavours are being made to eliminate the defects in question by obtaining sample suits and providing sunk rivetting instead of chrome stitching, to prevent the soles of the sandals coming undone.

47. This statement which takes into account all the transactions of the Manufactory Department, shows an accurate record of the year's work. It is satisfactory to note a greatly reduced stock of manufactured articles and raw materials at the close of the year. The total assets amounted to Rs. 3,76,849-9-0 as compared with Rs. 3,56,311-12-0 in 1926. Coimbatore shows the highest assets, viz., Rs. 1,24,921, but this is less by Rs. 18,340 than the previous year's figure, largely due to the dyeing of only 94,000 yards of white drill into khaki during the year under report as against 1,83,000 yards dyed in 1926, owing to a large stock of khaki drill in stock at the beginning of the year. Vellore comes next with Rs. 44,391-9-0, followed by Trichinopoly with Rs. 32,733-14-0. Salem Rs. 29,995-1-0, the Penitentiary Rs. 29,372-12-0, Cannanore Rs. 27,491-2-0, and Alipuram Rs. 23,767-6-0. As compared with the previous year, the jails at Cannanore, Bellary, Cuddalore and Palamcottah show a decrease in assets. At Cannanore, the reduced profit is due, as already explained, to poor demand for coir goods. Paucity of orders for cumblies accounts for the decrease in the Bellary Jail assets. The wool-spinning plant was brought into use only in July last, as an experimental measure, and the output was curtailed as all cumblly manufacturing jails had already entered into contracts with dealers for their requirements in machine-spun wool. It is hoped that greater progress will be achieved during the current year.

As far as I can see the wool-spinning plant is going to be a success, although it is unfortunate that the plant is too delicately constructed to deal with chunam wool.

The loss at Cuddalore is due to the sale of nine groundnut oil presses with four crushers for Rs. 1,150 the book value of which was Rs. 5,351. These presses had been lying idle for some years, and had to be disposed of, as there was no likelihood of their being brought into use again, the groundnut oil industry having died a natural death owing to export of oil being discontinued in favour of the groundnut itself.

In accordance with this statement, the method adopted in arriving at the correct assets of a manufacturing jail was examined during the year by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, and reported to be defective, in that it fails to account for the convict labour employed. The Assistant Director has suggested the introduction of some suitable forms which will take this into consideration and exhibit the true financial results of the year.

The question of commercializing the accounts of the manufactory section of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was also gone into carefully, and advocated for introduction.

The whole matter is now under the consideration of Government, and orders are awaited.

48. The total value of articles manufactured in jails increased from Rs. 7,82,499-15-1 to Rs. 8,39,795-2-3 in the year under report, in spite of the reduced outturn of khaki drill. The percentage of labour also increased from 46.30 to 46.57 in spite of a reduced prison population. The increase in outturn is noticeable in all jails except Coimbatore, Cannanore, Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura. The employment of a smaller number of prisoners or lack of orders accounts for the low outturn in these jails.

49. The value of articles supplied during the year by the Jail Department to itself amounted to Rs. 2,63,613-15-3 as compared with Rs. 2,39,564-0-1 in 1926. The former figure does not include the estimated value of garden produce issued to prisoners and the value of vegetables sold to the public, viz.,

Rs. 45,086-4-2 and Rs. 6,145-0-9 against Rs. 45,361-6-8 and Rs. 5,518-1-1, respectively, in 1926. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,724 against Rs. 6,209 in the year preceding.

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

50. The following table gives particulars of the sick and mortality rates for the year 1927 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.
1923	...	22,242.95	383.61	...	368	368	...	16.54	16.54
1924	...	20,959.96	309.27	1	249	250	.05	11.88	11.93
1925	...	19,577.15	289.70	2	243	245	.10	12.41	12.51
1926	...	18,938.04	266.56	2	215	217	.11	11.35	11.46
1927	...	18,476.27	275.32	4	278	282	.21	15.05	15.26

In comparison with 1926, the figures of sickness and mortality show a marked increase. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, the daily average sick and the number of deaths was 6,083, 275.32 and 282 as compared with 5,552, 266.56 and 217, respectively, in 1926. The death-rate per mille of average strength rose from 11.46 in the previous year to 15.26; which, however, compares favourably with the average death-rate for the Presidency (free population) which was 24.3. There were 257 deaths among convicts, 14 among undertrials and 11 among civil and State prisoners, as compared with 190, 23 and 4, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 282 deaths, no less than 108 are attributable to Mappilla rebellion prisoners, as against 57 in the previous year. The high mortality in the Mappilla Jail was due to a large number of old Mappillas passing away who had reached the term of their natural lives, and was not the result of any undue sickness in the jail.

There were four deaths from Cholera; one in the sub-jail at Nandyal in the Kurnool District and three at Gudur Sub-Jail in the Nellore District. It is a source of satisfaction that this disease was excluded from the Central and District jails, more especially as Cholera was prevalent in several of the districts in which these jails are situated. Of the 282 deaths that occurred during the year, 96 took place at Alipuram, the Mappilla Jail at Bellary. Thirty-eight at Salem, 33 at Trichinopoly, 24 at Rajahmundry, 11 at the Penitentiary, Madras, 10 at Coimbatore, 8 each at Vellore and Bellary Central Jail, 6 at Vizagapatam and 5 at Cannanore. The District Jail, Palamcottah, returned 6 deaths, while Koraput contributed 5 and the Tanjore Borstal School, Berhampur, Madura and Cuddalore returned 4, 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Sub-jails contributed 22 deaths against 29 in the previous year. Two cases of accidental death occurred in the Central Jails at Salem and Bellary. At Salem, a convict while working inside a well received an injury to his head, resulting in a depressed fracture of the skull, by the fall of a loose stone from above. He was removed to hospital and operated upon immediately, but without success. In the Central Jail, Bellary, an altercation took place between a temporary warder and a convict, and the warder is alleged to have struck the convict on the left side of the abdomen with his closed fist, as a result of which the prisoner dropped down and died in a few minutes. The post-mortem finding was death due to shock and hæmorrhage from ruptured spleen. The warder was prosecuted by the police, under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and was acquitted, but called upon to furnish security for good behaviour for one year. His services were dispensed with.

There were 6 deaths out of hospital, 2 at Salem and 1 each at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Alipuram and Tanjore. The two convicts that died at the Central Jail, Salem, were advanced cases of Leprosy. The death at Rajahmundry was due to Heat stroke. At Coimbatore a civil debtor died suddenly of Heart failure in the civil debtor's yard. The case at Alipuram was that of a Mappilla rebellion prisoner who died in the Civil Hospital, to which he had been transferred, after operation for acute Intestinal obstruction. The two latter cases, for statistical purposes, are regarded as deaths outside hospital. At

Tanjore, a Borstal boy suffering from Tuberculosis of the intestines died in the Local Headquarter Hospital, where he had been transferred for special nursing and treatment.

51. In central jails the death-rate per mille was 17.37, in district jails 8.88 and in subsidiary jails 9.41, as compared with 12.03, 8.16 and 10.88 in the previous year.

52. Among central jails, the highest death-rate recorded during the year was 26.78 per mille, at the Central Jail, Salem, against 14.30 in 1926. There were 38 deaths in all, including 2 out of hospital and 3 debited from other jails under rule 602, Jail Manual (deaths from Tubercular disease), as against 20 in the previous year. Nine were due to Pneumonia, 8 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4 to Leprosy, 3 to Valvular disease of the Heart, 2 each to Tubercular Enteritis, Angina Pectoris and Bronchitis, and the remaining 8 to other diseases. There is a large Leper Annexe in the jail accommodating on an average 100 prisoners, the majority of whom are chronic invalids.

During the early part of the year several cases exhibiting symptoms of early Paraplegia were noticed and the rice was examined by expert authority and found to be deficient in vitamin. The stock of rice was immediately rejected and fresh rice purchased and the food control tightened up. No further cases occurred thereafter. I am inclined to the opinion that the condition was more a toxæmia produced by bad rice rather than rice deficient in nutritive qualities, although I do not suggest that the rice was not also deficient in the essential nutritive qualities of good boiled rice. I cannot help thinking that the rice contained some organism or poison apart altogether from deficiency in essential vitamin, as the prison dietary contains, or should contain, sufficient vitamin to make up for any deficiency in the rice itself. There is an ample issue daily of fresh vegetables (8 oz. per prisoner), Dhal (5 oz.), Oil ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), Onions ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), Tamarind ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), etc., and the mixed diet eaters get ragi or cholam twice a week in lieu of rice.

The Medical Officers in charge of this jail, a few months prior to and up to the appearance of the cases of Paraplegia, assured me that the diet was invariably up to the mark and prepared and issued according to the directions laid down by rule. To prevent any similar occurrence instructions have been issued to all Jails and institutions to pay particular attention to the acceptance of nothing but wholesome foodstuffs, fit for human consumption.

53. The Rajahmundry Central Jail comes next with a death-rate of 25.01, as compared with 24.31 in the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital also rose from 269 to 424, of which 115 were due to Influenza. This disease prevailed in a mild epidemic form in May and June, with sporadic cases throughout the year. The number of deaths returned by this jail is 24, including one out of hospital, (21 convicts, 2 State prisoners and one civil debtor). Six were due to Dysentery, three each to Enteritis and Colitis, two each to Influenza, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one to Broncho-Pneumonia, one to acquired Syphilis, and the remaining four to various other causes. On the whole, the health statistics are satisfactory, as a great many prisoners of poor physique and suffering from chronic complaints are admitted into this jail.

54. This Jail had the next highest death-rate, viz., 24.96 per mille, as against 10.92 in 1926. There were 96 deaths, including one out of hospital and 8 debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, as against 44 in the previous year. Of the total deaths, 35 were due to Dysentery, 25 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10 to Senile Debility, 4 to Malignant disease, 2 each to Cerebral Haemorrhage, Pneumonia, Nephritis, Intestinal obstruction and Diabetes, 1 to Enteric Fever, 1 to Tuberculosis of Spine, and the remaining to various other diseases. This was a bad year for the Alipuram Jail, as a great many old Mappillas reached the end of their tether during the year. Of the 96 deaths that occurred, 40 were old men between 55 and 86 years of age. There are a large number of chronic invalids in this jail, many of them being very old men, and we must continue to expect a fairly high mortality. The majority of them contracted acute infections of various diseases, chiefly Dysentery, during the rebellion in Malabar, and our business has been to keep the older and more chronic of these cases under careful observation and treatment since. We

must expect a certain proportion of the older men with diminished vitality to slip through our fingers each year.

55. There were 33 deaths in this Jail against 19 in the previous year, and the death-rate increased from 12.86 to 22.58. Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 10 deaths, Colitis 8, Pneumonia 4, Dysentery 3, Influenza, Pleurisy, Tubercular Enteritis and Tubercular Colitis 2 each, and the remaining 6 deaths were due to other causes such as Enteritis, Hemiplegia, etc.

56. As compared with 1926, the ratio per mille of deaths increased from 10.71 to 13.01, but the number of admissions into hospital fell from 180 to 143. There were 11 deaths against 10 in the previous year. Three were due to Pneumonia, 3 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including 1 debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, under Rule 602, Jail Manual), two to Enteric Fever, 1 to Senile Debility, 1 to Gastric Ulcer and 1 to Pernicious Anæmia.

57. There was an improvement in the mortality rate, which fell from 17.24 to 10.70 during the year, but the average sick rate rose from 131.03 to 158.72. This Jail returned 6 deaths, against 10 in the previous year. One died of Dysentery, 1 of Pneumonia, 1 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 of Cirrhosis of the Liver, 1 of Valvular disease of the Heart and 1 (undertrial) of Suppurative Pericarditis.

58. Among Central Jails, Cannanore records the lowest death rate during the year, namely, 4.58, a further decided improvement on the previous year's rate, which was 6.86. There were 5 deaths in all, including 3 debited from other jails under Rule 602, Jail Manual, on account of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. One death was due to Valvular disease of the Heart, and 1 to Enteric Fever. The number of admissions to Hospital fell from 69 to 41, which goes to show the healthy condition of the jail. Next comes the Central Jail, Vellore, with a death-rate of 5.93, as compared with 9.17 in 1926. The number of deaths fell from 14 to 8, which includes 1 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, under Rule 602, Jail Manual (Pulmonary Tuberculosis). Two died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 of Pneumonia, 1 (civil debtor) of Abscess Lung, 1 State prisoner of Duodenal Ulcer and the remaining 3 of other causes. At the Central Jail, Coimbatore, there were 10 deaths, including 2 civil debtors, against 18 in the previous year. Two deaths resulting from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were debited from other jails. Of the remaining deaths, 1 was due to Dysentery, 1 to Pneumonia, 1 to Tubercular Enteritis, 1 to Valvular disease of the Heart, and the rest to other causes. The death rate and the number of deaths at the Central Jail, Bellary, rose from 7.75 and 6 to 10.67 and 8, respectively. Of the 8 prisoners who died, 2 deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 to Pneumonia, 1 to Malaria, 1 to Bacilluria, and the remaining to other diseases.

59. Among District Jails, Koraput, has recorded the highest mortality rate, viz., 17.37. There were 5 deaths in the jail due to the following diseases:—Pneumonia 1, Enteritis 1, Nephritis 1, Valvular disease of the Heart 1, and Peritonitis 1. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille of average strength of admissions to hospital were 356 and 1,266.76, respectively. This Jail is situated in the Vizagapatam Agency, and Malaria is the chief disease to be contended with. Anti-malarial operations are being carried out systematically and an extensive drainage scheme for the whole of Koraput is in hand, which should help considerably to wipe out Malaria when completed. Some of the infected hamlets however require to be burnt out, and the occupants treated and provided with new quarters on fresh hill-side sites away from breeding places. There were 6 deaths in the District Jail, Palamcottah, 3 including 1 undertrial and 1 civil debtor, died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 (civil debtor) of Cerebral Haemorrhage and 1 of Enteric Fever. Next comes the Borstal School, Tanjore, with 4 deaths and a death-rate of 7.67. Of these, 2 died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, under Rule 602, Jail Manual), 1 of Tuberculosis of the Intestine at the Headquarter Hospital, and 1 of Enteric Fever. At Berhampur, there were 3 deaths, due respectively to Influenza, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Malaria. Of the 2 deaths at Madura, 1 died of Tubercular Enteritis and the

other of Bronchitis. The District Jail, Cuddalore, returned only 1 death against 12 in the previous year. The case was that of a civil debtor aged 75. He had a sudden attack of Cerebral Hæmorrhage, and died before his release could be effected.

60. The number of deaths and the death rate per mille in the sub-jails fell from 29 and 10·88 to 22 and 9·41, respectively. Of the 22 deaths, 11 occurred among convicts and 11 among undertrials. Four died of Cholera, 3 of Dysentery, 3 of Tubercular Enteritis, 2 of Valvular disease of the Heart, 2 of Malarial Cachexia and the remaining of various other diseases. South Kanara and Kurnool returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 3 each, Tinnevely 2, Vizagapatam 2, East Gōdāvari 2, Ganjam 2, South Arcot 2, and West Gōdāvari, Nellore, Salem, Cuddapah, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Trichinopoly, 1 each. The remaining districts had no deaths.

61. During the year 96 convicts, including 87 Mappillas, belonging to this Presidency were received from the Andamans against 12 in 1926. The Mappilla prisoners are those that returned from the Andamans being unwilling to remain there under the colonization scheme. Of the 9 Mappilla convicts, 8 were received on medical grounds and 1 for disciplinary reasons. Of the former 3 were suffering from Malaria and 1 each from Dyspepsia, Hysteria, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It was found necessary to admit 3 out of the 8 into hospital; but none of these cases died during the year. All the 8 prisoners repatriated from the Andamans on medical grounds had spent more than 5 years in the Andamans.

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

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	13	·07	...	...
Dysentery	68·60	2·20	37·12	2·87	24·73	1·78	32·52	3·08
Malarial fevers	25·32	·17	23·45	·19	14·31	·07	28·93	·13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis	10·37	3·48	12·78	3·98	8·84	3·50	11·04	3·68
Other Tubercular diseases	2·14	·70	1·91	·64	1·25	·20	1·80	·86
Anæmia and Debility	2·08	·17	2·43	·51	2·11	·33	4·72	·80
Other general diseases	39·98	·58	60·53	·64	74·73	·33	115·79	1·53
Pneumonia	6·08	1·22	5·24	·83	4·42	·99	5·65	1·60
Other respiratory diseases	21·15	·23	14·25	·26	10·02	·33	11·51	·47
Diarrhoea	6·82	·46	7·47	·51	4·16	·26	4·52	·33
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.	9·58	·06	7·03	...	5·61	...	6·25	·07
All other causes	71·84	3·24	56·60	3·20	51·97	4·08	55·47	3·85
Total	263·44	12·51	228·64	13·61	202·28	11·94	278·20	16·36

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

64. The number of admissions increased from 375 to 489 and the number of deaths and mortality rate also rose from 27 and 1·78 to 46 and 3·06, respectively. Alipuram, the Mappilla Jail, had 333 admissions and 35 deaths, Rajahmundry 69 admissions and 6 deaths, Trichinopoly 3, and Coimbatore and Palamcottah 1 death each. It will be seen that the main to notice in previous reports, a very large proportion of the Mappilla prisoners were received into custody suffering from Dysentery, and a great many of them never fully recovered and merely filtered into the bowel gang of the jail, suffering from relapses from time to time and being a source of great anxiety to the medical management. Well, the older and more chronic of these cases, whose recuperative power had been reduced to nil, passed away during the year, and those of them who were examined after death were found with intestines riddled with

dysenteric ulceration of the chronic infiltrated type, quite incurable. The bowel gang in this jail is strictly segregated and under very careful control. It is gradually being reduced, but, I fear, at great cost to our sick and mortality statistics. Rajahmundry is notorious for the poor state of health in which a great many of the prisoners are admitted owing, largely, to defective nutrition. A large proportion of the admissions were found to be suffering from bowel complaints and a great many from Chronic Dysentery.

65. The number of admissions and the death-rate increased from 217 and 14·31 in 1926 to 435 and 28·93, respectively. Of the 435 admissions, 246 relate to the District Jail, Koraput, but it is gratifying to note that no death occurred from Malaria in this jail. The Koraput Jail is fed from the Agency area, which is notoriously malarial, and practically all the cases admitted to hospital in this jail for treatment during the year were infected prior to admission.

Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Vellore, Madura, Alipuram and the Penitentiary, Madras, had 51, 22, 21, 21, 18 and 16 admissions, respectively, all showing an increase on the previous year's admissions. Malaria appears to have increased considerably during the year in the free population as well in these particular districts. There were only 2 deaths, against 1 in the previous year. Anti-malarial measures are adopted as a matter of routine in all Jails, Quinine prophylaxis being discouraged as unscientific, and too expensive for mass treatment, except in very exceptional circumstances.

66. Both the number of admissions and deaths increased from 134 to 166 and 53 to 55, respectively, as also the ratio per mille from 8·84 to 11·04 and 3·50 to 3·66. The disease was wide spread in all the jails, and appears to be steadily on the increase. It is perhaps necessary to add that the increase is noticeable not so much in those who have been in jail for some considerable time, but in new admissions. Alipuram returned 25 deaths, Salem 8, Trichinopoly 4, Madras and Cannanore 3 each, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary and Tanjore 2 each and Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Palamcottah and Berhampur 1 each. There were no deaths from the disease in the District Jails, Cuddalore, Madura and Koraput. The number of admissions and deaths from other tubercular diseases also increased from 19 and 3 to 27 and 12, respectively. The scheme for the conversion of the Indian Station Hospital at Bellary into a Tuberculosis Jail is making good progress and should reach completion before the end of the current year. This Hospital Jail, with farm and garden attached, will be a model institution of its kind when completed and brought into use, and enable us to completely segregate all our cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

67. There were 70 admissions and 13 deaths as compared with 32 and 5, respectively, in the previous year. Alipuram alone records 10 deaths, the Penitentiary, Madras 2, and Salem 1.

68. The number of admissions rose from 67 to 85, as also the number of deaths from 15 to 24. Salem returned 8 deaths, Trichinopoly 4, the Penitentiary 3, Bellary and Alipuram 2 each, and Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and Koraput 1 each.

At Salem, after a period of acute drought, there was heavy and continuous rain for some considerable time, and the Medical Officer of the jail is disposed to the opinion that the increase in the number of admissions during the year for respiratory complaints, including Pneumonia, was due largely to changes in climatic conditions.

69. The number of admissions and deaths rose from 63 to 68 and 4 to 5, respectively. Rajahmundry accounts for 2, and Trichinopoly, Salem and Koraput 1 each. I try to discourage the return of cases under this heading, which appears to be an unscientific and loose form of diagnosis, as there must always be a cause for the diarrhoea, under which each case should be returned.

70. As a matter of routine, hookworm investigation is systematically carried out in all jails, and every prisoner on admission is examined and infected cases suitably treated, until a cure is effected. As a result of the investigations carried out during the year, 44·72 per cent of those examined were found to be infected as against 47·87 in 1926. There were 47

cases requiring admission to hospital, as against 28 in the previous year. There were no deaths. The investigation unit under the control of the Director of the Anti-Hookworm Campaign continued to work throughout the year, in the Penitentiary, Madras, but I am not in possession of any scientific results or facts or figures relating to the work of the unit.

71. The number of admissions rose from 19 to 49 and deaths from 2 to 6. Enteric fever. The Penitentiary, Madras, accounted for 2 deaths and the jails at Cannanore, Alipuram, Madura and the Borstal School, Tanjore, 1 each. The Penitentiary recorded the largest number of admissions, viz., 18 as against 5 in the previous year. I am inclined to believe the Municipal water from the Red Hills is not above suspicion, more especially as Enteric Fever was epidemic in the City of Madras during the year. Not being satisfied with the chlorination carried out at source, I have instructed the Medical Superintendent to carry out field tests regularly and to re-chlorinate all drinking water, if it is found necessary to do so. The question of a "Carrier" or "Carriers" within the jail has not been lost sight of, and is under investigation.

72. No less than 990 cases were admitted to hospital during the year suffering from Syphilis as against 915 in the previous year. The Central Jail, Trichinopoly, alone, contributed 953 cases, but particular care was taken to be on the look out for this disease in this jail. The disease is undoubtedly very widespread, and there seems to be no doubt that it is a contributing cause of crime in India, as it is in Europe. All cases definitely diagnosed as Syphilis were given the benefit of complete treatment, and this, being expensive, greatly increased the expenditure under hospital charges.

73. Of the 257 deaths that occurred during the year, 50, including 11 in Sub-jails, died within six months of admission, as compared with 45 in the previous year. The ratio of deaths per mille of average number increased from 11.34 to 13.38. Of the 39 deaths in the Central and District Jails, Rajahmundry records the largest number, viz., 9, followed by Trichinopoly with 8, Coimbatore and Bellary with 4 each, Berhampur and Koraput with 3 each, the Penitentiary and Madura with 2 each, and Salem, Vizagapatam, the Tanjore Borstal School and Palamcottah with 1 each.

Of the remaining deaths, 35 occurred among prisoners who had spent between 6 and 12 months in jail, 27 among those who had been in jail, between 1 and 2 years, 11 for periods between 2 and 3 years, 126 for periods between 3 and 7 years, while the prisoners who died after remaining in jail for over 7 years numbered 8, as compared with 5 in the previous year.

74. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 74.59 per cent gained weight, as compared with 73.96 in 1926. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary increased from 17.87 to 19.09, while that of prisoners who lost weight decreased from 8.17 to 6.32. The average gain per prisoner by weight works out to 3.14 lb.; and its percentage of original body weight being 2.90 lb. These results are very satisfactory and not only show some improvement over the figures of the previous year, but go to refute the irresponsible statements made by certain non-official members of the Legislative Council in regard to the quality and wholesomeness of the food issued to prisoners in jail custody. Koraput is responsible for the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 20.50, and was followed by Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Bellary, Rajahmundry, Salem and Madras with 14.29, 9.17, 8.74, 8.00, 7.79 and 7.21, respectively. As the proportion of those who lost weight, especially Coimbatore, Madras, Cannanore and Bellary, the percentages of which declined from 15.86 to 6.56, 11.97 to 7.21, 6.18 to 2.30 and 11.18 to 8.74, respectively.

75. (i) The majority of jails get their water-supply from wells, all of which are protected against accidents and contamination, and are periodically cleaned and hankinised. 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. Drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination and field tests are systematically carried out to insure efficient sterilization. The system of automatic

chlorination, practised in most jails, whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs, without the intervention of human agency, has proved very satisfactory, and, being fool proof, is an excellent device for introduction in all large institutions. The jails at Madras, Bellary (Central Jail only), Trichinopoly, Madura, Vizagapatam and Berhampur are linked up with the Municipal water supply, and in these jails this supply is reserved for drinking and culinary purposes, water being obtained from wells for bathing, gardening, etc. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, has its own protected water supply from the Alipuram tank. There was acute water scarcity during the year at Salem, Bellary and Vellore during the hot weather months, owing to the failure of the monsoons, but, fortunately, it was found possible to carry on by obtaining water from other sources.

At Salem, the situation was overcome by obtaining water from a private well adjoining the jail, which appears to be fed by an excellent spring and is not influenced by adverse meteorological conditions. The purchase of this well is contemplated and is at present under correspondence.

Opportunity was taken to deepen the dried up wells belonging to the jail, and to further extend and improve the "Nullah well", which saved the situation in the previous year. The drought was exceptional here and seriously affected the whole district; but, happily, abundant rain has since fallen and ample water is now available.

At Bellary, the year 1926-27 is recorded as the driest year within living memory. Practically all the tanks in the district were dry before 1927 opened; and even the Alipuram tank gave out about the middle of May. The new Municipal Hagari Water Supply Scheme came to the rescue of both jails (Alipuram and Central) in the nick of time and saved what would otherwise have been a very serious situation. It was a costly business however, as the Municipality, quite unjustifiably I consider, charged an exorbitant rate for the water, which I have protested against and the matter is before Government. Fortunately rain came to the rescue, after about four months of anxiety, and filled the Alipuram tank and several of the jail wells.

The water scarcity at Vellore was got over by the timely assistance of the Arcot Mission, permitting the use of their well, which is about a mile from the jail. This is an excellent well with a perennial supply of water. A pump was installed and the well connected up with the jail by a pipe line. To permanently overtake water shortage at Vellore, an excellent well belonging to a private party is being acquired, and will, in due course, be linked up with the new Female Prison, with branch line to the Central Jail.

Improvements were effected to water supplies of jails as follows:—

At Cannanore, the new well sunk in 1925 to supplement the water supply, was further deepened and the sub-artesian springs which had been tapped and thereafter plugged with concrete, as previously reported, were freed of the offending cement. The well seems to be functioning satisfactorily and there is reason to believe that it has definitely improved the water situation at Cannanore. At Salem, as already mentioned, the Nullah well was deepened and connected up with the jail by a pipe system. The work of installing an oil engine and pump in connexion with this well is proceeding and will be completed shortly.

At Alipuram (Bellary) the work of rectifying the defects in the water supply scheme, brought to notice in my Administration Report for 1926, was put in hand and is temporarily held up owing to the non-arrival of certain valves which are on order from England. The improvements to be carried out were fully explained in my last report, and it is only necessary to say here that they include automatic regulated filtration and settling tanks in which the water will be clarified by alum prior to passing through the sand-filters. When these improvements have been effected the Alipuram water supply should be one of the purest and best in the Presidency. The Central Jail, Bellary, is now permanently connected with the Hagari water supply, but, until house-to-house connexion is sanctioned by the Municipality, it will not be possible for us to link up the supply with the internal pipe distribution scheme existing in the jail. The present system of obtaining the water from a standpipe is unsatisfactory, as it means that the drinking water is open to hand contamination, although chlorinated prior to distribution; so I hope early sanction will be obtained for the jail pipe system to be connected up direct with the Municipal water supply. The old drinking water

well in this jail has been deepened and improved and fitted with a pump, and the well is connected by means of a pipe with a cistern within the jail which has a good storage capacity. This well is maintained as a reserve in case of a breakdown of the Municipal service, and the arrangements are complete for sterilizing the water in the cistern by chlorination, if necessary. At Vizagapatam, although the internal pipe distribution scheme was sanctioned for execution during the year, the Public Works Department failed to carry it out. No reasons have been given and pressure is being brought to bear on the department to execute the work without further delay. The Municipal supply is available in this jail, but the distribution will continue to be faulty until the scheme aforesaid has been completed and tap delivery is available in each enclosure. The farm well was further deepened during the year, and will, in time, provide sufficient water for the garden and farm. The new well sunk proved to be a failure.

At Tanjore and Cuddalore, the water supply is now quite satisfactory—the pipe distribution scheme in each of these institutions having been completed during the year, tap delivery of sterilized water being now available in each yard, kitchen, hospital, etc. A similar scheme was nearing completion at the end of the year in the District Jail, Madura; while that sanctioned for the Palamcottah District Jail was held up by the Public Works Department for reasons best known to this department. I have brought pressure to bear on the local officers, and hope the work will be put in hand and completed without further delay, as it is an urgent sanitary measure. As a sufficient supply of water is not available in this jail for the garden and farm, during the dry season, sanction has been accorded to connecting the Palaiyam channel with one of the garden wells, by pipe, which will insure a regular supply of water for all purposes. The connexion will be made during the current year.

By further tightening up water control at the Penitentiary, Madras, a saving of Rs. 4,161 was effected during the year, which is greatly to the credit of Jailer Shunker. To reduce the water bill still further, if possible, it has been decided to sink one or two wells in the jail compound to provide water for bathing and laundry purposes. It will be interesting to see if the experiment proves successful.

(2) The kitchens in all Central, District and Special sub-jails are fly-proof, well equipped and under satisfactory control. During the year under report the following improvements were carried out:—

Kitchens.

The hospital kitchen at Cannanore was enlarged, by the addition of a small store room; and the fly-proof mesh of the main kitchen renewed.

In the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the hospital kitchen was dismantled and reconstructed; and the moulding and cooling platforms of the central kitchen renewed. The ridge ventilation of the Tanjore kitchen was improved during the year, resulting in better lighting and ventilation of the building.

At Palamcottah, the general kitchen is being considerably added to and a new range and cooling room constructed.

In the District Jail, Berhampur, a dhal grinding and vegetable cutting platform was constructed in the kitchen and a scullery provided. The wire mesh of the kitchen was also renewed.

Minor repairs and improvements were effected in several other jail kitchens.

As the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, is to be a permanency I am considering the question of providing this jail with an up-to-date fly-proof kitchen fitted with oil fuel steam cookers, which, I have reason to believe, will prove more economical than our present method of cooking. Plans and estimates will be submitted to Government in due course.

(3) Certain open latrines in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, were rebuilt according to the standard design and made fly-proof during the year. At Cannanore and Rajahmundry, recesses for urinals were provided in a number of cells. Iron sheet doors were also fixed to cage latrines at Cannanore for purposes of privacy; and the fly-proof mesh of the general latrine renewed. In the Central Jail, Bellary, the latrine in the close prison, had its screen partitions raised and each cubicle made self-contained for ablution purposes. A cemented platform was also provided outside the latrine for the washing and airing of latrine pans. In the Alipuram Jail, night latrine arrangements were made in connexion with each association block. These

Conservancy.

arrangements are temporary, and will be gradually replaced by standard cage latrines when the outer verandahs of these blocks are dismantled, as is contemplated. There are at present 13 latrines in various parts of this Jail, and it is under consideration to concentrate the latrines in one sanitary area, for purposes of better supervision and control. At Cuddalore, a new latrine was constructed outside the Jail for the use of warders on duty; and at Madura, a new fly-proof latrine was built in the undertrial enclosure. All latrines are being remodelled on the self-contained cubicle system, as funds permit, and several jails have already carried out this principle, which insures privacy and is, sanitarily speaking, very satisfactory.

The conservancy system as practised in jails is as satisfactory as we can make it, short of introducing the water carriage system, and the fact that it was adversely criticised by a member of the Legislative Council recently was most surprising. I can only infer that the Hon'ble Member was ignorant of the actual state of affairs. India would indeed be a Model country if the sanitary and conservancy arrangements as practised in jails were followed by the free population!

Several association blocks in the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Madras and Palamcottah were fitted with cage latrines during the year.

(4) At Palamcottah surface drains were constructed round the residential quarters and in the warders' lines. Extensive anti-malarial drainage continued to be carried out at Koraput by the

Drainage.

Public Works Department, convict labour being utilized for the purpose. Minor repairs and improvements were effected to the drainage system in practically all jails.

(5) Bathing stations fitted with cubicles were constructed and brought into use in the Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Madras, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and Berhampur. At Coimbatore a grain drying platform and warders' tiffin rooms were constructed. Improvements to the linen room attached to the jail hospital were carried out during the year, in the Central Jail, Salem. A new and improved dhoby ghat was constructed at Vizagapatam. Sleeping pials in cells and wards were constructed in the district jails at Cuddalore and Berhampur. Certain improvements were also carried out to the central bathing station in the Cuddalore District Jail; and a warders' tiffin room was constructed and the sunshades of cells altered to permit of increased light and ventilation to the cells.

An operation theatre and clinical laboratory were constructed at Vizagapatam. New fly-proof wire netting was provided to the post-mortem room of the District Jail, Madura. The hospital compounds of the district jails at Berhampur and Madura were enclosed with iron palisading. The operating theatre and Sterilising room that were under construction in the previous year in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, were completed and brought into use.

It would occupy too much space to mention the many other minor improvements effected during the year. It is sufficient to state that the sanitary control of all jails was kept at a high standard of efficiency and improvements effected according to funds available.

The Sack Steam Disinfectors for District Jails indented for have yet to be supplied by the Director-General of Stores.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

76. On the 31st December 1926, accommodation was available in the Central and District jails, the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Tanjore Borstal School for 20,283 prisoners, as compared with 20,550 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The decrease in the accommodation was brought about by the following changes effected during the year. At Rajahmundry, the construction of 76 quarantine cells in place of two association barracks containing accommodation for 42 prisoners, which were dismantled, resulted in an increase of the accommodation of that jail. The accommodation at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was decreased by 3, as a result of a revision of the available accommodation. In the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, four barracks previously used for quarantine purposes were demolished and re-erected in the factory enclosure for factory purposes, which reduced the

*Accommodation—State-
ment A.*

accommodation by 620. The Jail at Koraput, which provides accommodation for 322 prisoners, has now been included in the statement, as its status was raised during the year to that of a District Jail. Overcrowding existed throughout the year among convicts in the jails at Coimbatore, Salem and the Borstal School, Tanjore. There was temporary overcrowding of this class of prisoners in the District Jails at Palamcottah and Koraput. Adequate arrangements were, however, made to accommodate the excess population in these jails by bringing into use tents and workshops for lock-up purposes and by effecting timely transfers. Permanent additional accommodation is being provided for, and is in the course of construction, at the three first mentioned institutions. Overcrowding continued to exist in respect of Civil prisoners in the Jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Cuddalore and the excess prisoners had to be accommodated at night in places intended for Criminal prisoners. Arrangements were, of course, made to keep the Civil prisoners strictly apart from the Criminals; but I cannot say that I am satisfied with these arrangements and hope very early steps will be taken to deal with the question of imprisonment for debt and decide once for all the policy to be pursued in future.

77. I am glad to state that there was a further increase in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year, viz., 933 against 838 in 1926, which points to the growing interest in Prison administration and the reclamation of the offender. Visitors now come to our Jails not to carp and criticise but to co-operate and assist, and we welcome them whole-heartedly. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Salem and the District Jail, Koraput. The Hon'ble the Finance Member paid a visit to the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and the Hon'ble the Home Member visited the Jails at Trichinopoly, Salem, Cuddalore and the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Minister for Development, visited the Alipuram Jail and the Borstal School, Tanjore, respectively. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, when Chief Secretary to Government, visited the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Commander-in-Chief in India, the Assistant Quartermaster-General and the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Southern Army visited the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. These officers inspected the warder guard and system of control and expressed their appreciation of the efficiency and completeness of the guarding scheme. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, paid 3 visits to the Penitentiary, Madras, and one each to the Jails at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, Berhampur and Koraput. The Director of Public Health visited the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Deputy Director of Public Health paid 7 visits, 5 to the Penitentiary and 2 to the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The Director of Industries visited the Jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Madras, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and the Borstal School, Tanjore, and he and his staff continued to be most helpful to me in affording technical advice and assistance in connexion with the management of Jail industries. The Director of Town Planning, the Director of Agriculture, the Postmaster-General, Madras, and the Lady Superintendent of the Q.A.M.N.S.I., each paid a visit to the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.

Mr. Lander, I.C.S., of the Burma Government, and the Superintendent, Central Jail, Baroda, visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, with a view to study the Borstal system. The latter officer also visited the Alipuram Jail and the Central Jail, Bellary, to study Jail administration as practised in this Presidency. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, the Provincial Non-official Visitor on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the Jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Vizagapatam, Berhampur, Madura, Palamcottah and the Borstal School, Tanjore, and paid 54 visits to the Penitentiary, Madras. He held public meetings in the various districts visited, to enlist public sympathy and support in the work of the Society, and did everything possible to organize the work of Aid-on-Discharge on correct lines.

Among other non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Kadirvelu Nayanar, the Honorary Secretary of the Vellore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, paid the largest number of visits, viz., 62, and continued to evince great

interest in the welfare of prisoners. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu of Berhampur paid 59 visits and showed much enthusiasm in the management of the jail. Among lady visitors, Mrs. Narayani Ammal paid eight visits to the Central Jail, Cannanore, and Mrs. Eapen and Mrs. Sivan of Coimbatore eight and seven respectively to the local central jail. The work of religious and moral instruction received particular attention during the year, and for this purpose a great many non-official gentlemen paid visits to jails to deliver lectures to prisoners. Conspicuous among these was my old friend Subadar P. Mooliah Patrudu of Berhampur, who visited the local jail on 52 occasions and took great interest in his work as a moral lecturer. Mr. Thomas Nayanar of Vellore was also indefatigable in giving moral and religious instruction to the Christian prisoners in the Vellore Central Jail.

78. All central and district jails, the Borstal School, and the Civil Jail, Madras, were inspected by me during the year. Additional inspections. visits were paid to all these jails except Vizagapatam, Madura, Berhampur, Koraput and the Civil Jail, Madras. The special sub-jails at Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore and the sub-jails at Cannanore, Cuddalore, Coonoor, Bellary, Hospet and Aska were also inspected. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Mental Hospitals at Madras, Waltair and Calicut. In regard to sub-jails, 180 inspections were made by District Magistrates, 572 by Divisional Magistrates and 213 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,664 against 1,707 during 1926.

79. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 3,77,354 during the year, as compared with Rs. 5,38,636 in 1926. Of the former, a sum of Rs. 3,37,984 was expended by the Public Works Department, including Rs. 5,491 spent by Superintendents of jails as public works disbursers. The expenditure incurred by this department under Petty Construction and Repairs amounted to Rs. 39,370 against Rs. 47,596 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of sub-jails was Rs. 10,715 as compared with Rs. 16,618 in 1926. The money allotted under Petty Construction and Repairs is expended on upkeep and repairs of jail buildings, sanitary improvements, construction of additional buildings, etc., the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 5,000. Amongst the larger works, the work of constructing 76 quarantine cells at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, was completed during the year, as also the 32 quarantine cells at Trichinopoly. The new main gate at Koraput, the operating theatre and sterilizing room at Coimbatore, and the building for the wool-spinning plant at Bellary were also completed.

The following works were in progress at the end of the year :—

- (1) The construction of the female prison at Vellore,
- (2) The work of constructing six condemned cells in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
- (3) The erection of a spinning mill in the Central Jail, Coimbatore,
- (4) The building of a new Tuberculosis Jail at Bellary,
- (5) The structural improvements to, and barring of the Association wards in, the Alipuram Jail, and
- (6) The work of terracing the blocks of the District Jail, Berhampur.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to record that the Penitentiary remodelling scheme, which has been awaiting a decision for so long, has been sanctioned, and is to go forward this year. This scheme, when completed, will provide the Presidency town with an up-to-date central jail, with all the latest sanitary improvements.

80. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and leave Records, civil stores and 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.

General features of the year. 81. The salient features of the year are :—

- (1) A fall in the total prison population.
- (2) An increase in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners.
- (3) A reduction in the number of prisoners released under the remission rules.

- (4) A fall in the number of juveniles admitted.
 (5) A fall in the number of prisoners released under orders of Government.
 (6) A fall in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted.
 (7) A slight increase in the number of escapes.
 (8) A fall in the number of jail offences and punishments.
 (9) A decrease in the number of corporal punishments.
 (10) A fall in the average number of convicts employed as prison officers.
 (11) An increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head.
 (12) An increase in the dietary, hospital and sanitation charges.
 (13) An increase in the cash earnings and in the assets of the manufactory department.
 (14) An increase in the sick and mortality rates.
 (15) An increase in the percentage of convicts who gained weight and a decrease in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.
 (16) A reduction in the total accommodation in central and district jails.
 (17) An increase in the number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors.
 (18) An improvement in the aftercare organization.

Matters of administrative importance.

82. The principal events of importance are:—

- (1) The holding of the third Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons at Calcutta.
 (2) The introduction of the Madras Borstal Schools Act throughout the Presidency with effect from the 1st March 1927.
 (3) The exclusion of the Borstal School, Tanjore, from the remission rules in consequence thereof.
 (4) The raising of the status of the Special Sub-jail, Koraput, to a district Jail, with effect from the 2nd May 1927.
 (5) The transfer of two permanent Indian Medical Service Superintendents as Inspectors-General of Prisons to other Provinces and the appointment of two Indian Medical Service Officers in their stead.
 (6) The retirement of three permanent Indian Jail Superintendents on superannuation pension.
 (7) The appointment of a spinning master at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, for the new spinning mill.
 (8) The appointment of an additional weavingmaster for the Borstal School, Tanjore.
 (9) The appointment of an additional clerk on Rs. 60—4—80, a typist and an attender in the Inspector-General's office.
 (10) The abolition of the appointment of Jailer, District Jail, Secunderabad.
 (11) The alteration of the designation of the Manufactory Deputy Jailer (quinine section), Madras, to Manager.
 (12) The appointment of a teacher at the District Jail, Koraput.
 (13) The opening of a band class at the Borstal School, Tanjore.
 (14) The guarding of female prisoners in sub-jails by female warders.
 (15) The installation of a wool-spinning mill at the Central Jail, Bellary.
 (16) The introduction of motor lorries for easy transport of goods at the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Cannanore.
 (17) The introduction of electric power driven sewing machines in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
 (18) The purchase of a button hole making machine for the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on the Army Clothing Department model, to cope with large orders in the Tailoring Section.
 (19) The introduction of a rice-hulling machine at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
 (20) The conditional release of Mappilla adolescents from the Borstal School, Tanjore, on probation.
 (21) The development of Scoutcraft in the Borstal and modified Borstal Institutions.
 (22) The mass training of literate convicts and Borsta inmates in Ambulance and First Aid work.

(23) The successful participation of Jail and Borstal teams in the All-India St. John's Ambulance Competitions.

(24) The introduction of a new medical sheet and weighment chart.

(25) The introduction of a case history book in the Borstal School, Tanjore.

(26) The sanction of an increased grant to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras.

(27) The opening of more recreation rooms and sports clubs for the staff in various jails.

(28) The introduction of Telugu and Malayalam Sheets in the "Howard Journal."

(29) The revision of the Madras Jail Manual.

This work was completed and orders of Government are awaited on certain amendments proposed.

Matters relating to the control and management of Certified Schools will be dealt with in a separate report.

83. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year, including temporary warders employed in the Alipuram Jail, Central Jail annexes, etc., was 1,147. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,821 against 2,262 in the preceding year. Five warders were prosecuted and convicted and 15 dismissed from the service. The services of 113 were dispensed with, 10 were suspended and 7 reduced. The other forms of punishments were:—Warnings 415, extra duty and deprivation of off duty 567, black marks 466, forfeiture or reduction from pay 275, fine 683 and other punishments 265. On the whole, the conduct of the warder staff was satisfactory. They are a very hard worked body of men and their hours of duty are long and irksome. Ex-military recruits usually find the work too strenuous and usually clear out if they can find an easier job. We are trying to make conditions more attractive; but the main thing to popularise the service is to reduce the hours of work, and this can only be done by increasing the establishment.

The result of the legal action taken against the late Store-keeper of the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, in connexion with the shortages noticed in Manufactory Stores in 1924 is awaited. The clerk was dismissed from service under orders of Government.

A Reserve Head warder in the Central Jail, Cannanore, was prosecuted for having handed over 101 buckshot cartridges short while under orders of transfer. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and dismissed the service.

84. The officers of the department rendered good service during the year, and I am indebted to them for their loyal co-operation at all

times. This report, I hope, goes to show that a very

credible standard of efficiency and discipline was maintained during the year, and that definite progress has been made in various directions in the administration of jails. The ordinary man in the street, and for that matter many a high official, has a very vague idea as to the duties of a Superintendent of a jail. He is regarded as being a sort of glorified jailer who visits prisoners in their cells and satisfies himself that they are securely fastened up, and punishes them when they fail to comply with the rules. This may, perhaps, have been the case in pre-historic times; but, now-a-days it is a different story! A Superintendent of a large jail has to be man of varied talents, equipped with the training and power of command necessary to enforce discipline and control labour and the business capacity of an administrator for directing and organizing employment and industrial effort. When the executive and medical duties are combined, a medical Superintendent has, in addition, to bring to his task the judgment, knowledge and skill of an experienced physician. It is only men of unique accomplishments, therefore, that can make successful Jail Superintendents, and I am fortunate, in the majority of my Superintendents, in possessing such men.

The following officers did outstandingly well during the year:—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie at the Penitentiary, Major Clements at Coimbatore, Major Anderson at Vellore, Major Khan at Cannanore, Mr. Greenwood at Alipuram, Major Contractor at Salem, Captain Hitchin at Tanjore and Dr. Shunker at Bellary. Among District Jail Superintendents Messrs. Howe, Rayaluswami Pillai and Captain Inglefield Dall did good work. Of the subordinate officers, I desire

to make special mention of the good services rendered by Jailers Shunker, Subbayya Nayudu, Saiyid Ghulam Mustafa and Towers.

In these jails where the executive and medical duties were held separately, I am indebted to the medical officers for the efficient discharge of their duties during a somewhat trying year. Lieut.-Col. O'Neill, who did particularly good work at Coimbatore and reduced the sick and mortality rates considerably, is deserving of special mention.

The appointment of Manager of my office was held by Mr. T. S. Thambhu-swami Pillai, till the end of October, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. He carried out his responsible duties very efficiently, and carries with him the good wishes of the department on his retirement. He was succeeded by Mr. C. S. Krishna Ayyar, who promises to fill this appointment worthily. Mr. A. S. Pasupati Mudaliyar and Mr. A. Antoniswami Pillai carried out the duties of Head Accountant and Chief Statistical Assistant, respectively, to my entire satisfaction; while Mr. J. Richards continued to do good service as chief of the Correspondence Section.

My office continued to be very much overworked during the year, being understaffed, and I feel I owe it to the staff to say that they played the game and worked overtime cheerfully whenever called upon to do so. When comparing notes with other Provinces at the recent Conference, it was found that not only was the staff in the Inspector-General's office in the Madras Presidency by far the smallest but that the rates of pay provided were considerably lower than those obtaining in other Provinces. I trust that when I address Government officially in this connexion, my representations will be sympathetically dealt with and the pay of the staff raised so as to be more in keeping with similar appointments elsewhere.

Mr. Snow was employed for a short period during the year to assist in the revision of the Jail Manual, and, as usual, gave of his best to this work. He was ably assisted by Mr. A. Antoniswami Pillai, the Chief Statistical Assistant.

The retirement from service during the year of three experienced Superintendents, viz., M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Gurunathayya Garu, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Srinivasa Rao and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. M. Panchanadam Pillai, as also the transfer of two of my Senior Medical Superintendents, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., and Lieut.-Col. F. A. Barker, I.M.S., as Inspectors-General of Prisons of other Provinces, has seriously depleted the Madras Jail Department of experienced officers. I desire here to express my indebtedness to these officers for their loyal services while serving in the department and to convey to the three former my best wishes for a long and happy retirement and the two latter very hearty congratulations and good wishes on their promotion to a higher sphere of duty.

Annual reports of
Superintendents of Central
Jails.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

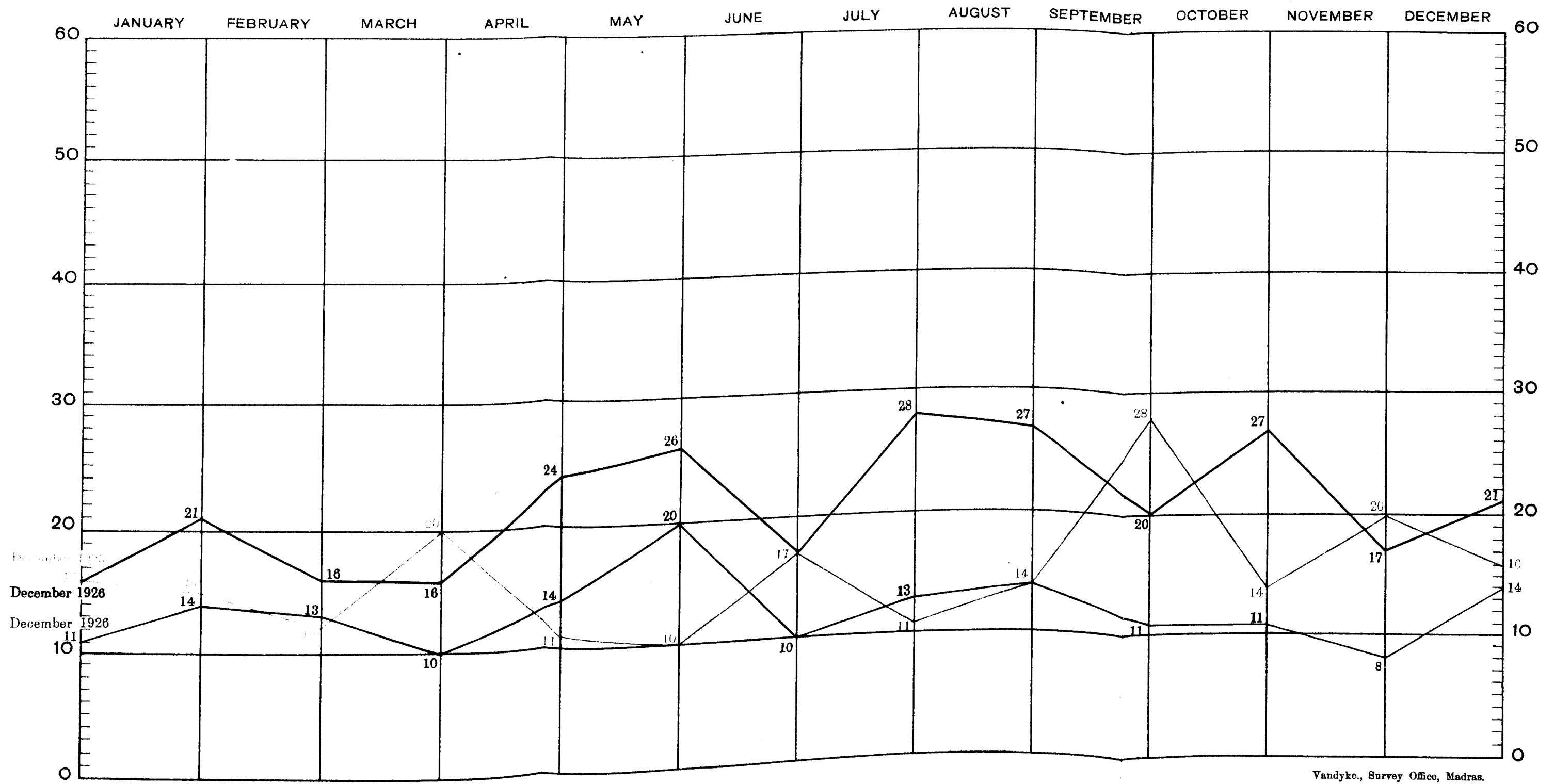
J. P. CAMERON,

LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS, OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1926 & 1927.



Reg. No. 81
Copies 20+ 710

REFERENCE

1926 ————
1927 ———— Including deaths among Mappillas
1927 ———— Excluding deaths among Mappillas

Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1928.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I--STATEMENTS

[illegible]

† Includes 267 inmates dealt with under the Madras Borstal Schools Act.

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

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

III.—*Ingredients and instructions.*

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

B.—DIET SCALE FOR INDIAN PRISONERS.

Articles of diet.		Male convicts sentenced to labour.	All female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.
		Ounces daily.	Ounces daily.
Flour ...	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice ...		7	5
Dhal ...		† 5	† 4
Vegetables ...		8	8
Oil ...		½	½
Tamarind ...		½	½
Salt ...		½	½
Curry powder * ...		½	½
Onions ...		½	½

* Vide page 50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Vide page 50.

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

Articles of diet.		Male convicts sentenced to labour.	All female prisoners, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and male under-trial prisoners.
		Ounces daily.	Ounces daily.
Flour ...	{ Ragi Cholam or Cumbu }	15 of either grain.	13 of either grain.
Rice ...		5	5
Dhal ...		† 5	† 4
Vegetables ...		8	8
Oil ...		½	½
Tamarind ...		½	½
Salt ...		½	½
Curry powder * ...		½	½
Onions ...		½	½

* Vide page 50.

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

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

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

	Males sentenced to labour.	Other prisoners.
Morning	...	...
Midday	...	...
Evening	...	...
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.
	4	5
	7	8

(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 unlooking 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued.
Dhal ... "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	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.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Sugar ... oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coconut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Bread-and-water diet.

(1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1927, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5					6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.
1	Central Jails.	907-98	7-27	44-39	959-64	44,252	2,941	47,193	55,042	190	-972	54,200	59	2,753	67
2	Rajahmundry	1,211-50	...	137-41	1,348-91	46,367	7,373	53,740	75,632	78	-198	75,532	62	1,098	245
3	Vellore	1,332-82	...	128-49	1,461-31	43,107	6,891	49,998	69,805	293	-36	70,002	52	1,095	1
4	Trichinopoly	1,273-93	...	101-92	1,375-85	44,672	1,886	46,558	64,396	311	1,719	86,426	62	1,447	38
5	Coimbatore	811-02	38-92	102-78	952-72	63,705	2,554	66,259	88,927	193	-81	86,987	69	1,385	...
6	Penitentiary	989-44	...	102-46	1,091-89	68,302	3,272	71,574	90,712	28	-84	90,690	61	1,189	...
7	Cannanore	1,887-73	31-02	18	1,918-83	66,831	8,255	75,086	100,139	202	84	82,137	57	1,888	17
8	Salem	696-88	18-18	34-52	749-58	36,434	776	37,210	53,102	80	186	38,378	46	1,097	58
9	Bellary	3,846-64	...	...	3,846-64	38,565	3,697	42,262	66,601	113	-24	66,601	66	1,018	56
10	Vinayakam	580-51	10-24	...	590-75	38,565	3,697	42,262	66,601	113	-24	66,601	66	1,018	89
11	Special Jail for Adolescents.	518-78	...	3-00	521-78	29,073	1,132	30,205	35,372	48	863	36,273	69	570	4
12	Tanjore Borstal School	298-50	10-05	41-74	349-29	19,839	991	20,830	16,829	54	-378	16,505	54	1,252	187
13	Cuddalore	376-66	43-84	62-08	482-58	20,863	2,038	22,901	23,843	71	-331	23,583	56	1,643	18
14	Palanocottah	851-48	68-97	82-98	993-43	21,519	539	22,058	23,330	93	-1,349	22,074	52	584	68
15	Madura	207-11	9-91	4-98	222-00	13,750	296	13,946	11,095	151	-407	12,688	49	1,005	265
16	Bejjamur	280-20	7-65	...	287-85	10,451	637	11,088	15,865	1,189	-220	16,864	58	870	110
17	Koraput	15,036-18	32-97	715-46	16,124-61	5,40,024	1,38,383	6,78,407	9,34,122	4,140	-1,382	9,36,900	60	47,913	2,91
18	Total, Central and District Jails.	610-43	12-96	12-96	636-35	3,665	...	3,665	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	15,646-61	2,048-51	750-15	18,476-27	5,82,309	1,38,872	7,21,181	11,47,306	4,876	-1,989	11,50,183	64	48,564	2,965
20	Subsidiary Jails	16,127-88	2,032-92	777-24	18,938-04	5,37,022	1,37,709	6,75,331	10,51,524	5,375	-1,967	10,55,882	58	50,647	2,706
21	Grand total for 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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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 1927.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1927.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1927.	Total.	Paid into the treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by cash and transfer during the year 1927.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1927.	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.
<i>Central Jails.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry	889.76	414.30	97 6	13,571 12	13,669 2	RS. A. 25,571 12	109 14	25,681 10	12,012 8	13 8	29 0
2	Vellore	1,203.31	603.01	723 9	50,883 12	51,617 5	(a) 89,414 7	28 1	89,442 8	37,825 3	31 7	62 12
3	Trichinopoly	1,327.62	591.10	66 0	16,147 1	16,213 1	58,072 9	259 8	58,332 1	42,119 0	31 12	71 4
4	Coimbatore	1,260.92	674.22	87 8	1,05,093 13	1,06,181 5	(b) 3,52,196 0	329 14	3,52,525 14	2,43,344 9	193 0	360 15
5	Penitentiary	801.02	463.87	61 7	24,678 1	24,784 8	(c) 57,580 12	33 3	57,613 15	22,879 7	41 1	70 14
6	Cannanore	978.92	548.66	256 13	14,791 8	15,048 8	(c) 40,874 10	134 10	41,008 4	25,960 15	28 8	47 8
7	Salem	1,349.61	449.41	195 12	22,034 9	22,230 5	48,687 2	150 12	48,847 14	26,617 9	19 12	59 4
8	Belary	682.78	232.22	51 2	7,841 8	7,882 10	25,546 2	86 7	25,631 9	17,238 15	25 4	74 4
9	Alipura Jail	3,844.73	2,036.11	8 15	14,033 9	14,042 8	38,519 10	168 1	38,687 11	24,545 3	6 7	12 1
10	Vizagapatam	550.36	215.07	16 9	—496 8	—479 15	12,483 3	13 3	12,506 6	12,986 5	23 10	60 6
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>											
11	Tanjore Borstal School	517.52	270.68	257 8	21,685 15	21,943 7	30,351 5	290 10	31,141 15	8,198 8	17 12	24 0
<i>District Jails.</i>												
12	Cuddalore	277.09	49.20	55 15	—207 11	—151 12	5,554 12	43 12	5,598 8	5,750 4	20 12	116 14
13	Palamcottah	367.37	137.50	8 1	10,432 11	10,440 12	8,232 2	32 5	8,264 7	—2,176 5	...	...
14	Madura	341.11	131.67	34 2	13,678 15	13,713 1	21,334 9	240 0	21,574 9	7,861 8	23 1	59 11
15	Berhampur	202.98	34.20	129 3	191 11	320 14	3,249 12	87 4	3,337 0	3,016 2	14 14	88 3
16	Koraput	278.45	54.75	1 4	2,280 10	2,281 14	6,349 6	2 13	6,352 3	4,070 5	14 10	74 5
	Total, Central and District Jails	14,873.25	6,926.97	2,051 2	3,20,646 4	3,22,697 6	8,24,038 1	2,009 5	8,26,047 6	5,03,350 0	38 13	72 11
	<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>	553.24	60.58	...	656 14	656 14	3,179 5	...	3,179 5	2,622 7	4 9	41 10
	Grand total	15,426.49	6,987.55	2,051 2	3,21,303 2	3,23,354 4	8,27,217 6	2,009 5	8,29,226 11	5,05,972 7	32 13	72 6
	Grand total for 1926	15,833.85	7,155.67	2,220 8	3,47,439 5	3,49,659 13	7,69,298 13	2,049 14	7,71,346 11	4,21,686 14	26 7	58 15

(a) Includes Rs. 1,338-11-6 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for 12 months from January to December 1927.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,198-1-3 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 19,953-13-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,524-0-0 do.

No. XII-A.—FINANCIAL.

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

No. XII-A.—

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1927.							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 ...	97 6	6,146 3	5,091 7	3,755 12	2,978 3	2,317 13	15,751 2	109 14	3,511 2
2	Vellore ...	723 9	14,513 9	10,771 8	8,076 12	23,062 12	3,322 5	53,825 13	28 1	17,500 13
3	Trichinopoly ...	66 0	6,895 6	12,686 10	4,944 8	14,296 8	64 2	38,824 14	259 8	9,403 14
4	Coimbatore ...	87 8	1,88,970 9	67,640 6	1,75,401 12	43,138 8	13,235 9	4,62,003 2	829 14	52,754 3
5	The Penitentiary ...	61 7	4,829 6	4,858 8	7,809 13	3,450 5	1,765 12	18,743 11	33 3	1,577 7
6	Cannanore ...	256 13	3,917 10	4,248 10	10,075 8	1,763 9	506 4	19,755 14	134 10	5,739 7
7	Salem ...	195 12	9,813 0	10,764 11	4,413 4	15,126 6	443 0	39,870 1	150 12	22,258 5
8	Bellary ...	51 2	2,911 12	6,342 10	1,988 1	2,420 5	74 14	13,589 0	85 7	1,162 8
9	Alipuram ...	8 15	5,082 1	13,440 2	4,703 7	10,955 5	542 10	33,647 4	168 1	8,820 12
10	Vizagapatam ...	16 9	9,086 0	1,925 8	2,697 9	1,879 14	156 1	15,449 7	13 3	4,503 1
	<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>									
11	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	257 8	1,124 0	4,731 15	8,325 13	10,320 7	582 12	24,176 15	290 10	783 7
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
12	Cuddalore ...	55 15	1,514 5	1,506 7	6,083 12	1,434 3	160 6	10,434 4	43 12	1,561 12
13	Palamcottah ...	8 1	1,398 14	2,461 9	2,400 2	793 12	1,647 8	5,414 14	32 5	5,808 5
14	Madura ...	34 2	2,820 11	1,292 8	988 7	519 3	74 9	5,580 6	240 0	980 10
15	Berhampur ...	129 3	2,095 11	853 0	471 3	392 2	82 4	3,358 15	87 4	1,169 2
16	Koraput ...	1 4	1,775 14	2,549 15	1,166 2	498 7	13 8	5,978 2	2 13	547 8
	Total ...	2,051 2	2,62,894 15	1,51,155 6	2,42,751 13	1,33,029 13	24,989 5	7,66,903 12	2,009 5	1,38,082 4
	Total for 1926 ...	2,220 8	3,64,182 5	1,64,101 11	2,43,222 6	1,00,500 3	53,799 2	8,20,427 15	2,049 14	2,61,119 1

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for
 (a) Includes Rs. 1,338-11-6, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for twelve months
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,198-1-3 do. do. do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 19,953-13-0 do. do. do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,524-0-0 do. do. do.

(FINANCIAL).

Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

balance on 31st December 1927.					Difference between columns 9 and 16 (profit + or loss -).	Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (-) account of Jail manufactures in 1927 (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 1927 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1927.	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.
4,319 2	3,832 14	7,572 9	1,592 9	17,753 0	+ 2,001 14	25,571 12	13,571 12	+ 12,000 0	+ 14,001 14
9,089 4	8,604 15	25,950 6	1,536 12	59,696 11	+ 5,870 14	89,414 7	50,893 12	+ 38,520 11	+ 44,391 9
9,602 7	5,653 12	4,789 11	76 0	29,633 4	- 9,191 10	58,072 9	16,147 1	+ 41,925 8	+ 32,733 14
52,786 7	1,65,821 6	86,345 8	14,215 7	3,43,821 15	- 1,18,181 3	3,52,198 0	1,09,093 13	+ 2,43,102 3	+ 1,24,921 0
2,454 15	8,817 6	3,278 0	952 3	15,208 12	- 3,534 15	57,580 12	24,673 1	+ 32,907 11	+ 29,372 12
3,246 10	11,176 1	2,009 7	1,142 5	21,163 14	+ 1,408 0	40,874 10	14,791 8	+ 26,083 2	+ 27,491 2
5,872 9	4,519 15	11,359 9	958 9	43,202 9	+ 3,332 8	48,697 2	22,034 9	+ 26,662 9	+ 29,995 1
2,465 4	2,200 5	2,298 8	79 12	8,132 4	- 5,456 12	25,046 2	7,841 8	+ 17,204 10	+ 11,747 14
12,968 15	4,444 13	6,715 5	189 5	32,928 9	- 718 11	38,519 10	14,033 9	+ 24,486 1	+ 23,767 6
1,853 2	3,361 0	2,296 15	945 9	11,081 12	- 4,367 11	12,493 3	- 496 8	+ 12,989 11	+ 8,622 0
8,473 10	8,030 6	8,841 8	71 3	26,348 6	+ 2,171 7	30,851 5	21,685 15	+ 9,165 6	+ 11,336 13
366 12	754 2	745 2	280 5	3,211 3	- 7,223 1	5,554 12	- 207 11	+ 5,762 7	- 1,460 10
3,022 10	2,936 12	1,707 0	87 10	13,469 6	+ 8,054 8	8,282 2	10,432 11	- 2,200 9	+ 5,853 15
2,040 4	896 3	3,825 12	170 8	7,812 5	+ 2,231 15	21,334 9	13,678 15	+ 7,655 10	+ 9,887 9
774 15	701 7	454 15	...	3,187 11	- 671 4	3,249 12	191 11	+ 3,058 1	+ 2,386 13
526 12	1,268 2	1,445 8	80 12	3,709 15	- 2,268 3	6,349 6	2,280 10	+ 4,068 12	+ 1,800 9
1,19,863 10	2,33,079 7	1,69,835 11	22,308 13	6,40,361 8	- 1,26,542 4	8,24,038 1	3,20,646 4	+ 5,03,391 13	+ 3,76,849 9
1,48,503 3	2,41,585 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

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 December 1927.

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 admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

1		2		3		4		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from																													
Serial number.		Jails.		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers *		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		All causes.	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis.		Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.															

* 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.]

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																			
1	Rajahmundry	331.79	9	27.13	261.40	7	26.78	153.45	2	13.03	64.93	3	51.16	33.35	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	65.00	...	...	436.00	2	4.59	108.00	1	5.94	169.00	3	195.00	187.00	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	116.48	8	68.68	164.74	5	30.35	264.03	6	22.67	384.67	12	179.03	224.92	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	62.25	4	64.26	798.43	...	...	198.30	...	...	58.21	...	48.42	114.00	1	877	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	232.02	2	8.62	85.02	2	23.52	97.39	1	10.29	78.42	2	114.08	158.47	2	1008	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	408.42	...	...	125.83	1	7.95	67.07	3	48.33	32.76	1	30.25	60.58	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	789.08	1	1.27	260.94	14	63.65	135.17	9	66.53	60.72	3	55.18	84.48	3	35.51	...	...	...
8	Bellary	270.52	4	14.79	142.53	2	14.03	109.43	1	9.14	52.16	7	103.84	13.61	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipuran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2	3,840.75	24.44	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	3.26	1	306.75	60.83	...	...	162.03	2	12.34	153.05	...	108.41	62.67	2	31.91	...	...	...
<i>Special School for Adolescents.</i>																			
11	Tanjore Borstal School...	13.95	1	71.68	68.07	1	14.69	104.18	2	19.20	38.71	...	131.34	105.53	...	...	...	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>																			
12	Cuddalore	152.00	...	...	60.25	...	...	15.83	...	...	6.93	...	29.42	37.92	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah	158.80	1	6.30	39.35	...	...	28.72	...	...	11.30	2	60.78	76.21	...	...	...	...	...
14	Madura	299.48	2	6.67	42.17	...	...	2.14	...	...	2.46	...	3.18	1.27	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur	84.06	3	35.69	75.83	...	...	41.00	...	...	8.67	...	58	28	...	...	...	...	...
16	Koraput	114.50	3	26.20	45.24	1	22.10	20.76	...	...	46.25	...	14.25	4.75	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total, Central and District Jails</i>																			
		3,101.61	39	12.57	2,625.43	35	13.13	1,563.20	27	17.27	1,230.23	11	5,276.28	1,195.04	8	6.69	...	...	...
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																			
		636.25	11	17.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Grand total</i>																			
		3,737.86	50	13.38	2,665.43	35	13.13	1,563.20	27	17.27	1,230.23	11	5,276.28	1,195.04	8	6.69	...	...	...
<i>Grand total for 1926</i>																			
		3,967.22	45	11.34	1,833.83	27	14.78	1,653.69	24	14.51	1,679.01	15	5,553.38	1,459.12	5	3.43	...	...	...

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
1	Central Jails.	3	...	78	...	81	...	81	...	7-27	...	17	...	17	...	24	...	21	...	...
2	Rajahmundry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
3	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tiruchinopoly.	142	...	749	...	891	...	891	...	101-92	...	300	...	312	...	499	...	...	...	...
5	Combarore	42	3	814	35	856	38	894	32-33	33-92	424	17	441	375	20	395	1	...	...	94
6	Penitentiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
7	Cannanore	31	...	324	...	355	...	355	...	31-02	212	...	212	124	1	124	...	...	...	57
8	Salem	1	...	121	...	122	...	122	...	18-18	92	...	92	14	...	14	...	...	...	1
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Alipuram Jail.	4	5	184	2	195	7	195	10-35	10-24	96	...	96	67	1	68	19	5	...	17
11	Visagapatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Special School for adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Cuddalore	3	...	91	...	94	...	94	10-05	10-05	49	...	49	39	...	39	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah.	52	1	372	4	424	...	424	43-43	43-84	180	...	181	192	2	194	22	24	...	6
14	Madura	89	...	769	9	858	...	867	68-53	68-97	501	6	507	294	2	296	...	...	...	29
15	Barbampur.	1	...	168	...	187	...	187	9-91	9-91	107	...	107	51	...	51	22	...	...	63
16	Koraput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-56	7-56	4	...	4	20	1	21	137	1	138	7
	Total, Central and District Jails	369	10	3,856	78	4,224	88	4,312	337-41	342-97	1,982	37	2,019	1,699	37	1,736	223	8	231	...
	Subsidiary Jails	1,503	54	32,013	1,097	33,516	1,151	34,667	1,659-08	1,706-54	11,108	507	11,615	7,889	249	8,138	12,857	318	13,175	317
	Grand total...	1,871	64	35,866	1,175	37,740	1,239	38,979	1,997-09	2,049-51	13,090	544	13,634	9,588	286	9,874	13,080	326	13,406	6
	Grand total for 1926	1,811	55	34,618	1,228	36,429	1,283	37,712	1,942-69	2,032-92	12,147	545	12,692	9,458	295	9,753	12,916	377	13,293	323

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 1927.

Serial number.	Jails.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1927, in the part of the Jail devoted to																	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.		Female convicts.		Male convicts.		Grand total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	6	...	93	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	32	2	...	...	324	479	...	...
2	Vellore	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase is due to the construction of 76 cells in place of the 2 barracks containing accommodation for 42 prisoners in the quarantine which were dismantled.

The decrease is due to the revision of accommodation

Serial number.	Jails.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1927, in the part of the Jail devoted to																	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.		Female convicts.		Male convicts.		Grand total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
6	Cannanore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipparam Jail.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore Borsal School.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cuddalore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamottah.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Includes accommodation for 56 leper convicts.
‡ Includes accommodation for 36 leper convicts and for 8 in the isolation wards.

Four barracks used as quarantine were demolished and re-erected into factory.

§ Includes accommodation for 10 Civil prisoners utilized as quarantine hospital.

¶ The old civil debtor's yard has been used as extra-mural ward.

* Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.

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 1927—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1927, in the part of the Jail devoted to																18	Spent in Jail buildings (during the year.		Remarks.		
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
14	Madura	District Jails—concd. Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	45	95	126	2,310	4 7	1,778	11 0	
15	Berhanpur.	Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	20	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,385	1 3	10,223	1 11	* Increase is due to the inclusion of accommodation for 15 female convicts as no such prisoners are confined in this Jail.
16	Korapat	Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation, Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	240	..	3 45	..	4 36	..	9 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	718	6 0	9,671	1 0	
17	Total, Central and District Jails.	Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation, Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	27	3	680	2	..	..	82	4	61	..	87	11	4,255	5,191	1,220	13,749	37,639	2 6	3,235,807	1 11		
18	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation, Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	
	Total for 1927.	Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation, Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	248 96	1 97	775 08	5 73	737 70	..	335 71	5 55	13 23	..	26 70	190 67	13,783 58	16,137 67	5,096	37,639	2 6	3,235,807	13 11			
	Total for 1926.	Cells " " with separate sleeping accommodation, Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	23	2	584	2	..	..	82	4	61	..	87	12	4,233	5,191	1,220	14,537	52,298	1 11	4,78,246	14 6		

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number dis- charged 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.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,687	321	247	881	55	18	1,231	61	63	9	2	135
2	Vellore ...	2,034	218	188	665	546	328	1,727	26	43	12	8	89
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,209	60	150	770	197	...	1,117	26	4	...	2	32
4	Coimbatore ...	2,334	600	218	512	600	251	1,581	54	74	21	4	153
5	Penitentiary ...	1,540	390	283	332	249	115	1,039	42	31	29	9	111
6	Cannanore ...	652	152	191	138	107	49	485	6	9	...	...	15
7	Salem ...	462	139	81	146	51	9	287	6	13	9	8	36
8	Bellary ...	1,408	287	231	508	189	70	998	44	60	14	5	123
9	Alipuram ...	129	3	11	50	40	24	125	...	1	...	...	1
10	Vizagapatam ...	105	24	13	25	15	13	66	3	4	2	6	15
<i>Special School for Adolescents.</i>													
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	299	2	10	189	72	25	296	...	...	1	...	1
<i>District Jails.</i>													
12	Cuddalore ...	665	188	70	211	119	66	466	20	35	5	1	61
13	Palamcottah ...	618	183	19	325	42	19	405	4	25	1	...	30
14	Madura ...	1,338	257	261	466	220	92	1,039	12	26	3	1	42
15	Berhampur ...	674	128	50	284	120	52	506	10	14	12	4	40
16	Koraput ...	517	89	68	184	56	16	322	25	65	12	4	106
Grand total ...		15,671	2,991	2,089	5,746	2,708	1,147	11,690	339	467	130	54	990
Grand total for 1926...		15,786	2,821	2,046	5,781	2,615	1,233	11,675	461	631	168	40	1,290

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

Serial number.	Jails.	No. released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.					Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.
			Sentenced to					Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
			Not exceeding 1 year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over two but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over two but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over two but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	359	79	54	10	47	118	347	1,153	29	73	184	389	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2	Vellore ...	1	570	135	87	61	40	95	264	720	28	91	251	717	74 11 6	1 4 2	
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	394	131	71	14	74	155	292	505	27	72	134	317	36 15 6	1 2 0	
4	Coimbatore ...	...	498	99	38	31	48	107	281	925	22	91	225	456	6 14 0	3 7 1	
5	Penitentiary ...	...	254	91	36	16	66	121	298	1,131	28	71	185	459	0 1 5	0 1 5	
6	Cannanore ...	...	219	58	60	24	52	150	330	872	24	78	183	320	61 7 0	1 7 8	
7	Salem ...	1	87	53	26	11	66	162	275	638	29	86	178	418	1 2 6	1 2 4	
8	Bellary ...	...	261	45	60	30	52	105	288	639	25	95	140	390	47 1 0	1 18 2	
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	...	...	16	102	...	...	279	425	...	...	253	325	20 13 6	8 7 6	
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	33	36	16	10	50	115	282	604	26	87	188	392	18 15 6	1 11 5	
Special School for Adolescents.																	
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	86	77	32	9	40	107	286	310	25	70	168	296	9 5 0	0 14 2	
District Jails.																	
12	Cuddalore ...	...	184	26	15	10	45	111	280	457	23	80	180	353	31 11 0	0 13 1	
13	Palamootah ...	...	148	28	9	10	54	87	278	444	22	79	195	358	41 6 6	1 1 0	
14	Madura ...	...	340	32	16	9	50	105	269	522	20	70	182	323	35 12 0	0 7 3	
15	Berhampur ...	...	147	18	11	1	55	137	280	596	27	83	202	598	18 11 6	1 1 9	
16	Koraput ...	...	133	20	47	49	44	104	332	452	28	86	220	356	30 10 6	3 5 6	

NOTE.—Special remissions or gratuities earned by convicts with sentences of less than six 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 ...	6	...	...	...	3	...	9	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	81	...	159	...	213	...	77	...
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	26	1	11	1	12	...	...	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	21	...	20	...	3	...	1	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	137	...	59	1	9	...	17	1
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	7	4	16	3	27	...	15	...
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	3	3	6	...	11	1	1	...
Chap. XI, secs. 212 to 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	20	1	61	...	16	2	18	1
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	6	2	5	1	10	...	6	...
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	12	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	279	6	10	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	4	...	20	1	4	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	...	...	5	1	19	3	33	2
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	8	2	16	1	21	2	10	2
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child.	1	2	4	1	16	1	3	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	153	4	128	4	163	14	48	1
Chap. XVI, secs. 324 to 333, 355 to 358.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ...	59	1	232	1	143	...	103	1
Chap. XVI, secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	27	...	9	...	5	1	2	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	28	...	50	...	28	...	2	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	2	...	7	3	21	21	11	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, secs. 376.	Rape ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	42	9	101	7	74	4	60	4
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	800	39	1,551	34	1,515	31	567	2

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1927.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1927, 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	
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	615	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	
1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	2	237	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	7	78	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	26	
4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	4	125	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	6	295	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
60	5	112	5	85	2	46	1	202	10	8	1	109	5	650	30	680	
12	1	38	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	8	131	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	29	
75	1	17	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	29	624	
109	...	92	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	747	8	755	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	48	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	111	
30	18	22	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	44	138	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	
59	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	24	371	
508	...	275	...	29	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5,249	108	5,357	

STATEMENT D—

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

1		Convicts admitted into									
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A		B		C		D			
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Chap. XVII, secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	6	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	2	...	59	1	35	2	97	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 395 to 397, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	20	1	33	1		
Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	3	...	20	1	9	...	7	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	36	1	91	1	112	7	55	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	27	11	189	11	159	13	49	1		
Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	5	...	37	...	73	1	43	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	6	...	5	...	1	...	2	1		
Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	15	...	38	...	28	...	12	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	40	1	25	...	1	...	1	...		
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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	29	...	221	3	475	2	126	...		
Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	14	...	6	...	18	...	26	...		
Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	3	1	18	1	22	4	1	...		
Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...		
Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	18	1	4	...	1	...	...	...		
C.G.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	9	...	1	...	59	1	426	1		
	Offences against other laws ...	4,989	315	1,669	74	589	36	390	35		
	Grand total ...	6,901	405	4,833	153	3,850	150	2,274	53		
	Total for Central and District Jails ...	1,601	68	4,204	142	3,730	145	2,222	53		
	Total for Subsidiary Jails ...	5,300	337	629	11	220	5	52	...		
	Grand total for 1926 ...	7,041	434	5,726	247	3,671	91	2,217	40		

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1927—concluded.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1927, 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.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
107	...	66	...	16	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	388	3	391	
85	2	200	...	66	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	413	4	417	
34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	76	
20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	9	329	
41	1	32	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	37	522	
75	1	21	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	3	260	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15	
15	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	1	70	
6	...	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	
80	...	60	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	5	1,010	
23	...	13	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	1	103	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6	50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25	
33	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	2	539	
81	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7,705	460	8,165	
1,535	25	1,082	20	261	3	59	5	218	10	9	1	112	5	21,229	830	22,059	
1,535	25	1,082	20	261	3	59	5	218	10	9	1	112	5	15,028	477	15,505	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,201	353	6,554	
1,106	21	723	8	201	7	10	...	212	7	5	..	123	...	21,035	855	21,890	

**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 1927.

Serial number.	Jails.	Children under 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		Adolescents from 21 to 23 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry ...					94	11	97	5
2	Vellore ...		3	1		117		160	6
3	Trichinopoly ...			1		82		86	
4	Coimbatore ...					176	3	182	1
5	Penitentiary ...			1		112		118	5
6	Cannanore ...			1		44	1	50	1
7	Salem ...					15		18	
8	Bellary ...					54		112	
9	Alipuram Jail ...								
10	Vizagapatam ...							4	
	<i>Special School for Adolescents.</i>								
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...			2		245		25	
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
12	Cuddalore ...					64		41	
13	Palamcottah ...					89		82	
14	Madura ...					88	8	85	5
15	Berhampur ...					49		50	
16	Koraput ...					37		27	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...		3	6		1,246	23	1,135	23
	Total, Subsidiary Jails ...			11	2	171	9	433	17
	Grand total ...		3	17	2	1,417	32	1,568	40
	Grand total for 1926 ...		7	20	1	1,796	68	1,096	14

STATEMENT E.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	COST PER HEAD UNDER DIET.	
		As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the begin- ning of the year.
Central Jails.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	59 4 7	55 2 6
2	Vellore	62 5 11	56 14 2
3	Trichinopoly	52 9 1	56 9 3
4	Coimbatore	62 13 1	58 4 10
5	Penitentiary	69 14 2	63 7 7
6	Cannanore	61 4 11	62 11 3
7	Salem	57 14 4	60 9 7
8	Bellary	46 10 10	47 5 1
9	Alipuram Jail	66 15 10	66 6 6
10	Vizagapatam	56 4 3	53 4 5
Special Jail for Adolescents.			
11	Tanjore Borstal School	69 14 9	58 13 10
District Jails.			
12	Cuddalore	54 6 0	52 3 11
13	Palamcottah	56 1 4	53 10 10
14	Madura	52 8 0	53 14 0
15	Berhampur	49 15 1	48 10 10
16	Koraput	58 9 5	59 2 1
Total, Central and District Jails ...		60 14 9	59 7 11

No. XII-B—(FINANCIAL), 1927.

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).	
		1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
1	Rajahmundry ...	RS. A. P. 28,805 0 0	RS. A. P. 37,520 0 0	RS. 45.32	46.56
2	Vellore ...	68,678 6 3	79,878 7 8	47.66	50.11
3	Trichinopoly ...	65,442 15 11	71,766 3 9	43.64	44.52
4	Coimbatore ...	3,21,281 13 5	3,12,772 8 5	50.54	53.47
5	Penitentiary ...	26,528 2 0	39,197 2 6	57.16	57.91
6	Cannanore ...	52,729 0 0	48,598 0 0	56.30	55.84
7	Salem ...	44,696 0 0	70,380 0 0	27.07	33.30
8	Bellary ...	27,986 1 1	26,082 4 7	38.34	34.01
9	Alipuram ...	37,285 7 4	40,254 0 0	52.34	58.04
10	Vizagapatam ...	22,355 0 0	23,507 13 0	40.10	39.07
<i>Special Jail for adolescents.</i>					
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	26,795 3 5	29,869 4 7	50.32	52.30
<i>District jails.</i>					
12	Cuddalore ...	8,855 8 9	5,823 1 9	19.25	17.76
13	Palamcottah ...	22,015 10 0	22,158 2 2	39.78	42.87
14	Madura ...	26,238 0 0	24,400 0 0	42.72	38.60
15	Berhampur ...	3,307 10 11	3,367 8 0	29.98	18.87
16	Koraput ...	...	4,220 9 10	...	19.66
Total		7,82,499 15 1	8,89,795 2 3	46.30	46.57

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

Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2092, 18th June 1928

Jails—Administration Report—1927—Review.

READ—the following paper :—

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 1928, No. G. 309.

Order—No. 2092, Law (General), dated 18th June 1928.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted a full and interesting report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1927, and the salient features of the year's work are summarized in paragraphs 81 and 82 of the report.

2. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails at the close of the year was 18,229 as against 18,805 at the close of 1926. There was a further decrease in the daily average number of prisoners from 18,938 in 1926 to 18,476 in 1927. Offences against property fell from 9,786 to 8,623; but there was an increase in the number of graver offences such as dacoity, cheating and especially murder, the cases of which rose from 544 to 811.

3. The average period of detention of prisoners under trial before sessions courts rose from 37·09 to 38·13, and that before Magistrates from 15·64 to 15·66. The Inspector-General of Prisons suggests that these figures point to the necessity for the appointment of more additional Judges. The Government do not agree that this solution is satisfactory and consider that improvement can be effected by better posting of cases and clear supervision.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners rose from 777 to 780. The question of abolishing imprisonment for debt has been dropped. But it is proposed to amend Order XXI, rule 40, of the Civil Procedure Code, so as to disallow imprisonment for debt, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the judgment-debtor is unable to repay the debt. The Government have also under consideration the question of reducing the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months. Pending a decision on the above questions, no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation of civil prisoners.

5. The Government note with satisfaction the decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment.

6. The decline in the number of youthful offenders admitted into jails is satisfactory. The Government hope that as the Madras Children Act has already been extended throughout the Presidency the practice of committing juveniles to prison will cease altogether.

Of the 3,057 adolescents admitted into jails, only 456 received the benefits of Borstal treatment in the Borstal School, Tanjore. As the provisions of the Madras Borstal Schools Act have been extended to adolescent offenders of the male sex throughout the Presidency, and as the adolescent enclosure in the District

Jail, Palamcottah, has since been declared to be a Borstal School, it is hoped that a large number of adolescent offenders will get the benefits of the Borstal treatment.

7. The conduct of habitual prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and the Government are glad to find that the scheme of segregating the incorrigible habituals in the central jails at Salem and Vizagapatam continued to work well. They agree with the Inspector-General of Prisons that a proper method of dealing with the recidivists would have an immediate and noticeable effect on professional crime and they hope that some active steps in this direction as well as in the matter of withholding remission may become possible in the not distant future.

8. The system of education imparted to convicts in jails is described in paragraph 25 of the report. The Government have since passed orders on the proposals of the Inspector-General of Prisons for the employment of additional teachers in jails.

9. In paragraph 26 of the report, the Inspector-General of Prisons gives an interesting account of the work and activities of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and its District Committees. The Government note with pleasure the increase in the number of discharged prisoners assisted by the society and its branches and in the number of probation officers appointed.

The Inspector-General of Prisons states that the Branch Societies at Berham-pur and Vizagapatam are not functioning properly. The Government trust that the central society will take steps to stimulate the two branch societies into effective activity.

The Government note with great pleasure the excellent work done by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, Provincial Visitor of Jails, and the other public spirited ladies and gentlemen referred to in paragraphs 26 and 77 of the report. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu paid visits to several branch societies and did useful propaganda work to enlist public sympathy and support in the work of the society.

10. During the year under review, 127 prisoners were conditionally released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards as against 146 in 1926. The Government note with satisfaction that the system of conditional release continues to work well.

11. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors rose from 838 in 1926 to 933 in 1927. There was a slight fall in the number of inspections of sub-jails. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the technical advice and assistance rendered by the Director of Industries and his staff in connexion with the management of jail manufactures.

12. The total expenditure on the department and the net cost for each prisoner increased from Rs. 21,77,462 and Rs. 114-15-8 in 1926 to Rs. 23,56,483 and Rs. 127-8-8 in 1927. The increase is mainly attributed to the unfavourable rates paid for ration articles in all jails and to increased expenditure on establishment.

13. It is gratifying to note that though the number of convicts employed on jail manufactures during the year fell from 7,155 to 6,987 the total value of articles manufactured increased from Rs. 7,82,500 to Rs. 8,39,795 and the net cash earnings of convicts rose from Rs. 4,21,687 to Rs. 5,05,872.

The Inspector-General of Prisons states that consuming departments do not place their orders particularly for furniture until late in the year and that this necessitates the rejection of a great many orders. The attention of all heads of departments is once again invited to the orders of Government from time to time and they are requested to intimate their requirements to the Jail Department sufficiently in advance at the commencement of the official year.

14. The figures for sickness and mortality show a slight increase. The Government observe that the high mortality in the Alipuram Jail was due to natural death among Mappillas owing to old age and that there are still a large

number of chronic invalids in that jail, many of them being very old men. Action will be taken in this regard.

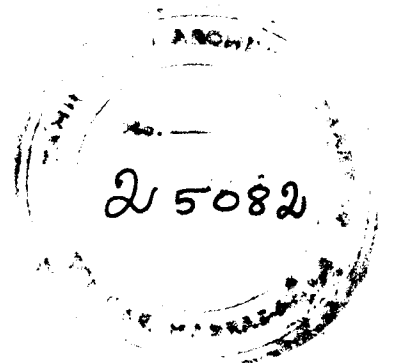
The figures relating to weighthment of prisoners are better in the year under review. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and the medical treatment of prisoners.

15. 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 and successful administration of the department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. S. BOZMAN,
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 and Labour Department.
" " Development Department.
" " Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
" " Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).
Editors' Table.



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