

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1928

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OOTACAMUND,

Dated 15th April 1929.

From

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

To

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

SIR,

Introductory. I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1928.

2. I held charge of the department up to the 22nd May, on which date I proceeded on leave for eight months, handing over to Inspector-General of Prisons, Major A. C. Anderson, I.M.S., who acted for me during the remainder of the year.

3. The number of Central, District and Special Jails, remained the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 10, 5 and 1 respectively; but the number of Subjails increased from 313 to 314, owing to the opening of a new subjail at Salem, in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2566, Law (General), dated the 3rd August 1928. The Tanjore Borstal School continued to function as such; but owing to the large number of commitments under the Borstal Schools Act, it was found necessary to open a Borstal Section in the District Jail, Palamcottah, in order to relieve overcrowding in the Tanjore School.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 18,229 prisoners of all classes :
 General summary. 86,219 were received and 87,762 discharged, leaving only
 16,686 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily
 average number confined was 17,098, as compared with 18,476 in the preceding
 year. The decrease is largely due to the premature release of Mappilla rebellion
 prisoners under G.O. No. 164, Public, dated the 22nd February 1928.

5. Of the 21,003 convicts admitted into jails and subjails by direct committal during the year under review, 63·23 per cent were for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 36·77 per cent for offences under other laws. The corresponding ratios of the previous year were 62·99 and 37·01. There was a further decline of offences against property, viz., from 8,623 to 8,148; and offences under other laws also show a considerable reduction, viz., from 8,165 to 7,723. There is a noteworthy reduction in the number of unnatural offences dealt with, viz., from 371 in the previous year to 9. Another striking feature is the fall in the number of cases of grave crime, more especially murder and attempt to murder (680 to 430); dacoity (417 to 225); and robbery (391 to 214). House-breaking increased from 1,042 in the preceding year to 1,347 in the year under report. Offences for failure to give security increased from 539 to 939; and offences against public tranquillity, culpable homicide, and contempt of lawful authority increased from 615 to 781, 131 to 201, and 237 to 297 respectively. The increase from nil to 20 of offences against the Army and Navy, at a time when crime was generally on the wane, is noticeable.

6. The convict population, at the beginning of the year, stood at 15,119 males and 204 females. 20,227 males and 777 females were received by direct committal during the year, as compared with 21,229 males and 830 females in the previous year. The largest number of direct committals, viz., 1,994, was from the Coimbatore

District. Madura comes next with 1,467; followed by Madras, Malabar, Salem, South Arcot, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and North Arcot with 1,351, 1,252, 1,201, 1,156, 1,084, 1,034 and 1,001 respectively. The number of convicts received by transfer amounted to 24,096, as against 24,308 in the previous year. Of this number, 18,527 were admitted into sub jails *en route* to jails or other subjails; 4,936, including 176 from other provinces, were received to undergo sentence; and 583 were received *en route* to other jails.

Of those discharged during the year, 2,234 were released on appeal, against 2,518 in the year preceding; 13,277 on expiry of sentence, against 14,375; and 5,359 under the remission rules, against 5,634. The number of convicts released by order of Government rose from 247 to 2,105, of which 127 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards, 32 on medical recommendation, 1,817 under G.O. No. 164, Public, dated the 22nd February 1928, and 129 on other grounds. Eighty-two were transferred to the Andamans, 24 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 2 escaped and remained at large, 113 were executed and 168 died. At the close of the year, 13,837 remained in custody, against 15,323 in 1927. The daily average was 14,357.69, or 1,288.92 less than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable against the Alipuram, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry jails. In the jail for mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics (Cuddalore District Jail) 81 prisoners of this class were confined at the beginning of the year, and 52 were admitted during the year, making a total of 133. Of this number, 13 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 33 were released or transferred to other jails, and 3 died; leaving 84 in custody at the close of the year—45 mental defectives, 23 epileptics and 16 recovered criminal lunatics. Additional accommodation has been provided for this class at Cuddalore and an entire section of the jail cut off and enclosed for their use. The conduct of the mental defectives was, on the whole, satisfactory and they are carefully controlled and treated. In fact, they are better off in jail custody than they would be under free conditions, as they are unwanted by their relatives and friends, for obvious reasons. As I pointed out in my last report, these unfortunate people should be permanently segregated and given institutional treatment, as they are unfit to be at large. I will bring the matter up for consideration at the next conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons, with a view to advising Government on the lines on which legislation should be enacted for dealing adequately with criminal borderland cases.

Additional accommodation was provided during the year in the Leper Annexe at Salem; and this enclosure is now self-contained and well-equipped for dealing with leper prisoners. They receive up-to-date treatment, and the majority of them improve greatly in health while undergoing treatment in jail. There were 101 lepers at the beginning of the year, and 63 were received by transfer during the year, making a total of 164. Of this number, 62 were discharged during the year and 1 died, leaving a balance of 101 at the close of the year.

7. There were 2,033 prisoners of this class confined at the beginning of the year and 36,257 were received during the year, making a total of 38,290. The daily average dropped from 2,049.51 to 2,024.90. Of this number, 1,715.64 relate to subsidiary jails, as compared with 1,706.54 in 1927. Excluding transfers and those that remained at the end of the year pending trial, 22,598 undertrials were disposed of during the year. Of this number, 9,250, or 40.93 per cent, were convicted and 13,300, or 58.85 per cent, acquitted and released, as against 9,874, or 41.95 per cent, and 13,634, or 57.92 per cent, respectively, in 1927.

There were 23 escapes, 22 from subjails and 1 from the District Jail, Cuddalore; and 25 deaths, 23 of which took place in subjails. At the end of the year, 2,018 remained in custody, against 2,033 in the previous year. The escape from the District Jail, Cuddalore, referred to above, was effected from the extramural quarantine enclosure and made possible by careless control on the part of the guard officers. Those responsible were dealt with departmentally. The prisoner was recaptured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The average period of detention before Sessions Courts fell from 38.13 to 33.89, a distinct improvement; but that before magistrates rose from 15.66 to 16.38. Although the latter figure does not disclose a noticeable increase, it is nevertheless unsatisfactory and calls for improvement. As I have previously pointed out, the feeding charges of undertrial prisoners amount to a very considerable figure each year; in the year under review to Rs. 67,000; and it is

essential, for purposes of economy alone, to reduce the period of detention in each case to a minimum. This can be brought about by greater expedition in the disposal of cases and a more liberal use of the power of granting bail.

8. The year began with 873 civil prisoners in custody. This number includes 110 State prisoners. The admissions during the year amounted to 4,862, making a total of 5,735 prisoners dealt with. Of this number, 4,872 were released, 27 were transferred, 1 escaped and 4 died, leaving a population of 831 at the end of the year. The daily average fell from 780.15 to 715.29. Overcrowding continued to exist in the jails at Madura, Cuddalore, Rajahmundry and Cannanore; but suitable arrangements were made to prevent actual overcrowding by housing excess prisoners at night in separate blocks within the criminal enclosure. As the District Jail, Palamcottah, has been set apart for the treatment of adolescents, civil debtors of the Tinnevely District are now committed to the District Jail, Madura, and those of the Madura District to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly—vide G.O. No. 3550, Law (General), dated the 24th October 1928. The question of finding accommodation for civil prisoners, now that it has been decided to drop the question of abolishing imprisonment for debt, continues to be difficult, and it is very necessary for a decision to be arrived at on the proposals of Government to amend Order XXI, rule 40 of the Civil Procedure Code, so as to disallow imprisonment for debt, if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable to repay the debt, and to reduce the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months.

9. The number of State prisoners in confinement on the 1st January 1928 was 110; and 5 were admitted during the year. Of the latter, 2 were returned from the Andamans, 2 received by recommitment after detention under Police surveillance and 1 treated as State prisoner after undergoing a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Forty-five Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from jails for detention under Police surveillance. There were 70 prisoners in custody at the end of the year. Their behaviour, on the whole, was satisfactory. Their daily average was 89.92.

10. Of the 21,004 convicts admitted during the year, 88.53 per cent were Hindus, including Sikhs, 8.06 Muhammadans, 3.40 Christians and 0.01 Buddhists and Jains. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the percentage of Hindus and Sikhs has increased slightly, while that of Muhammadans and Christians has decreased.

11. There is a uniform fall under all headings, except under 41 to 60 years and above 60 years, which increased from 3,211 and 331 to 3,404 and 420 respectively. The admissions under 16 years fell from 26 to 13; 16 to 18 years from 726 to 594; 19 to 21 years from 1,438 to 1,226; 22 to 30 years from 9,740 to 9,290; and 31 to 40 years from 6,587 to 6,057.

12. The number of children under 14 years was the same as last year, viz., 3. There is a decline under the other headings, viz., 14 to 15 years from 19 to 9; 16 to 20 years from 1,449 to 1,288; 21 to 23 years from 1,608 to 1,520.

13. The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year works out to 20.02 and 79.98 respectively as compared with 23.51 and 76.49 in the preceding year.

14. There has been a reduction in the percentage of professional persons admitted to jail, from 8.79 to 5.68, and that of persons in service or performing personal offices, from 6.18 to 4.45. The percentage of persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities also shows a slight decrease, viz., from 1.47 to 1.42. The other heads show a slight increase.

15. As compared with the previous year, the percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 15.70 to 13.65, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment rose from 84.23 to 86.33. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement decreased from 10 to 4, and the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping from 4 to 1. Of the total number admitted, 190 were sentenced to death, 177 to transportation for life, and 5 for a term of years, as compared with 117, 223 and 10 respectively in the previous year. The decline, from 7,306 to 6,811, in the

number of prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month is satisfactory. The increase in respect of those sentenced to terms of over one month and not exceeding 3 months, viz., from 4,986 to 5,104, is perhaps to be expected; but I cannot help thinking that a great many of these short sentence cases could have been more adequately dealt with under a Probation of Offenders Act. My optimism of last year in regard to the introduction of such an Act by the Central Legislature has not been fulfilled; and if action by the Government of India is likely to be unduly protracted, I hope the Local Government will undertake legislation, as the way is clear in this Presidency for the working of the Probation system, and the absence of such a system is definitely hindering the proper development of criminal justice.

Of the 13,836 convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, 63 were under sentence of death, 1,545 were sentenced to transportation for life, 1,599 to transportation for a term of years, 504 to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years, 5,846 from 1 to 10 years and 4,279 to less than a year.

The term "Transportation" is now a misnomer. The question of finding a more suitable term and a substitute punishment for transportation is still under the consideration of the Central Government.

16. Of the 21,004 convicts admitted during the year, 2,909, or 13.85 per cent, had been previously convicted, as against 2,700, or 12.24 per cent in 1927. The former includes 636 imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 1,528 had one, 379 two, and 366 more than two previous convictions. The number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year under report was 2,850, or 13.57 per cent, of the total admissions, as compared with 3,065, or 19.77 per cent, in the year previous. Four were identified as habituals by District Magistrates or Magistrates especially empowered and 2 by Superintendents of Jails. Of these, 4 relate to the Central Jail, Bellary, and 1 each to Vizagapatam and Koraput. The requirements of section 27 of the Prisons Act IX of 1894 in regard to the segregation of habituals from casuals were complied with in all the Central and District Jails; the worst type of incorrigible offender being concentrated in the special habitual jails at Salem and Vizagapatam. Additional accommodation was made available at Salem by the opening of a subjail for remand and under-trial prisoners and short-term casuals, who had hitherto been confined in the Central Jail.

17. There were 401 star class convicts at the beginning of the year, and 675 were classified as such during the year, making a total of 1,076. Of this number, 607 were discharged; leaving 469 at the end of the year. This system of classification, which has for its object the prevention of contamination of the lesser criminal by those more experienced in crime, continued to be satisfactory. It is appreciated by the prisoners and has considerably improved the moral tone and discipline of jails. Star class prisoners are housed apart from others at night and, as far as practicable, at work, parades, school, recreation, etc., and are permitted to enjoy certain privileges, such as mild recreation after lock-up, special clothing, Indian music, etc.

18. There were no special division prisoners dealt with during the year.

19. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted to jails was the same as in the previous year, viz., 6. Of these, 2 were released from jail custody after completing sentence of seven days and two months, respectively; and 4 were transferred to Certified Schools.

Now that elaborate arrangements are in vogue for dealing with juvenile delinquency in this Presidency, under the Madras Children Act, there is no excuse whatever for the commitment of juveniles to prison. With the establishment of Children's Courts and Remand Homes in all headquarter towns, and the existence of a sound Probation system, which is essential for the successful working of Juvenile Courts, it will be well nigh impossible for the magistracy to go astray in the disposal of cases of child offenders.

20. The number of inmates detained in the Borstal School, Tanjore, at the beginning of the year was 593, including 3 State prisoners. Five hundred and forty-four were received during the year

by direct committal and 102 by transfer. Of the latter, 6 were from Certified Schools, 7 from jails under section 10 of the Borstal Schools Act, 10 were re-admissions from Government hospitals after undergoing treatment and 79 return transfers under the Prisoners Testimony Act. Of the total, viz., 1,236, 206 were transferred to the District Jail, Palamcottah (Borstal section); 93 were transferred under the Prisoners Testimony Act and otherwise; 14 were released on appeal; 16 were released on expiry of sentence; 112 were released under remission rules in force prior to the introduction of the Borstal Act; 72 were released by order of Government, excluding 3 State prisoners released for detention under Police surveillance; 2 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras; and 6 died; leaving 715 at the end of the year.

At Palamcottah 215 Borstal inmates were under treatment during the year. Of this number, 17 were disposed of, leaving 198 at the end of the year. The number of adolescents who were undergoing modified Borstal treatment at Palamcottah at the beginning of the year was 258. Of the 269 admissions, 101 were received by direct committal and 168 by transfer from other jails. Of the 527 dealt with, 260 were released on expiry of sentence and 43 discharged either on bail or by transfer, leaving 224 in detention at the end of the year. The Palamcottah District Jail has played its part as a modified Borstal training centre, and is shortly to be raised to the status of a Borstal School. Accordingly, modified Borstal sections have been opened at Rajahmundry, Cannanore and elsewhere with the object of freeing the entire accommodation at Palamcottah for Borstal commitments.

21. There were 21 escapes during the year, as against 17 in the year preceding. Seven were from intramural and 14 from extramural custody. Central Jails contributed 4, the Borstal School, Tanjore, 6, District Jails 6 and subjails 5. Of those who escaped during the year, 19 were recaptured, as also 4 others who had escaped during previous years. Eleven, out of the 21 who escaped during the year, had unexpired sentences of less than a year; and 10, above one year and under 7 years. The increase in the number of escapes is chiefly due to abuse of confidence on the part of boys undergoing Borstal and modified Borstal training at Tanjore and Palamcottah, which institutions account for no less than 11 of the 21 escapes from custody. Borstal training aims at development of trust, responsibility and self control and this necessitates a considerable amount of personal liberty, especially as time goes on and the period of detention is nearing an end. There is always plenty of opportunity to abscond, and we must expect abuse of trust, especially from newly arrived boys (the majority who escaped were new admissions) from time to time when supervision is slack and opportunities are afforded for a bid for liberty.

These various escapes were effected as described below:—

At Vellore, a short-term convict employed extramurally in the quarry gang, made a bid for liberty and managed to effect his escape. The warder in charge of the gang was grossly negligent and inattentive to his duties, otherwise the escape would not have been possible. He was dismissed the service. The prisoner is still at large.

At Trichinopoly, two convicts, a long-term and a short-term, who were locked up in a block inside the jail, managed to effect their escape. One of the convicts, employed in the carpentry workshop, secreted a small saw on his person and during the mid-day meal hour entered his sleeping block and sawed through the central wooden bar of a window, covering up the cut in the wood with wax. At night the two convicts got through the window with the connivance of the night watchman on duty, broke into the carpentry workshop, removed the rope belting from the lathe wheel and helped themselves to a piece of timber 12 feet long, and climbed over the main wall. Both were recaptured and, on prosecution, sentenced to an additional six months' rigorous imprisonment each. As the escape revealed a series of irregularities, the warder in charge of the workshop through whose negligence the saw was removed, was dismissed. The warders in charge of the block, who failed to examine the window; the warder who was on sentry duty at the main wall; the two tell-tale clock officers; and the three night watchmen were all severely dealt with departmentally. As the escape was facilitated by the window bars being of wood, arrangements have been made to protect them with iron plates.

A short-term convict at Coimbatore, who was watering plants, in front of the main gate, managed to get out of sight, but was caught by a warder and a convict warder while climbing over the Superintendent's compound wall. The warder in charge was dealt with departmentally for his neglect of duty. The convict was prosecuted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

There were six escapes during the year from the Borstal School, Tanjore—all from outside the school.

One inmate, who was employed extramurally near the farm, was allowed to go and drink water from a well, and as he did not put in an appearance, the petty officer responsible for him, went in search of him assisted by other inmates. He failed to sound the alarm, and, not having found the boy, attempted to conceal the fact of the escape by marching his working party into the school with the temporary loan of another inmate from another party, with a view to accounting for the correct number of his party at the gate. The escape was only discovered at lock-up. The petty officer concerned was dismissed the service. The escapee was recaptured towards the end of the year and, on prosecution, sentenced to two years' additional detention.

The second escape from the Borstal School took place under the following circumstances:—

The petty officer in charge of an extramural party of eight boys, detailed six boys to collect aloes and took two boys with him to cut firewood for his own use. Taking advantage of the absence of the petty officer, one of the six boys stole away from the party, on the pretext of going to the temple near by to receive sacrament, and made good his escape. The services of the petty officer were dispensed with. The escapee was recaptured after six months and, on prosecution, sentenced to an additional period of two years' detention.

The third boy who escaped from the school belonged to a toti gang of five inmates, who were employed for cleaning latrines behind the civil debtors' ward. Seeing the petty officer away from the spot, the escapee slipped away through an opening in the latrine into the garden and bolted. The petty officer responsible was punished departmentally. The inmate was recaptured after some time and sentenced to two years' additional detention.

The fourth escape took place from the outside quarantine, where a newly admitted Kalla boy picked the lock of the room in which he was confined at night and managed to get away. The two petty officers primarily responsible for the escape were dealt with departmentally—one being dismissed the service and the other fined and transferred to a jail. The escapee was recaptured and sentenced to a further period of two years' detention. Steps are being taken, in consultation with the Public Works Department, to carry out improvements to the doors, so as to prevent boys meddling with locks.

The fifth escape was effected under the following circumstances:—

When the inmates of the quarantine were unlocked and escorted to latrine parade, one of them was asked to go into the garden to fetch a bucket. The boy took advantage of being unescorted and made a bid for liberty unnoticed by anybody. The petty officer in charge, who was under extension of service, was ordered to be retired from service immediately. The inmate was recaptured and sentenced to two years' additional detention.

The sixth escape was also from a party of boys working outside in the garden at drawing water from a well. One of the inmates complained that he was suffering from scabies on his hands and could not draw water; he was, therefore, permitted by the petty officer to sit down in the vicinity. He managed to sneak away; and when missed search parties were sent out after him, but to no purpose. He was recaptured a few days later and, on prosecution, sentenced to two years' additional detention. The petty officer was suitably dealt with departmentally.

At Palamcottah, there were 5 escapes—3 from inside and 2 from outside the jail.

Three convicts (1 convict warder and 2 convicts) undergoing modified Borstal treatment effected their escape from inside the jail at night. The escape was the result of a pre-arranged plot on the part of the convict warder, who, during his sentry duty, set his accomplices at liberty by wrenching open the locks of their cells. The escapees removed some Mangalore tiles from the roof of the tape workshop and extracted a big carpet loom pole, which they made use of in climbing over the main wall. These three convicts were recently recaptured at Kurnool, and are under remand there in a case before the Sessions. They will be prosecuted in due course for escape from custody.

Another convict undergoing modified Borstal treatment, while employed extramurally in cleaning the segregation shed, managed to effect his escape. He was one among nine convicts deputed for the work. The warder in charge split the party into two and ordered them to clean the rooms in the shed. While he was supervising the cleaning in one room, the escapee in the other room took advantage of the opportunity and ran away. A search was made, but to no purpose. The convict was recaptured subsequently and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The warder concerned was dealt with departmentally for his negligence.

A Borstal inmate, employed extramurally, made good his escape while carrying bricks from the brick kiln to the building under construction for a Discharged Prisoners' Home. The distance between the two places is about 200 yards. The warder in charge appears to have left the party of adolescents to take care of themselves, while he enjoyed his mid-day meal in a shed close by. On the boy being missed, a search was instituted, but proved futile. He was recaptured later, however, and sentenced, on prosecution, to two months' additional detention. The warder was dismissed the service.

At Berhampur, one short-term prisoner escaped from inside the jail after lock-up. The prisoner hid himself inside the jail at lock-up time; and the warder whose duty it was to check and lock-up prisoners failed to note his absence. Soon after dusk, the prisoner went to another part of the jail, obtained possession of a Public Works Department post, left in the jail in connection with the terracing of the roofs of blocks, and climbed over the wall. The warder deputed to guard the building materials at night was not at his post, having arrived after the escape had been effected. The convict, on recapture, was prosecuted and awarded three months' additional sentence. The lock-up officer, the Chief Head Warder, the patrolling officer and the warder in charge of the building materials were all dealt with severely, departmentally.

Five convicts escaped from subjails; one from Ellore, one from Denkanikota, two from Sattiyavedu and one from Mangalore. Of these, four were recaptured during the year, one remaining at large.

22. During the year, there was a noticeable decline in the total number of offences, viz., from 3,029 to 2,330. This figure includes 26 offences dealt with by Criminal Courts. Though the reduction in the number of offences and punishments approximates to the fall in the prison population, yet the improvement which is apparent under offences relating to work and prohibited articles, is a welcome feature, and points to the fact that there is a change of spirit, which is one of co-operation with the prison régime rather than of opposition. Of the number of offences dealt with by Superintendents, 1,107 were major and 1,197 minor, as against 1,441 and 1,571 respectively in 1927. A decrease is noticeable under all heads of offences. The drop from 44 to 18 under assaults reveals more rigid enforcement of the rules and less disposition on the part of convicts to take the law into their own hands. Of the 18 cases, 13 were classed as major offences and 5 minor. Of the former, 5 relate to the Alipuram Jail, 3 to Berhampur, 2 each to Salem and Vizagapatam and 1 to Palamcottah. Five convicts were awarded corporal punishment in dealing with these cases of assault. The offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, apart from the disciplinary action taken departmentally, increased from 17 to 26. Of these, 16 relate to escapes, 9 to attempts to introduce contraband and 1 to attempted suicide.

The total of punishments and the ratio per cent of punishment to average strength fell from 3,029 and 19.36 to 2,334 and 16.26 respectively. There was a reduction in all forms of punishment, except combination of minor punishments, which rose from 13 to 23. The punishments meted out by Criminal Courts increased from 17 to 23. Among Central Jails, Alipuram shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 379, with a percentage of 12.49. Considering the large number of Mappilla prisoners confined in the jail, and their curious temperament, the number of punishments is not excessive. Salem follows closely with 370 and a percentage of 29.17. Next comes Vellore, Trichinopoly and the Penitentiary, with 284, 277 and 225 and percentage of 22.09, 24.73 and 27.50 respectively. Among District Jails, Cuddalore records the highest percentage, viz., 22.49, followed by Palamcottah with 21.79 and Berhampur with 19.96. Cannanore among Central Jails and Madura among District Jails record the lowest percentage of punishments. There were no serious disturbances of any kind during the year and discipline was generally well maintained.

At the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, a convict sentenced to transportation for life went on hunger strike, as he wanted to be given wheat diet, which was not authorized. He persisted in refusing food for four days, after which he was removed to hospital and forcibly fed. Forcible feeding had to be persisted in for two months, after which he came to his senses and accepted food.

Corporal punishments.

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

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.
1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
	Total, central and district jails for 1928.	29,979	2,789	1	...	...	...	4	5	·02	·18	...	...
	Total for 1927	31,033	2,408	...	1	1	1	2	5	·02	·21	...	...

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

The number of corporal punishments inflicted during the year, was the same as in the previous year, viz., 5 ; the ratio per cent being ·21 against ·17.

There was one case of whipping in the Central Jail, Salem, and two each in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam. At Salem, a convict was awarded 20 stripes for assaulting a warder and attempting to assault the Superintendent and other officials.

At Alipuram, two convicts were awarded 30 stripes each in the following circumstances :—

A Mappilla convict labour gang was employed at the Guntakal Railway Station. The railway watch and ward peons reported to the selection grade warder in charge that certain convicts had stolen grain from consignments and concealed it in their clothing. When the selection grade warder searched the clothing and seized the stolen grain, one of the convicts got possession of a bamboo and struck him, and all the others rushed forward and beat the warder severely. The convict overseer in charge of the gang who incited the convicts to assault the warder, and the convict who struck him with the bamboo were flogged, and the others were deprived of the premature release sanctioned in G.O. No. 164, Public, dated the 22nd February 1928. At the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, a habitual convict assaulted the Deputy Jailer with his aluminium eating vessel, causing several injuries to his face, and hit two warders who were detailed to handcuff him. This convict had, on a previous occasion, assaulted the Jailer. As the assault was of an unprovoked nature, the convict was awarded thirty stripes. On another occasion an incorrigible convict confined in the same jail was awarded 30 stripes for a most unprovoked assault on the Superintendent, during his weekly inspection, for not granting him rice diet. It will be seen that whipping was reserved for the worst offences and that it was only resorted to when absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

24. There were 3,305 habitual convicts at the beginning of the year, and 4,565 were admitted, making a total of 7,870 out of a convict population of 30,013. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,420, 3,155 and 6,575. The habituals formed 26·22 per cent of the convict population against 20·96 in the year previous, and were the recipients of 35·56 of the punishments and 40 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. The problem of repression of recidivism demands an early effective solution, in order to protect society and reduce crime. I have nothing

to add to the suggestions I have already repeatedly put forward in this connexion. The remedy is at hand in the indeterminate sentence, carried out under conditions as similar as possible to ordinary free life. All that is required is for legislation on these lines to be enacted and thereafter enforced. In the Alipuram Jail, in this Presidency, we have an ideal institution, with ample scope for agricultural operations, which can be brought into use as a special recidivist jail almost immediately.

25. Elementary education is compulsorily imparted in all jails by a paid teaching staff to all convicts under thirty years of age.

Education of convicts. Those of 30 years of age and over who show a genuine desire to learn, and have some chance of profiting thereby, are permitted to attend school. In addition to the three R's, instruction is given on subjects likely to be of use to the prisoners in their after life, such as, up-to-date agricultural methods, health and welfare, hygiene, industrial training, etc. The female prisoners receive similar primary education, and in addition they are trained in knitting, sewing, weaving and the like. The number of convicts on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 3,935 and the number admitted during the year 3,507. Of the total dealt with, viz., 6,542, 2,486 were illiterate and 767 literate on admission. 3,253 were discharged during the year, leaving 3,289 at the end of the year. Of those discharged, 2,432, or 37·18 per cent of the total dealt with, were literate, and 821, or 12·55 per cent, illiterate, due to short sentences, etc. When the Alipuram Jail was opened 99 per cent of its population was illiterate and now, through the efforts of the jail authorities, 58 per cent are literate in Malayalam, and many have studied English and made good progress.

The jail schools are regularly visited by Inspecting Officers of the Educational Department, and I am indebted to these officers for much valuable advice and for helping to keep the jail schools and the standard of teaching efficient. The best available instruction in up-to-date methods of labour is given to convicts to enable them to command a living wage on release from prison, and for this purpose qualified Technical Instructors are employed in almost all Central and District Jails. Selected long-term prisoners are taught English to enable them to be trained as compositors for employment in Jail Printing Presses. The appointment of an additional teacher in each of the Central Jails has been sanctioned by Government; and this should result in more individual attention being given to backward prisoners and a general improvement in the standard of education.

Religious and moral instruction is imparted to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose in all jails. There are in all 33 Christian, 27 Hindu and 10 Muhammadan instructors. During the year 906 lectures were delivered, and were much appreciated by the prisoners. In special cases, conveyance allowance is given where necessary; but the question of granting a regular allowance to those lecturers who require it is to be dealt with as a Part II Scheme, and orders are shortly expected.

The Toc H group, Madras, continued to take a great interest in prison social service during the year, and paid regular weekly visits to the Penitentiary. The Toc H principle is to work more by personal contact than by preaching; and the chief methods employed are personal talks with prisoners, games, class talk on scouting and scout laws, lantern lectures, music, etc. I am very much indebted to these gentlemen for their unselfish and unostentatious educative work.

Ambulance and First Aid training continued to be effectively imparted. The number of convicts who were undergoing training at the beginning of the year was 226, and 494 were brought under training during the year, making a total of 720. Of these, 157 passed the requisite examination and were presented with First Aid certificates. A large number of trained prisoners, 351 in all were discharged during the year, many of whom had not the opportunity to enter for the examination test. There were 212 prisoners under training at the end of the year. Early this year selected teams were sent to Gwalior to take part in the All-India Ambulance Competitions, and the team from Palamcottah returned with the second prize in the competition for the Jagamal Raja Ambulance Challenge Shield. Though the other teams did not gain prizes they are reported to have done very creditably.

My object is to make Ambulance and First Aid training an integral part of jail and Borstal routine, as it is not only beneficial in our reformatory policy but

materially assists the St. John Ambulance Association in its efforts to educate the general public in first aid emergency work.

Scoutcraft forms a special feature of the training in the Borstal and modified Borstal schools, and is making good headway both at Tanjore and Palamcottah. There were 38 scouts and 14 rovers in the Tanjore Borstal Troop at the end of the year, under the leadership of the Assistant Superintendent, who is a qualified scout-master. At Palamcottah six patrol troops were formed during the year, composed of boys who had passed the Tenderfoot Test. The patrols have been registered in the list of recognized troops of this Presidency.

The prison libraries are all well stocked with books of educative value, approved by the District Educational Officers. Every facility is afforded for reading, and prisoners are induced to make use of the jail library. There are 6,395 books in these libraries, of which 997 were purchased during the year. The two Central Jails at Bellary, the Penitentiary and the Borstal School, Tanjore are provided with electric lighting and the Coimbatore Central Jail, shortly, will be similarly provided. Special lighting arrangements are made in the cells of literate prisoners in other jails to enable them to read in the interval between lock-up and bed time. I am most anxious for all the remaining jails to be provided with electric lighting, not only for educative and reformatory purposes, but also for guarding and disciplinary reasons. Dramas were got up during the year in some jails by the prisoners and benefit performances given on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Magic lantern exhibitions were freely held, to relieve the monotony of prison life and as a means of education. Six sets of magic lantern slides on subjects dealing with health, sanitation, and agriculture were purchased from the National Council Young Men's Christian Association, Madras, for the use of jails and schools possessing magic lanterns.

The Howard Journal, which has been amplified by the addition of vernacular sheets, continued to be appreciated by the prisoners.

26. Aid on discharge made good headway during the year, and the increasing number of prisoners coming forward to seek the assistance of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society goes to show that the Society has gained the confidence of well disposed prisoners who are in need of help on release from jail. Of the 14,786 prisoners discharged from custody during the year, 2,107 sought the assistance and protection of the Society, against 1,027 in the preceding year. Of this number, 1,396, including 433 ex-Borstal boys, were afforded assistance against 988 in the previous year. Of those assisted, 682 were provided with employment and 714 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. 277-14-10 to 41 ex-inmates, in addition to other assistance. It is pleasant to record the further increase, from 863 to 1,071 in the number of probation officers. 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:—

Centres.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of probation officers appointed.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Central Society, Madras	98	94	20	30
District Societies.				
Rajahmundry	21	30	9	19
Vellore	120	118	67	72
Trichinopoly	11	13	10	12
Coimbatore	112	127	117	264
Cannanore	81	267	105	211
Salem	20	55	10	15
Bellary and Alipuram	172	186	90	113
Vizagapatam	2	9	26	9
Cuddalore	33	14	64	13
Tanjore	257	433	285	197
Palamcottah	17	13	18	57
Madura	25	13	42	22
Berhampur	6	...	...	...
Nagapattinam	2	...	...	...
Chingleput (Saidapet)	2	24	...	17
Cuddapah	4	...	...	...
Guntur	5	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	20
Total	988	1,396	863	1,071

New branch committees were formed at the taluk headquarters of Palladam, Erode, Dharapuram and Pollachi in the Coimbatore District; and similar taluk committees were formed in ten important centres in the Salem District, viz., Atur, Rasipur, Namakkal, Tiruchengode, Sankari, Omalur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Kumarapalayam and Moghavanur. An additional district committee was formed at Vizagapatam during the year. A new feature of the Society is the formation of a Muslim Prisoners' Aid Society at Bellary for providing special luxuries to Muhammadan prisoners on festival occasions.

The Branch Society at Berhampur, is doing no work at all, as far as I can gather, and presumably, there must be work to do as Ganjam has its complement of discharged criminals requiring assistance like every other district. The Provincial Visitor for the Northern Circars has been asked to visit Ganjam to stimulate after-care work there.

The substantial increase in the membership of the Society is very pleasing and indicates its growing value in the eyes of the public. Discharged Prisoners' Homes were brought into use at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem during the year under review, and a Home was nearing completion at the end of the year in Cannanore. A Borstal Home has been built and brought into use at Tanjore; and the construction of a Home is in progress at Palamcottah. The Central Society purchased a suitable building at Teynampet, at a cost of Rs. 12,725, which now fulfils the double purpose of being the Society's headquarters and a Discharged Prisoners' Home. At Bellary the late Mr. Mundalur Hanumanthappa gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a workshop for the Discharged Prisoners' Home, and the building will shortly be ready and will greatly add to the efficiency of the Home. Vizagapatam, it is gratifying to note, hopes to have a home erected in the future.

Excellent work was done by the Society as a whole during the year, and I would particularly mention the Central Society and Branch Societies at Coimbatore, Vellore, Cannanore, Bellary, Tanjore, Palamcottah and Madura. Good work was also done by the Trichinopoly Branch in organizing efficient after-care.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries in Madras, Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu and Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, continued to be indefatigable in their exertions on behalf of the Society's work; and we owe them a real debt of gratitude for their unselfish labours in the cause of the discharged prisoner. We also owe our thanks to Rao Bahadur Nelliappa Pillai, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Rao Sahib Krishna Chetti, Venkata Krishna Nayudu, and Navanar, Mr. K. Abdul Nabi Sahib, Mr. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. Govinda Panikkar, and Mr. Narasimha Ayyangar, who carried out their duties as Honorary Secretaries of Branch Committees most efficiently. To Mr. Galletti, the District Magistrate of Tinnevely, and Rao Bahadur Nelliappa Pillai we are particularly grateful for the excellence of the organization of the Palamcottah Branch Society, and the wonderful financial results achieved. If other Branch Committees can do likewise, and I see no reason why they should not, we shall indeed be in a fortunate position in Madras, not only in having an efficiently organized system of after-care but also the income wherewith to perpetuate the Society's work. In conclusion I must refer to the sympathetic co-operation of employers of labour and members of the public in finding employment for ex-Borstal boys and discharged prisoners; and to freely acknowledge that the Society's task would have been rendered insuperable without their willing assistance.

27. Fetters were imposed on 548 prisoners as a jail punishment as against 662 in 1927. Only one prisoner—an escapee, was fettered for the purpose of safe custody, in the District Jail, Berhampur, and this, in my opinion, was quite unnecessary.

28. A daily average of 1,043 44 males and 10.64 females were employed as prison officers during the year, as against 1,013.34 and 13.68 respectively, in the year previous. The ratio per cent of those thus employed to the daily average population is 67 males and 5.27 females against 7.42 and 6.90 in 1927. No jail exceeded the 10 per cent limit fixed. The total number of punishments awarded to convict officers fell from 397 to 275, which is noteworthy. These prison officers were of great assistance in maintaining order and discipline during the year. The secret of success with the system is careful and intelligent selection from the Star class grade. As I have previously pointed out, the convict officer system, though by no means ideal, is economical and provides a means of rewarding well behaved and industrious prisoners.

29. The number of convicts released from Central and District Jails under the remission rules dropped from 5,634 to 5,352. This figure excludes 7 released from subjails. The decrease is attributable to the non-applicability of the remission rules to Borstal inmates from the 1st March 1927. The maximum recorded remission was 1,027 days to a convict in the Central Jail, Cannanore; and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 69-11-6 was earned by a convict in the Central Jail, Bellary. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 7,148 convicts as against 6,891 in 1927. Extra remission for extra task performed was granted to 1,120 convicts against 953 in the year previous. Only one convict, a recidivist undergoing sentence in the Central Jail, Salem, preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work. The question of excluding recidivists from the benefits of the remission system and granting them some other concession in lieu as an incentive to good behaviour and industry, is under correspondence with Government. I hope to evolve a scheme that will be acceptable, until such time as adequate legislation is introduced for dealing with recidivism on the indeterminate sentence principle, under which the remission rules would not be applicable.

30. Eighteen Advisory Board meetings were held in different jails during the year. The cases of 310 long-term casuals were considered, and only 120 of these were recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government sanctioned the release of 116, one was considered unsuitable for conditional release and 3 were pending the decision of Government at the end of the year. Out of the 13 cases pending orders of Government on the 31st December 1927, eleven were released during the year; thus the total number released under the scheme was 127, the same as in the preceding year.

Under the scheme of release on licence applicable to Borstal inmates, 36 cases were considered by the Board of Visitors and 35 recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government declined to sanction the release of 1, sanctioned the conditional release of 24, and 10 cases were pending decision at the end of the year. Of the 49 cases pending the orders of Government at the end of 1927, two were granted premature release and discharged from the School, under G.O. No. 164, Public, dated the 22nd February 1928, and the remaining 47 were discharged on being found suitable employment. Thus the total number of Borstal inmates released during the year under the licence system was 71.

31. The different scales of diet prescribed were adhered to during the year and no deviation therefrom was made except on medical grounds. In the Alipuram Jail, the Mappilla prisoners continued to be given a meat ration twice weekly in lieu of a proportion of dhal, which variation is greatly appreciated by the Mappillas, who are meat-eaters, and is made possible at Bellary where meat is inexpensive. The substitution of meat for dhal actually reduced the expenditure under dieting.

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

32. The total expenditure during the year under review, excluding the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 31,97,459-8-6, which is Rs. 243-2-0 less than that shown by the Accountant-General in the Chief Controlling Officer's statements of expenditure. The difference is mostly composed of small items, less than Rs. 10 each, 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 subjails amounted to Rs. 30,50,079-5-4, against Rs. 28,28,085-5-7 in the year 1927. The increase of Rs. 2,21,993-15-9 is chiefly under Manufactures, as a result of the value of Inter-Jail Supplies being treated as "Receipts" instead of "Abatement of Manufactory Charges" from the 1st April 1928, unlike previous years. From the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 8,41,213-9-6, representing charges against General Supervision, Travelling Allowance of Gazetted Officers, Petty Construction and Repairs, Charges on account of State Prisoners detained under the Mappilla Outrages Act, Manufactures, Cost of Passages granted to Officers under the Superior Civil Service Rules, 1924, and other two minor items, has been deducted, as also a sum of Rs. 16,977-7-10, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, etc.; while a sum of Rs. 1,663-8-3 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 Government of India. With these adjustments, the net result is the sum of Rs. 21,93,552 exhibited in Statement No. IX, against Rs. 23,56,483 in 1927, but the total cost per head works out to Rs. 128-4-8, against Rs. 127-8-8 in the year preceding, due to a smaller prison population dealt with.

33. The total expenditure and the cost per head under Establishment increased from Rs. 7,21,181 and Rs. 39-0-6 to Rs. 7,22,069 and Rs. 42-3-8 respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the increments drawn by officers and subordinates. Barring the Civil Jail, Madras, which has always been an expensive institution, the Penitentiary, Madras, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 73-14-0, due to the employment of European warders and the grant of house-rent and other compensatory allowances to the subordinate staff. Rajahmundry comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 58-10-5, due to leave allowance paid to the Superintendent and to a smaller population dealt with. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam also shows a high cost per head, viz., Rs. 56-4-7, owing to the large warder force employed to control the incorrigible habituals incarcerated in that jail. The same reason holds 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, Cannanore and Bellary, is due to a fall in the prison population. Among District Jails, Koraput shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 73-8-10, owing to the additional staff employed throughout the year and also to a smaller population. Next comes Berhampur, with a cost per head of Rs. 71-13-10, mainly due to the leave allowances drawn by subordinates and increment drawn by the Superintendent. The high cost at the Borstal School, Tanjore, is due to the special training staff and establishment employed for giving instruction to the inmates. Cuddalore comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 52, due to the employment of extra warder guards and a compounder for dealing with the mental defectives concentrated in this jail. The Alipuram Jail exhibits the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 32-10-4, by reason of the large prison population dealt with. The cost of establishment of other jails calls for no special notice.

34. The total expenditure under Dietary Charges and the cost per head have decreased from Rs. 11,50,183 and Rs. 64-15-11 to Rs. 9,88,145 and Rs. 60-5-1 respectively. The decrease is mainly attributable to the reduced prison population and to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles. The Salem Central Jail shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 67-13-11, which is due to the purchase of two plots of land measuring 12.72 acres, at a cost of Rs. 9,537-1-3, for gardening and agricultural operations, and to the laying in of a large stock of ration articles at the end of the year. The high cost per head at Alipuram Jail, viz., Rs. 58-14-1, is due to the issue of rice diet to all Mappilla prisoners, and to the issue of free rations to the warder staff during the early part of the year. In the case of Cannanore also, the issue of rice to the entire population accounts for the high cost, viz., Rs. 57-11-7. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam follows with a cost per head of Rs. 57-6-5, due to the laying in of a larger stock of ration articles at the close of the year than in the previous year, viz., Rs. 4,807-15-0 against Rs. 2,931-8-4. The stock purchased was only expected to last six weeks. Among District Jails, Koraput and Tanjore show a cost per head of Rs. 58-2-6 and Rs. 56-11-8, respectively. In the case of the former, heavy incidental charges by way of freight and conveyance had to be incurred in connexion with the purchase of ration articles, as the nearest railway station is over 50 miles distant, and in the latter, the exclusive issue of rice to the inmates and a somewhat heavy outlay in connexion with the purchase of manure for improving the farm land, debitable to Garden and Agricultural expenses, increased expenditure. Bellary, among Central Jails, and Madras, among District Jails, dieted prisoners most economically, viz., at Rs. 45-15-5 and Rs. 40-12-10 respectively.

According to Statement E, which takes into account the opening and the closing balances of ration articles in hand, the cheaply fed jails are Bellary, among Central Jails, and Berhampur, among District Jails. Salem shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 64-10-7, followed by Alipuram, with a cost per head of Rs. 62-7-3, Tanjore Borstal School Rs. 61-0-7, Cannanore Rs. 59-12-10, the Penitentiary Rs. 59-9-10, and Koraput Rs. 59-2-4. The reasons for the high cost have already been explained above. Vegetables and condiments to the

value of Rs. 38,865-5-6 were purchased in 1928. This is an improvement on last year's figure, viz., Rs. 41,133. The value of vegetables and other garden produce issued to prisoners during the year from jail gardens amounted to Rs. 44,603-12-10, and the amount realized by sale to the public was Rs. 7,526-6-9, or in the aggregate Rs. 52,130-3-7. The amount actually expended in maintaining jail gardens was only Rs. 9,474-2-0, resulting in a realization of Rs. 42,656-1-7. I have excluded the value of the land purchased for the Salem Central Jail, viz., Rs. 9,537-1-3, as this land requires to be improved before being brought under cultivation, and the purchase money cannot therefore be considered as having been spent on garden upkeep during the year. The proper upkeep of jail gardens has resulted in a very considerable saving of expenditure to Government.

A rice-hulling plant was purchased for the Central Jail, Trichinopoly and brought into use from the 14th June 1928. The net profit on the working of this plant for the half-year was Rs. 2,038. It is proposed to increase the store accommodation in the jail, to enable paddy to be purchased when the price is favourable; and when this is done, I anticipate that the rice-hulling plant will reduce the cost of dieting very considerably, especially if it is found possible to supply adjoining jails with requirements in rice.

35. It is gratifying to note the noticeable reduction in the aggregate expenditure and cost per head under hospital charges, viz., from Rs. 79,206 and Rs. 4-4-8 in the preceding year to Rs. 63,786 and Rs. 3-11-8. This is due to the reduced number of sick prisoners, and diminished expenditure on medicines as a result of close scrutiny of indents in my office. Bellary, Cuddalore, Koraput, Coimbatore, Madras, Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly show a rate per head above the average. The increased cost at Bellary and Trichinopoly is due to the special treatment afforded to prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis concentrated in these jails; while that at Cuddalore is due to the issue of extras, such as milk, mutton, etc., on medical recommendation, to the mental defectives concentrated there. The outbreak of Chickenpox and Dengue Fever in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was partly responsible for the increased cost per head; added to which was the purchase during the year of surgical and other appliances for the new operation theatre. The high cost in Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Berhampur and Koraput is due to the total outlay on medicines being divided amongst a small population. The increase at the Penitentiary is due to the purchase of milk from an outside source for hospital use, whereas other jails curtail expenditure in this direction by the maintenance of their own dairies.

36. The total expenditure and the cost per head decreased from Rs. 1,30,933 and Rs. 7-6-5 to Rs. 1,10,690 and Rs. 7-2-0. Among Clothing and bedding. Central Jails, Alipuram shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 9-3-10; followed by Coimbatore and Madras with a cost per head of Rs. 8-14-2 and 8-13-6, respectively. The increase in these jails is due to large expenditure incurred in the purchase of cumblies and jute mats during the year. The supply of additional sports clothing to the inmates of the Borstal School, Tanjore, accounts for the increase in the cost, viz., Rs. 10-7-11, in that institution. Among district jails, the increased cost at Koraput and Berhampur, viz., Rs. 9-1-8 and Rs. 8-11-9, is due to supply of additional clothing.

37. The charges under this head advanced from Rs. 60,404 to Rs. 60,955, as also the cost per head from Rs. 3-4-4 to Rs. 3-9-0. The Sanitation charges. relatively high cost in the Civil Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras, and the jails at Alipuram, Vizagapatam and Berhampur is due to payment of Municipal water-tax. The increase in cost at Rajahmundry is due to repair of the oil-engine and various improvements effected under conservancy. The pay of the Engine Driver, which is debited to this head, contributes to the increased cost per head in respect of the Central Jail, Cannanore.

38. There has been an increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head from Rs. 42,785 and Rs. 2-5-1 to Rs. 50,687 and Rs. 3-5-1. The increase is due to the fact that a large number of Mappilla prisoners were released in batches, prematurely, from the Alipuram and other jails under orders of Government. Charges for moving prisoners.

39. The total charges and the cost per head, under this head rose from Rs. 96,214 and Rs. 5-3-4 to Rs. 1,05,763 and Rs. 6-3-0 respectively. The increase is noticeable under all the detailed headings except Lighting, Disciplinary Charges and Annual Miscellaneous services and supplies.

Expenses for Uniform and Accoutrements of Warders. The excess expenditure under "Money Payments as Rewards for recapture and Services" is chiefly due to the payment of gratuity to the large number of prisoners released from Alipuram, Trichinopoly and Cannanore. The purchase of manilla execution ropes, by the jails at Coimbatore, Cannanore and Bellary accounts for the increase under the head "Execution Charges." Repairs effected to some of the tents at Trichinopoly, and the purchase of stamp papers at Alipuram, for obtaining judgment copies of prisoners recommended for release on medical grounds, account for the increase under "Other Miscellaneous Charges." The highest cost at Koraput, viz., Rs. 12-4-2, is on account of the smaller prison population dealt with; while at Berhampur, the adjustment during the year of the value of warders' uniform supplied in the previous year, increased the cost. The expenditure incurred on account of electric lighting at Bellary, Tanjore, Madras and Alipuram is responsible for the increased cost per head.

40. The expenditure under this head advanced from Rs. 11,342 to Rs. 15,096 and the cost per head from Re. 0-9-10 to Re. 0-14-2. This Travelling allowances. is a varying item and dependent upon transfers necessitated by the exigencies of the service.

41. The increase from Rs. 37,032 to Rs. 38,342 under contingencies is attributable to arrears of taxes paid to the Municipality by the Central Jail, Salem, and the District Jail, Berhampur. There was an increase of Rs. 1,065 under "Office Furniture," and this was due to charges incurred in equipping the recreation clubs newly started in jails for the executive and clerical staff. Contingencies.

42. The total expenditure has declined from Rs. 27,143 to Rs. 26,019, but the cost per head advanced from Rs. 1-7-6 to Rs. 1-8-4, due Extraordinary charges. to a smaller population dealt with. Among Central Jails, Trichinopoly records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 4-0-7, due to purchase of cows to improve the jail dairy. For the same reason, Alipuram shows a high cost, viz., Rs. 2-9-9 per head. Among District Jails, the Tanjore Borstal School exhibits the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 4-1-2, due to the purchase of nightsoil undahs, urinals, locks, drums, etc.

During the year, dairies, for jail hospital purposes, were established at Alipuram, Palamcottah and Tanjore. The dairy at Rajahmundry was discontinued temporarily, as difficulties were being experienced in feeding the cows. A further attempt is to be made to start a small dairy with two or three good cows. At the Penitentiary, Madras, milk is obtained on contract and the contractor's cows are kept on the premises for purposes of control. Cuddalore and Madura are now the only jails without cows; and it is hoped to establish small dairies in these jails during the current year. Milk to the value of Rs. 6,711-13-3 was supplied to sick prisoners by jail dairies, and surplus milk to the value of Rs. 3,518-0-2 sold to the public. The total value of milk supplied comes to Rs. 10,229-13-5, against Rs. 7,120 in 1927. It was suggested to me that jails should extend their dairies with a view to supplying the requirements in milk of Government Headquarter Hospitals. A properly managed dairy is undoubtedly a profitable concern, and can be satisfactorily worked with jail labour, but I am not anxious to thrust extra work and responsibility on my already overtaxed Superintendents. Jail dairies.

43. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails slightly increased, from Rs. 3,15,975 to Rs. 3,16,098, and the cost per head also rose from Rs. 135-1-9 to Rs. 136-7-4. The increase is chiefly Statement G. noticeable under the heads "Establishment," "Clothing," "Travelling Allowance," "Contingencies" and "Extraordinary Charges." The increase under "Establishment" is due to entertainment of temporary warders and annual increments drawn by the subordinate staff. The rise in expenditure under "Clothing" is due to renewal of clothing in several subjails. The increase under "Travelling Allowance" is due to transfers effected on public grounds; that under "Contingencies" to payment of arrears of taxes during the year, and that under "Extraordinary Charges" to the purchase of nightsoil undahs, urinals, eating and drinking vessels, etc. The cost of maintenance per head varies from Rs. 99-6-8 in the Chingleput District to Rs. 185-8-11 in the Malabar District. Among the special subjails, Calicut shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 203-6-9, due to the low population dealt with. Next comes Russellkonda with a cost per head of Rs. 174-11-3, on account of large outlay on establishment.

44. The grand total of expenditure declined from Rs. 23,56,483 to Rs. 21,93,552. But the total cost per head increased from Rs. 127-8-8 to Rs. 128-4-8, due to the low population dealt with. The reasons for the decrease in the expenditure have been given under the several detailed heads of accounts.

45. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour employed on working days fell from 15,426.49 to 14,156.94. The average number not sentenced to labour dropped from 179.02 to 176.03. Those on the sick list and not employed for other reasons show a decrease; but the number convalescent and infirm has slightly increased, viz., from 705.06 to 733.80, the increase being noticeable chiefly against the Alipuram Jail, where a large number of old and decrepit Mappillas are under confinement. The number employed as prison officers and prison servants also declined, viz., from 1,199.60 to 1,138.83 and 1,430.44 to 1,296.08, due to a reduction in the prison population. An average number of 1,693.19 convicts were employed in gardening against 1,651.61 in 1927; and the value of garden produce amounted to Rs. 52,130 against Rs. 51,231 in the year previous. The number employed in preparing articles for prison use fell from 1,795.62 to 1,460.29; and the number on jail repairs from 668.88 to 496.95; while an increase from 57.51 to 79.45 is noticeable in the number employed on jail buildings. The number of convicts hired out to private bodies and departments other than the Public Works Department was 11,624; and a sum of Rs. 7,146 was realized in this connexion. In the District Jail, Koraput an aggregate number of 2,655 convicts were employed on extramural labour under the Public Works Department. The number employed daily on manufactures was 6,353.04, as compared with 6,987.55 in the year 1927; but the ratio per cent calculated on the average number under sentences of labour remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 45. The value of articles manufactured, however, increased from Rs. 8,39,795 to Rs. 8,85,031. Among individual jails, the largest percentage of convicts was employed in the Penitentiary, Madras, as in the year previous, viz., 61, followed by Coimbatore, Vellore and Palamcottah with 56, 54 and 50, respectively. Salem among Central Jails and Cuddalore among District Jails employed the smallest percentage, viz., 34 and 25, respectively.

46. According to monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General the total receipts excluding those on account of Quinine Pice Packets, Salt and Febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 11,08,823-8-11, which is Rs. 311-11-2, less than the figure recorded in the books of this office, viz., Rs. 11,09,135-4-1. This difference is due to certain adjustments the particulars of which (excepting minor claims of Rs. 10 and below) have been communicated to the Accountant-General, excluding the following amounts:—

(1) Rs. 6,222-15-6, being the recovery of "Transportation and Jail charges from other Governments and Indian States,"

(2) Rs. 7,526-0-9, relating to Certified Schools,

(3) Rs. 15,474-4-11 and Rs. 2,610-6-8, credited under the heads "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts" and "Recoveries of Service Payments," respectively, and now adjusted under the relative heads,

(4) Rs. 298-2-0, representing the amounts of rents recovered, and

(5) Rs. 506-2-1, relating to refunds, the amount shown in column 8 of Statement No. XII "paid into the Treasury" was Rs. 10,77,309-8-4. If to this is added Rs. 1,303-15-0, which represents the cash in hand on the 31st December 1928, the total receipts amount to Rs. 10,78,618-7-0, against Rs. 8,29,226-11-0 in the preceding year. Including a sum of Rs. 2,009-5-0 in cash, which remained on hand at the opening of the year, a sum of Rs. 6,80,556-1-0 was drawn from the Treasury. The excess deposits over withdrawals is Rs. 3,98,062-6-0, which sum represents the cash earnings, as against Rs. 5,05,872-7-0, in 1927. The difference of Rs. 1,07,810 is mainly noticeable against the Central Jail, Coimbatore, where a large stock of manufactured articles that remained in stock in 1926 was sold in 1927, and thereby increased the cash earnings during 1927. During the year under report there was no such large stock for disposal and hence the low cash earnings as compared with the previous year. Press earnings amounted to Rs. 26,531-15-7 and Public Works Department earnings to Rs. 7,146-10-0; while the quinine industry at the Penitentiary brought in Rs. 1,000. The value

of supplies made to the Police, Forest, and Medical departments, etc., is noted in the statement appended below:—

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments.

Public Departments.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	3,23,561	1,85,936	2,11,550	2,23,615
Forest Department	14,413	25,431	42,893	30,143
Stationery Department	82,871	69,720	61,239	63,748
Postal, etc., and Military Departments.	36,213	35,479	25,002	10,283
Medical Department	1,17,161	1,01,955	1,18,319	1,46,915
Total ...	5,79,159	4,18,521	4,59,006	4,84,707

The total value of supplies made to the above departments shows an increase over the previous year. The Coimbatore Central Jail has, by far, the largest cash earnings and outstrips all other jails as usual. As compared with the results of the previous year, Rajahmundry, Salem and Alipuram have done exceedingly well. All the other jails have fallen off, due either to large outstandings or large stock of raw materials and manufactured articles on hand. As regards the average earnings calculated on the average number employed, Coimbatore outdistances the remaining jails; its average earning being Rs. 105. The Central Jail, Salem follows with a cash earning of Rs. 42-5-0 and the Penitentiary with Rs. 38-5-0. Among District Jails, Palamcottah and Madura return Rs. 39-3-0 and Rs. 30-11-0 respectively. In respect of the average earnings calculated on the average number employed on "Manufactures," Coimbatore, among Central Jails and Palamcottah, among District Jails, stand foremost. Salem and Madura have also shown up well.

Reports received from heads of departments and individual officers who entered into contracts or placed orders with my department during the year are attached separately, with reference to G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925. It is no small credit to the department that the supplies made were generally regarded as satisfactory. Of the supplies made to 26 Police districts, six took exception to the quality of boots supplied. Most of the adverse remarks relate to the quality of the leather and consequent rapid wear and tear of the boots. As regards bad stitching, the defect has been eliminated by the use of waxed thread. The jail-made boot and a sample from a Cawnpore firm were subjected to dissection and examination by the Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras. Both the upper and sole leather were tested for water penetration and absorption. The Madras upper leather was found to absorb less on soaking, the penetration of the sole leather being distinctly in favour of the jail-made boot. The installation of a heel-compressing machine will ward off complaints regarding dropping off of soles; but this requires considerable power, which the jail lacks at the moment, but which may possibly be available when the jail is electrified. I am naturally averse to undertaking any elaborate measures for extending the boot industry until a more adequate market is created for output; but I am willing to do everything in reason to meet the requirements of the Police and other consuming departments of Government. Our scope is very limited at present in the leather industry, especially under the present unsatisfactory conditions of having to share orders with the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement. The minor complaints about the quality of furniture supplied were duly rectified; but in most cases it would appear that the complaints were not legitimate, as the defects complained of were more due to lack of specification at the time of placing orders by the departments concerned. That there would be a large demand for furniture from the Educational Department was not anticipated by that department sufficiently in advance and, consequently, a number of orders that would otherwise have been undertaken to the advantage of the Jail Department and the Government had to be placed elsewhere.

The Chief Conservator of Forests complained that the cumblies supplied to his department in 1927 were not very strong, and asked for future supplies to be improved upon. Now that machine-spun wool, prepared by the Central Jail, Bellary, is solely used for cumby manufacture, the cumblies turned out should be stronger and last longer. There is no excuse for the unsatisfactory stitching complained of by the Presidency Postmaster. The Tailor Instructor in the jail responsible has been replaced by a better man, and it is hoped similar complaints will not arise in future. The khaki coats and shirts made up of material of different shades returned by the Inspector-General of Police were replaced, and as now all police tailoring is carried out in the Coimbatore Central Jail, I anticipate no further complaints of this nature. The complaint regarding the fading of turban cloth, made by the Chief Conservator of Forests, can be remedied in future supplies if the additional cost involved for a better and faster shade is paid.

47. This statement gives in detail the assets of the Manufactory Department, taking into account the opening and the closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant and the like. The net assets for 1928 are Rs. 3,67,262-10-0 against Rs. 3,76,849-9-0 in the preceding year. Coimbatore shows the highest assets, viz., Rs. 1,49,463-10-0. As compared with the previous year there was an increased stock, to the extent of Rs. 30,000, representing the value of raw cotton which could not be utilized owing to work in connexion with the Spinning Mill coming to a standstill for want of adequate staff. The Penitentiary comes next with a profit of Rs. 31,823-13-0; followed by Salem with Rs. 31,755-12-0. In the former jail large carpentry orders were executed; while in the latter the increased profit was due to the supply of carpets to the Police Department to the value of Rs. 12,621. Blacksmithy work also contributed to the rise in profits in the Salem Jail. As compared with the previous year a perceptible decrease in assets is noticeable in the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore. The reduced profit in Vellore is due to a large stock of manufactured goods in hand at the end of the year pending supply to various departments. Paucity of orders for aloe fibre from the Stationery Department and the transfer of orders for stationery cumblies and blankets to the Central Jail, Bellary, account for the decrease in the assets of the Trichinopoly Central Jail. The Central Jail, Cannanore, was handicapped in working the coir industry satisfactorily owing to the continued dullness of the market for coir goods, and the low population of the jail. I continue to have hopes of resuscitating this industry in the future and working it on a sound commercial basis.

48. The total value of articles manufactured in jails increased from Rs. 8,39,795-2-3 in 1927 to Rs. 8,85,031-6-9 in the year under report, though the percentage of labour was the same as in the previous year, viz., 46. A remarkable increase in outturn is noticeable in the jails at Coimbatore, Vellore and Vizagapatam.

The proposal to introduce the commercial system of accounts in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and certain other improved methods in the accounts of other jails has since been sanctioned by Government, and the Assistant Director of Commercial undertakings has, for the present, deputed an officer to the Central Jails, Coimbatore and Vellore to teach the staff commercial accounting and to bring the system into force in these two jails.

49. The value of inter-departmental supplies during the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,716-14-9 against Rs. 2,63,613-15-3 in the preceding year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables and other garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 44,603-12-10 and Rs. 7,526-6-9, respectively, or in the aggregate Rs. 52,130-3-7, against Rs. 51,231-4-11 in 1927. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 7,146-10-0 as compared with Rs. 2,724 in the previous year. The large increase is due to the previous year's adjustment of the value of convict labour supplied by the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, in connexion with the construction of 76 quarantine cells.

From the figures furnished below it will be seen that the total expenditure incurred for maintaining prisoners during the year under report was Rs. 21,93,552

The earnings amounted to Rs. 3,98,762, thus the net cost to Government during the year was Rs. 17,94,790 :—

	RS.	RS.
Maintenance charges as per statement No. IX	...	21,93,552
Receipts.—		
Earnings on account of manufactures (Rs. 10,39,770 minus expenditure Rs. 6,78,547)	3,61,223	3,98,762
Earnings on account of convict labour to Jail Press	26,532	
Do. do. Public Works Department	7,147	
Do. do. to Quinine Branch	1,000	
Do. do. to M. & S. M. Ry. Co., etc.	2,637	
Do. do. Other receipts	223	
Net expenditure to Government	...	17,94,790

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 1928 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.
1924	20,959-86	309-27	14-76	1	249	250	05	11-88	11-93
1925	19,577-15	259-70	14-80	2	243	245	10	12-41	12-51
1926	18,938-04	266-56	14-08	2	215	217	11	11-35	11-46
1927	18,476-27	275-32	14-90	4	278	282	21	15-05	15-26
1928	17,097-88	216-80	12-63	1	200	201	06	11-70	11-76

In comparison with 1927, the vital statistics show a marked improvement. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, the daily average sick and the number of deaths during the year decreased from the previous year's figures as follows :—6,088 to 4,391, 275-32 to 216-80 and 282 to 201 respectively. The death-rate per mille of average strength fell from 15-26 in the previous year to 11-76. There were 171 deaths among convicts, 25 among undertrials and 5 among civil prisoners, as compared with 257, 14 and 11 respectively, in the year previous. Of the 201 deaths, 45 were among Mappilla rebellion prisoners. There was a sporadic case of Cholera, which resulted in death, in the Borstal School, Tanjore.

The clinical picture of the case is not that of Cholera at all, and no attempt was made to verify the diagnosis either bacteriologically or by post-mortem examination. The case, however, having been returned as Cholera there is nothing for it but to accept the diagnosis. It is gratifying to note that this disease was successfully kept at bay in jails generally, though it caused considerable havoc in the free community in many of the districts in which jails are situated. Of the 201 deaths, 37 occurred at the Alipuram Jail, 22 at Trichinopoly, 15 each in the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Salem, 14 at Vellore, 13 at Rajahmundry, 12 at the Penitentiary, Madras, 10 at Cannanore, 4 at Bellary and 2 at Vizagapatam. The District Jail, Madura, returned 8 deaths, and was followed by the Borstal School, Tanjore, with 7 deaths. Cuddalore and Koraput recorded 6 deaths each. Berhampur shows 1 death; and Palamcottah returns a clean mortality sheet. The Civil Jail, Madras, contributed 1 death; and the sub-jails 28 deaths. There were 2 accidental deaths at the Central Jail, Salem. An *en route* prisoner visited the latrine and accidentally fell, hitting his head against the corner of a drain, which resulted in fracture of the base of the skull. He was immediately removed to the hospital and treated; but died the same night. The second case was an habitual convict, who met with a fall by tripping over a stone, when carrying a bag of slaked lime on his back, resulting in fracture of his spine. He was under treatment in hospital for ten days; but succumbed to Hypostatic Pneumonia. There were 3 deaths out of hospital, 1 each at Vellore, Coimbatore and Madura. The case at Vellore, was a short-term convict in an advanced state of Leprosy, who died suddenly of Heart-failure. The case relating to Coimbatore, was one of suicide by hanging. The Madura death was a newly admitted convict who collapsed suddenly at night and died of Syncope. Four deaths occurred in Government Headquarter Hospitals of prisoners who had

been transferred for special treatment from the jails at Coimbatore, Madura and Madras.

51. As compared with the year 1927, the death-rate in 1928 in Central Jails shows a noticeable decline, viz., from 17·37 to 11·72; while in District and Subjails it increased from 8·89 to 11·30 and 9·41 to 12·09, respectively. Though there was only one death in the Civil Jail, Madras, debited from the Kayapuram Hospital, it presents a high death-rate of 63·61, which is due to the low population dealt with. The total number of deaths, viz., 174, in Central, District and Special Jails, is the lowest on record since 1918. Making every allowance for the reduction in the daily average number of prisoners, a tribute is due to jail officers, executive and medical, for the part they played in bringing about this remarkable result.

52. Trichinopoly, among Central Jails, records the highest death-rate per mille, viz., 17·14, against 22·58 in the year previous. The mortality rate, however, is distinctly more favourable than the previous year; and the health statistics show considerable improvement all round. There were 22 deaths in all, 21 convicts and one civil debtor, excluding 7 debited to other jails under Rule 602, Jail Manual, as against 33 in 1927. Of the 22 deaths, 7 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 to Dysentery, 2 each to Pneumonia and Colitis and the remaining 6 to various other diseases. Of the total deaths, 13 cases were in bad health on admission and 3 in indifferent health. The number of admissions into hospital and the ratio per mille of such admissions fell from 1,527 and 1,044·95 to 916 and 713·50, respectively.

53. This jail shows the next highest death-rate, viz., 16·92, as compared with 25·01 in the previous year. There were 13 deaths against 24 in 1927, of which 6 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including 4 debited from other jails. Dysentery, Tuberculosis of Intestines and Pneumonia accounted for 1 death each; the remaining deaths being due to other causes. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille of such admissions fell from 424 to 196 and 441·83 to 255·09. On the whole, the health statistics are satisfactory.

54. The number of deaths and the ratio per mille increased from 11 and 13·01 to 12 and 13·89; but the number of admissions to hospital fell from 143 to 117 and the ratio from 169·15 to 135·46. Of the 12 deaths, 5 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including 4 debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, under Rule 602, Jail Manual; 2 to Pneumonia, of which one was a convict and the other an undertrial; 1 to Valvular disease of the Heart; and the remaining 4 to other causes. Of those who died, the health of 5 was bad and 2 indifferent on admission.

55. The death-rate of this jail shows a marked improvement during the year under report. There were only 37 deaths against 96 in 1927; and the mortality rate fell from 24·96 to 12·19. The year opened with 54 sick and closed with 32, of which 12 are permanent patients, bedridden on account of old age or chronic nervous diseases, and 6 Tubercular. As usual, the chief diseases were Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which was responsible for 12 deaths, including 4 debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, Dysentery and Senile Debility, which claimed 5 deaths each. Of the remaining ten, 2 were due to Pneumonia and the balance to various other diseases. There was a mild epidemic of Influenza during May and June, which was arrested by the timely precautionary measures taken. There were 51 admissions on this account, but no casualty. The health record is about the best since the opening of the Alipuram Jail; but we still continue to have in custody a great many Mappillas who will require very careful treatment up to the date of their release, whose health was irreparably damaged before admission to prison. The conditional release of those classified as "Non-Dangerous" has been sanctioned by Government and is being effected in batches.

56. The health statistics of this jail were satisfactory as compared with the previous year. The deaths and death-rate per mille fell from 38 to 15 and 26·78 to 11·61, respectively.

57. Among Central Jails, Vizagapatam records the lowest death-rate during the year, viz., 3·44—a striking decrease from the statistics of the previous year. Of the 5 deaths that occurred in this Jail, 3 were debited to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry under Rule 602, Jail Manual, 1 was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 to Arterio Sclerosis. The

number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille increased from 89 to 99 and 158·72 to 170·57. Bellary records the next lowest death-rate, viz., 6·06, which is a further improvement on last year's figure (10·67). There were 4 deaths in all, excluding the 12 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis debited to other jails. Of the 4 deaths, 2 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 each to Malaria and Gastro Enteritis. The number of admissions to hospital increased from 131 to 178, chiefly due to the fact that a large number of prisoners were admitted in a sickly and anæmic condition, many of them with enlarged spleens, and sodden with Malaria. There was a mild epidemic of Malaria in Bellary which affected the Jail, and steps have been taken, by the authorities, to appoint a special Malaria Board, to enquire into and investigate anti-malarial operations. The Central Jail, Vellore, returns a death-rate of 10·11, as compared with 5·93 in 1927. The number of deaths increased from 8 to 14, while the number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille fell from 151 to 85 and 111·94 to 63·77. Of the 14 deaths, 5 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including 3 debited from other jails, 2 to Pneumonia and the remainder to various other causes. At Cannanore, there were 10 deaths, including 2 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, under Rule 602, Jail Manual. Ankylostomiasis and Enteritis claimed 2 each, and the remaining 4 deaths were due to other causes. Malabar and the adjoining districts are highly infected with Hookworm and Filariasis, and the majority of admissions to jail within this area are infected and require a rigid course of treatment. Consequently, on admission, a great many of the prisoners are anæmic and suffering from reduced vitality. The number of admissions to hospital and the deaths in the Coimbatore Central Jail increased from 71 to 258 and 10 to 15, respectively. A corresponding increase is also noticeable in the ratios per mille under these heads, viz., from 48·02 to 180·58 and 6·76 to 10·50. Of the 15 deaths, which include 4 debited from other jails, 5 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one each to Tubercular Enteritis and Pneumonia, and the remaining to other diseases. During the year, Dengue Fever and, to a lesser extent, Chickenpox prevailed in this jail in epidemic form, giving rise to the large number of admissions to hospital; but there were no casualties. Preventive measures were taken and the spread of the two diseases arrested.

58. Among District Jails, Koraput shows the highest death-rate, viz., 27·66 against 17·37 in 1927. There were 6 deaths in this jail, of which 3 were due to Pneumonia and one each to Erysipelas, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Valvular disease of the Heart. The number of admissions to hospital fell from 356 to 171 and the ratio per mille from 1,236·76 to 788·38. Of the 171 cases, no less than 105 were due to Malaria. This jail is situated in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam District, where Malaria is widely and generally distributed. The sanitation of the immediate environments of the jail has been improved considerably and mosquito breeding-grounds exterminated; but more is required to be done in building new hamlets on fresh sites and exterminating existing hamlets where the spleen index is high. The drainage scheme now being carried out by means of convict labour, will, undoubtedly, improve matters; but it is essential for the hamlets already referred to, to be dealt with as well. The District Jail, Madura, returned 8 deaths against 2 in 1927. The ratio of deaths increased from 3·97 to 16·62, likewise the number of admissions and the ratio per mille of admissions from 221 to 272 and 438·99 to 565·24. Of the 8 deaths, 3 were due to Pneumonia, 1 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 to Syncope and 2 to other causes. At Tanjore, there were 7 deaths against 4 in 1927, the ratio per mille being 10·69 as compared with 7·67. Of these, 1 was due to questionable Cholera, 1 to Enteric Fever and the remaining to other causes. At Cuddalore, there were 6 deaths against 1 in the previous year, the ratio per mille being 14·08 as compared with 2·89 in 1927. Of these cases, 2 relate to civil debtors, who died of Gastro Enteritis and Erysipelas, respectively, before their release could be effected, and the rest to convicts who died of Epilepsy, Enteric Fever, Bronchitis and Nephritis. The vital statistics at the Cuddalore District Jail are bound to compare unfavourably with other district jails, as all the mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics are concentrated in this jail, and many of them are unhealthy. Both the number of deaths and the ratio per mille fell from 3 to 1 and 13·51 to 4·79 in the District Jail, Berhampur. The cause of death of the prisoner was Valvular disease of the Heart. The District Jail, Palamcottah, returned a clean mortality sheet, and a very satisfactory health record.

59. The Civil Jail, Madras, which has returned a clean mortality sheet for the past fourteen years, recorded 1 death with a ratio per mille of 63·61. The prisoner was suffering from Asthma and died at the Government Rayapuram Hospital, where he was transferred for special treatment.

60. From the mortality point of view, the subjails have not fared so well as Central and District Jails, as the death-rate increased from 9·41 to 12·09. There were 28 deaths in all, including one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis debited to the Subjail, Calicut, from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, under Rule 602, Jail Manual, as compared with 22 in the previous year. Of the 28 deaths, 5 occurred among convicts and the rest among undertrials. Coimbatore is responsible for the largest number of deaths, viz., 4; Guntūr, Ramnad, Malabar and South Kanara returned 3 each; Kistna and Anantapur 2 each; and Ganjām, Gōdāvari West, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura 1 each. The remaining districts returned a clean mortality sheet. Of these deaths, 5 were due to Pneumonia, 5 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 each to Dysentery, Asthma, and Smallpox, and the remaining to Bright's disease, Dilatation of Heart, Cellulitis, Gastro-Enteritis and other causes. Three undertrial prisoners committed suicide during the year; 1 in the Aruppukottai Subjail in the Ramnad District, and 2 in the subjails at Gobichettipalaiyam and Pollachi in the Coimbatore District.

61. During the year, 35 convicts, including 7 Mappillas, belonging to this Presidency, were received from the Andamans, against 96 in 1927. Of this number, 22 were transferred on medical grounds, 11 were returned as incorrigibles and 2 because they were unwilling to remain in the Andamans under the colonization scheme. Of the 22 received on medical grounds, 5 were suffering from Malaria, 2 each from Asthma, Rheumatism and Bronchitis and one each from Valvular disease of the Heart, Hemiplegia, Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Acute Mania, Melancholia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Epilepsy. Of the remaining 3, one was blind, one a cripple, and information is not forthcoming as to the disability suffered by the third. Two of the above cases were recommended to Government for release, and orders were received sanctioning the release of one and for the resubmission of the case of the other after three years. Of the repatriated convicts, one had spent 1 year in the Andamans, 3 between 1 to 5 years and 18 above 5 years.

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

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	...	...	13	·07	...	...	·07	·07
Dysentery	37·12	2·87	24·73	1·78	32·52	3·08	17·48	·80
Malarial fevers	23·45	·19	14·31	·07	28·93	·13	22·85	·22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis	12·78	3·96	8·84	3·50	11·04	3·66	9·79	3·77
Other Tubercular diseases	1·91	·64	1·25	·20	1·80	·86	1·52	·44
Anæmia and Debility	2·43	·51	2·11	·33	4·72	·80	2·83	·58
Other general diseases	60·56	·64	74·73	·33	115·79	1·53	85·75	·87
Pneumonia	5·24	·83	4·42	·99	5·65	1·60	5·15	1·31
Other respiratory diseases	14·25	·26	10·02	·33	11·51	·47	11·03	·44
Diarrhoea	7·47	·51	4·16	·26	4·52	·33	1·02	·07
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	7·03	...	5·61	...	6·25	·07	7·47	...
All other causes	56·60	3·20	51·97	4·08	55·47	3·85	40·34	3·47
Total	228·84	13·61	202·28	11·94	278·20	16·36	205·30	12·04

63. There was one case of Cholera in the Borstal School, Tanjore, at any rate the case was returned as such. The clinical picture of the case, as I have already pointed out, is not that of Cholera and it is regrettable that steps were not taken to clinch the diagnosis by means of bacteriological tests and post-mortem examination. The necessary precautions were taken to prevent any spread of the disease.

64. The admissions and deaths dropped from 489 and 46 to 241 and 11, respectively. Alipuram and Trichinopoly contributed 5 deaths each and Rajahmundry 1. The number of admissions in these jails was 83, 51 and 45, respectively. Although the above figures point to a satisfactory state of affairs, Alipuram and Rajahmundry, as usual, and Trichinopoly, continued to account for a large number of admissions. Alipuram is full of Chronic Dysentery Carriers, and I fear we shall never be able to eliminate Dysentery from this jail, as the disease was brought in from the outset by hundreds of prisoners who had been infected during the rebellion in the Malabar jungles. The intestines of a great many of these prisoners to this day are riddled with chronic ulcers, which are beyond all treatment. In Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly a considerable number of new admissions are found to be suffering from chronic bowel trouble, largely dysenteric, and these cases have to be admitted to hospital, very often repeatedly, for treatment.

65. The number of admissions declined from 435 to 315; but the number of deaths increased from 2 to 3. Of the 315 admissions, 104 relate to the District Jail, Koraput, which is notoriously malarial, and 71 to Bellary, where breeding places abound. I have addressed the Special Malaria Board, recently appointed, with a view to something drastic being done to eliminate the breeding places, which are well beyond the jail area. The Alipuram Jail and Central Jail, Bellary, and the Tanjore Borstal School account for the three deaths. Anti-malarial measures are adopted in all jails as a matter of routine; and have proved successful, except when the breeding grounds are at some distance from the jail, as at Bellary and Koraput.

66. The number of admissions and deaths decreased from 166 to 135 and 55 to 52, respectively. Tuberculosis continued to be widespread in all jails, except at Berhampur. All cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, except those unfit to travel or with very short unexpired sentence, are concentrated in special open air wards provided in separate enclosures in the Central Jails at Bellary and Trichinopoly. The new Sanatorium jail for consumptive prisoners, under construction at Bellary, will be ready for use in three or four months' time, and will be one of the finest and best equipped institutions of its kind in India. Alipuram records the largest number of deaths, viz., 12; Trichinopoly follows with 7, Rajahmundry 6, Vellore, Coimbatore and the Penitentiary, 5 each, Salem 4, Cannanore and Bellary 2 each, and Vizagapatam, Madura, Koraput and Borstal School, Tanjore, 1 each. The number of admissions and deaths from other Tubercular diseases declined from 27 to 21 and 12 to 6, respectively.

67. There were 39 admissions and 8 deaths as compared with 70 and 13, respectively, in the previous year. As usual, Alipuram, in view of the old and debilitated Mappilla prisoners confined in the jail, records the largest number of deaths, viz., 5. The remaining 3 deaths relate to Rajahmundry, Vellore and Trichinopoly jails.

68. The number of admissions and deaths on account of this disease fell from 85 to 71 and 24 to 18, respectively. This disease was pretty well widespread, as Palamcottah and Berhampur alone reported no case. Madura and Koraput returned 3 deaths each, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Salem and Alipuram 2 each, and Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Cannanore 1 each.

69. As compared with 1927, the number of admissions and deaths show a considerable decline, viz., from 68 to 14 and from 5 to 1, respectively. This death relates to the Central Jail, Coimbatore. This diagnosis "Diarrhoea" is discouraged, as it is a symptom and not a disease. There is invariably a cause giving rise to the condition, which should be ascertained and returned.

70. Hookworm investigation is systematically carried out in all jails, as a matter of routine, and infected cases are treated suitably, until a cure is effected. 17,329 cases were examined, of which 9,608, or 55·88 of every 100 prisoners admitted, were detected to be infected, as against 44·72 per cent in 1927. The number of admissions to hospital was 35, as compared with 47 in the year previous. There were 4 deaths, 2 in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and 1 each in the Central Jails, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. The investigation unit under the control of the Director,

Ankylostomiasis Campaign, continued to work throughout the year in the Penitentiary, Madras.

71. The number of admissions fell from 49 to 28 and that of deaths from 6 to 2, which latter took place in the Borstal School, Tanjore and the District Jail, Cuddalore.

Enteric Fever.

72. There is a marked reduction in the number of admissions under Syphilis, viz., from 990 to 395. Trichinopoly Central Jail is responsible for 379 cases, or a percentage of 95.95 of the total admissions. Blood tests were carried out in all cases of new admissions at Trichinopoly and those infected were segregated and carefully treated. If similar tactics were employed in other jails as at Trichinopoly, I am certain the disease would be found to be very widespread and there is no doubt that it is one of the contributing causes of crime in India, as elsewhere.

Syphilis.

73. Of the 171 convicts who died during the year under report, 58, including 5 in subjails, died within six months after admission, which indicates the bad health of prisoners, generally, on admission, and possibly the depressing effects of a sentence of imprisonment on first offenders. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength increased from 13.38 to 14.03. Of the 53 deaths in the Central and District Jails, Rajahmundry and Vellore returned 9 deaths each, Trichinopoly 8, Madura 6, Coimbatore 4, Cannanore, Tanjore and Koraput 3 each, the Penitentiary, Salem and Cuddalore 2 each, and Bellary and Berhampur 1 each. Of the remaining 113 deaths, 22 were among prisoners who had spent 6 to 12 months in jail, 14 among those who had been in jail between one and two years, 12 for periods between two and three years, 57 for periods between three and seven years and 8 for periods above seven years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 35, 27, 11, 126 and 8, respectively.

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

74. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 75.37 per cent gained weight, as compared with 74.59 in 1927. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary and those who lost weight declined from 19.09 to 18.86 and 6.32 to 5.77. These results are very satisfactory. The average gain per prisoner by weight works out to 3.22 lb. against 3.14 in 1927; the percentage of original body weight being 2.98 lb. against 2.90 lb., in the year previous. Koraput—a malaria-ridden place—is responsible, as in the previous year, for the large percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 14.12, though this figure is favourable, as compared with 1927. Vizagapatam comes next, as in 1927, with 12.82; and Bellary, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Cuddalore follow in order with 10.54, 9.99, 8.38 and 7.22, respectively. Tanjore, Alipuram, Vellore and Palamcottah show a low percentage of lost weight, viz., 4.6, 1.08, 1.24 and 1.57, respectively.

Prisoners—Weightment
Statement B.

75. (1) With the exception of the jails at Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Madura and Berhampur, which are linked up with the Municipal water-supply, all other jails in the Presidency obtain their water-supply from properly constructed and protected wells. These wells are carefully controlled and periodically cleaned and banked-in; and all water used for drinking is carefully sterilized by chlorination. In most cases the sterilizing process is automatically carried out, the water being chlorinated by an automatic drip system as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, has its own protected water-supply from the Alipuram tank; but in periods of drought, for short intervals, when the tank dries up, the Municipal supply is obtainable. This was necessary during the year under report for a period of nearly six weeks—from 8th June to 17th July. It is well for the Alipuram Jail that it has its own supply to depend upon for most of the year, in fact, in normal times the water-supply should function throughout the year, as the Municipal charge for water is very exorbitant. At Koraput, there was water scarcity for about a month prior to the monsoon, which was overcome by deepening the well. A reservoir and pipe distribution scheme will, shortly, I hope, replace the present means of water storage and distribution, which are not altogether satisfactory. The difficulty in this distant jail is to get any improvements effected, owing to labour shortage, etc. To further improve the water-supply at Salem, a good well was purchased during the year, and some 4.09 acres of land; the latter for the double purpose of protecting the well and increasing the jail garden. This well is being fitted with a pump, worked by an

Water-supply.

oil engine, to enable water to be pumped into a reservoir, from which it will be delivered by a pipe line direct to the jail.

It is contemplated to sink a new well at Cannanore to improve the water supply, which at times is somewhat short for a few weeks prior to the breaking of the south-west monsoon.

An excellent well was acquired by Government during the year for the new Female Prison at Vellore, which will also be linked up with the Central Jail for providing water during periods of water scarcity. The Arcot Mission well was a great stand-by during the year.

The following additional improvements to the water supply were carried out during the year:—

At Trichinopoly, certain wells were systematically deepened during the year, and a new well sunk. The new well is a great success and provides all the water required for bathing and laundry purposes, as also for gardening. We shall shortly have our own protected water supply in this jail, connected up with the internal distribution scheme, in case the Municipal supply fails—which it has often threatened to do! All the bathing stations are already connected up.

At Bellary (Central Jail) the Municipal stand pipe continued to be outside the jail throughout the year and arrangements had to be made to bring the water in by hand and chlorinate it thereafter. The work of connecting the Municipal pipe with the jail distribution system was, however, being carried out by the Public Works Department a few weeks ago, and should now be completed. The improvements to the Alipuram Jail (Bellary) water filtration scheme were continued during the year and nearly completed. The improvements effected have undoubtedly greatly improved the quality of the water and enabled the jail to use it freely while water was available in the Alipuram tank. It is pleasing to record that some headway was made with the Vizagapatam Central Jail pipe distribution scheme, after the long delay in getting this work started. The scheme was nearing completion at the end of the year.

At Rajahmundry, certain minor improvements were carried out to the main distribution system and new taps provided to all delivery pipes.

At Tanjore, two new and very excellent wells were sunk on farm land and parapet walls provided.

Provision was made for ferro-concrete decking over the drinking water well at Cuddalore; and a new cistern was constructed for the distribution of chlorinated water to the various blocks. A piped distribution scheme with tap delivery, on the lines of other jails, was completed during the year in the Madura District Jail.

At the District Jail, Berhampur, a galvanized iron cistern was brought into use for chlorinating the Municipal water, when found necessary to do so.

The trial made to sink suitable wells in the Penitentiary, Madras, proved successful. Three wells are now available for purposes other than drinking, and it is anticipated that a considerable saving will be effected each year on charges for water-supply.

(2) The kitchens in all Central and District Jails and Special Sub-jails are fly-proof, well equipped, and under satisfactory control. During the year under report, the following improvements

Kitchens.

were carried out:—

The kitchen walls in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, were dismantled and reconstructed with fly-proof wire mesh frames. At Cuddalore, improvements to the kitchen in the civil debtors' yard were effected and a sanitary food moulding platform provided in the general kitchen. At Palamcottah, the remodelling of the kitchen and construction of a new range room were in progress. At Tanjore, the wire mesh in the general kitchen was renewed, and other improvements effected. Additional fly-proof ventilators greatly improved the lighting and ventilation of the general kitchen in the District Jail, Madura. The hospital kitchen at Berhampur was made fly-proof. Various other minor structural improvements to kitchens were carried out in different jails.

(3) Additional fly-proof latrines were constructed, or were in the process of construction, at the end of the year, in the jails at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Madura and Koraput.

Conservancy.

Additional recesses in cells were provided for urinals in the jails at Cannanore, Madura, Berhampur and Koraput. In lieu of these recesses, old food turn-tables were utilized and refitted in the rear walls of cells in the Central Jail,

Trichinopoly and are admirably adapted for our purpose. At Rajahmundry, 14 cage latrines were remodelled on up-to-date lines, being fitted with taps and cement cisterns. The Star class barrack at Vellore was provided with a cage latrine. Temporary latrines were installed in all the blocks at the Alipuram Jail, pending the introduction of cage latrines; and an old building was converted into a fly-proof latrine. The seating accommodation of the general latrine in the Koraput District Jail was extended. The conservancy system as practised in jails is very satisfactory and worthy of imitation.

(4) At the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, the construction of a drain in the quarantine was in progress at the end of the year. At Coimbatore, the drain in the civil debtors' yard was relaid.

Drainage.

At Alipuram, masonry irrigation drains were built in the garden. A septic tank was constructed in one of the gardens attached to the Central Jail, Bellary, for dealing with kitchen sullage. Surface drains were constructed in the civil debtors' yard, the quarantine, and eight blocks in the District Jail, Cuddalore. At Palamcottah, the construction of drains in the quarantine was completed and this drainage system extended further into the garden. At Tanjore, the construction of masonry irrigation channels and cisterns, in the farm, was carried out. A masonry drain for storm water was constructed at the District Jail, Madura. Minor repairs and improvements were effected to the drainage system in the Penitentiary, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore.

(5) A hospital ward was built in the quarantine enclosure; and bathing stations constructed, according to the standard type design, in five different enclosures in the Rajahmundry Central Jail.

Other sanitary improvements.

Three bathing stations were constructed in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. At Coimbatore, the hospital roof was renewed and the dysentery block rendered fly-proof. At Cannanore, the roof of the water tank was renewed. At Salem, special repairs to the operation theatre were carried out and certain improvements effected to the linen room attached to the jail hospital. At Bellary, a tiffin room for warders was built, also a washing platform in the hospital enclosure. A truck ejector was fitted to the execution room in this jail, for the removal of bodies therefrom after execution. The construction of an operation theatre is to be taken up shortly. At Vizagapatam, the hospital buildings were overhauled, re-painted and re-roofed. A great many improvements were carried out in the Borstal School, Tanjore, including the construction of a large dining hall to hold 500 inmates, the construction of a bathing station in the hospital enclosure, repairs and improvements to the segregation sheds, dysentery wards, latrines, etc., and the fitting of expanded metal screens to verandahs of certain blocks for providing additional emergency accommodation. At Madura, a bath room for hospital patients was provided for; and the construction of a separate latrine for males and females in the warders' line completed. At Koraput, an up-to-date laundry and dhoby ghat were constructed. The hospital extension in this jail was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Progress was made according to funds available in all jails, and I am satisfied that the sanitary control is, generally speaking, up to the mark.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

76. At the close of the year, accommodation was available in the Central and District Jails, the Borstal School, Tanjore and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 20,278 prisoners as compared with 20,283 at the beginning of the year. The decrease in the accommodation was brought about by the following changes effected during the year:—At Vizagapatam, a block containing accommodation for 29 prisoners was demolished and is under reconstruction. At Palamcottah, the accommodation was increased by 3, by the construction of a cellular block for 6 female under-trial prisoners and the conversion of the old female block for 3 prisoners into a reading room for the staff. At Berhampur, the construction of sleeping pials in the observation cells, resulted in a reduction of accommodation by 12; but by the conversion of the lecture hall into a barrack for lock-up purposes, additional accommodation for 33 convicts was made available. The work of barring the various blocks in the Alipuram Jail continued during the year, and, on completion, will result in a reduction of the accommodation by over 2,000, as heretofore the verandah accommodation has been included in the total accommodation available. Overcrowding existed almost throughout the year in the jails at Coimbatore,

Accommodation—Statement A.

Cuddalore, Madura and the Borstal School, Tanjore. Adequate arrangements were, however, made to accommodate the excess population in tents, school rooms and workshops. Permanent additional accommodation is being provided in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore.

77. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year declined from 993 to 903. The fall in the number of visits is due chiefly to the smaller number of officials who visited jails during the year in comparison with the previous year. His Excellency the Governor visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Alipuram Jail. The Hon'ble the Law Member paid visits to the Coimbatore and Vellore Jails. The Hon'ble the Home Member visited the Central Jail, Vellore, and the Alipuram Jail.

Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, visited the Alipuram Jail. One of the members of the Statutory Commission—the President of the Borstal Association, London—paid a visit to the Borstal School, Tanjore, and was very much impressed with all that he saw there. The Director and Deputy Director of Public Health each visited the Penitentiary, Madras, twice. The Director of Industries paid a visit to the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Textile Expert visited the Central Jail, Salem. The Director of Industries and his staff continued to be most helpful to me in affording expert advice in the management of jail industries. The Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, paid two visits and the Special Assistant Agent three visits to the District Jail, Koraput. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, the Provincial Non-official Visitor on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddalore, Madura, and the Borstal School, Tanjore. He paid the largest number of visits, viz., 85, to the Penitentiary, Madras, and continued to render yeoman service in organizing and extending after-care work in the Presidency. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Kadirvelu Nayanar, the Honorary Secretary of the Vellore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, paid the next largest number of visits, viz., 77, and was indefatigable, as usual, in his work in the cause of the discharged prisoner. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu of Berhampur paid 53 visits and evinced much interest in the management of the local jail. We are indebted to our lady visitors, Dr. Paru Ammal and Srimathi Narayani Ammal, who paid 14 and 9 visits, respectively, to the Central Jail, Cannanore, and Mrs. Eapen and Mrs. Sivan, who paid 9 and 4 visits, respectively, to the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The work of religious and moral instruction, continued to receive particular attention; and for this purpose a great many non-official ladies and gentlemen paid visits to jails to deliver lectures, among whom Mrs. Vedamuthu and Janab K. Rahiman Khaji, who paid no less than 52 and 53 visits, respectively, deserve special mention for the keen interest they took in their work.

78. I inspected the jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Madras, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, Madura and the Borstal School, Tanjore, prior to proceeding on leave; and paid additional visits to the Vellore and Coimbatore Jails and special visits to the jails and subjails at Rajahmundry, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Berhampur, Calicut, Mangalore, Chirakkal, Mettupalaiyam, Gudalur, Salem and Ootacamund. I also visited the Mental Hospital at Calicut. Lieut.-Col. Anderson inspected the jails at Rajahmundry, Madras, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram, Vizagapatam, Berhampur and Koraput. He also paid visits to all the jails except Vizagapatam, Berhampur and Koraput, and the subjails at Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut, Mangalore, Mettupalaiyam, Salem, Jeypore and Cocanada. He also visited the Mental Hospital at Waltair. As regards subjails, 195 inspections were made by District Magistrates, 580 by Divisional Magistrates and 175 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of subjails was 1,831 against 1,664 in 1927.

79. The total expenditure on jail and sub jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 6,74,659 during the year, as compared with Rs. 3,77,354 in 1927. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 6,25,184 was expended by the Public Works Department; including Rs. 5,543 spent by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers. The expenditure incurred by this department under Petty Construction and Repairs amounted to Rs. 49,475 against Rs. 39,370 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of subjails was Rs. 88,716, as compared with Rs. 10,715 in 1927.

Expenditure on jail buildings.

Among major works, the following were completed during the year :—

- (1) The Spinning Mill, equipped with necessary plant, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (2) Construction of clerks' quarters, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (3) Construction of 15 additional cells in the Leper Annexe, Central Jail, Salem.
- (4) Improvements to the water-supply, Alipuram Jail, Bellary.
- (5) Construction of a dining hall in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (6) Construction of an extramural female enclosure in the District Jail, Palamcottah.
- (7) Terracing of blocks, District Jail, Berhampur.
- (8) Construction of a special subsidiary jail at Salem.

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

- (1) Construction of a female prison at Vellore.
- (2) Construction of 2 blocks of 40 cells each in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (3) Electrification of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (4) Remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (5) Construction of a Sanatorium Jail for consumptive prisoners at Bellary.
- (6) Construction of 30 cells for quarantine and under-trial prisoners in the Central Jail, Bellary.
- (7) Piped water distribution scheme, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
- (8) Construction of 20 huts for warders, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
- (9) Construction of an association block in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (10) Provision of separate enclosure with necessary buildings for mental defectives, District Jail, Cuddalore.
- (11) Construction of 3 blocks of 15 cells each in the District Jail, Koraput.
- (12) Construction of quarters for 5 clerks of the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund.

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

Records, civil stores, and service registers.

General features of the year.

81. The salient features of the year are—

- (1) A fall in the total prison population.
- (2) A decline in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners.
- (3) A reduction in the number of prisoners released under the remission rules.
- (4) An increase in the number of mental defectives dealt with.
- (5) A decrease in the daily average number of civil prisoners.
- (6) A fall in the number of juveniles admitted.
- (7) A striking increase in the number of prisoners released under the orders of Government.
- (8) A decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
- (9) A decline in the number of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month.
- (10) An increase in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted.
- (11) An increase in the number of escapes.
- (12) A noticeable fall in the number of jail offences and punishments.
- (13) A decrease in the total expenditure and an increase in the cost per head.
- (14) A fall in the number of convicts employed as prison officers.
- (15) A fall in the dietary and hospital charges; and an increase in the sanitation charges.
- (16) A decrease in the cash earnings and in the assets of the manufactory department.
- (17) A noticeable decline in the sick and mortality rates.
- (18) An increase in the percentage of convicts who gained weight, and a decrease in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.

(19) A slight reduction in the total accommodation in Central and District Jails.

Matters of administrative importance.

82. The principal events of importance are—

- (1) The opening of a Borstal Section in the District Jail, Palamcottah.
- (2) The opening of a subsidiary jail at Salem.
- (3) Amendments to certain statements in the Madras Jail Manual and in the Jail Administration Report approved in G.O. Mis. No. 703, Law (General), dated the 25th February 1928.
- (4) The extension of the scheme of release on licence to adolescents undergoing modified Borstal training in the District Jail, Palamcottah.
- (5) The fixation of the cadre of Indian Medical Service Officers in the Jail Department.
- (6) The appointment of Captain Khandwalla and Captain Khanna to the Madras Jail Department, and the reversion of the latter to the Military Department.
- (7) The authorization of the Inspector-General of Prisons to sanction expenditure not exceeding Rs. 25 per jail, annually, on the purchase of magic lantern slides, gramophone needles and records, etc.
- (8) The introduction of uniform for Gazetted Jail Officers.
- (9) The sanction of special grants for provision of uniform on confirmation to Jailers, Deputy Jailers and Probationary Deputy Jailers.
- (10) The revision of pay of the manufactory establishment of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (11) The permanent retention of the quinine establishment, at the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (12) The permanency of 100 warders in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.
- (13) The stoppage of free rations and the grant of house-rent allowance to warders in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.
- (14) The appointment of additional clerks in the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary (Alipuram Jail) and the District Jail, Koraput.
- (15) The appointment of additional teachers in all Central Jails.
- (16) The appointment of a Telugu and Oriya Teacher in the District Jail, Koraput.
- (17) The introduction of Special Provident Fund Rules for the Jail Department Manufactory staff.
- (18) The provision of rent-free quarters for the Probationary Deputy Jailers employed in the Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry.
- (19) The revision of Jail I, II and III forms.
- (20) The appointment of six additional petty officers in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (21) The appointment of six additional warders in the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (22) The appointment of three additional warders in the District Jail, Cuddalore.
- (23) The permanent retention of women teachers at Vellore and Rajahmundry.
- (24) The permanent retention of the senior Malayalam teacher at the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (25) The increase of pay of the blacksmith foreman, Central Jail, Salem, to Rs. 45—2½—60.
- (26) The grant of special pay to the compounder attached to the Leper Annexe, Central Jail, Salem.
- (27) The increase of special pay to selection and ordinary grade warders in the District Jail, Koraput.
- (28) The appointment of a Band Master at the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (29) The increase of pay of the Boot Overseer, Central Jail, Vellore, on a time-scale of Rs. 150—10—200.
- (30) The participation of Jails in the Park Fair Exhibition, Madras.
- (31) The revision of the Manual of Gardening for Jails.
- (32) The publication of the revised Jail Manual.

83. The strength of the Warder establishment at the close of the year was 1,110, including 192 temporary warders employed in the various jails. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 2,066 against 2,821 in 1927. Six warders were prosecuted and convicted and 18 dismissed from the service. The services of 113 were dispensed with and seven were suspended and 12 reduced. The other forms of punishments were:—Warnings 390, extra duty, extra drill and deprivation of off duty 540, award of black-marks 202, forfeiture or reduction of pay 125, fine 574 and other punishments 79. One of the European warders employed in the Penitentiary, Madras, assaulted the Jailer and was, on prosecution, fined Rs. 50 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was dismissed the service. Apart from this case, the conduct of the Warder staff was, on the whole, satisfactory. The work these men are called upon to do, is very irksome and responsible, and anything in the shape of backsliding on their part has to be very firmly dealt with. As the establishment is increased and the hours of work reduced, I am in hopes of making the lot of the Jail warder less arduous and the service generally more attractive than it is at present. Superintendents are alive to the necessity of affording their men leisure for relaxation, and sports clubs have been established in all the larger jails.

As the criminal prosecution instituted against the late store-keeper, Alipuram Jail, Bellary, failed, a civil suit was filed and the decree against him for the recovery of Rs. 9,571-1-1 is being executed.

84. The successful working of the Department during the year was largely due to the high sense of duty displayed by Superintendents of Central and District Jails. Rapid progress has been made in this Presidency in recent years in all branches of Prison Administration, and this would not have been possible without efficient and loyal co-operation from the officers of the department.

Disciplinary action was taken against one Superintendent, during the year, for indebtedness and general inefficiency, and he was compulsorily retired on a compassionate allowance.

I regret to record the death during the year of Lieut. J. A. Hart, I.M.D., Superintendent, District Jail, Koraput. This Officer was an enthusiastic Jail Medical Superintendent and did much to improve the general management of the Koraput District Jail during the three years he held charge of the jail.

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

I have the honour to be,

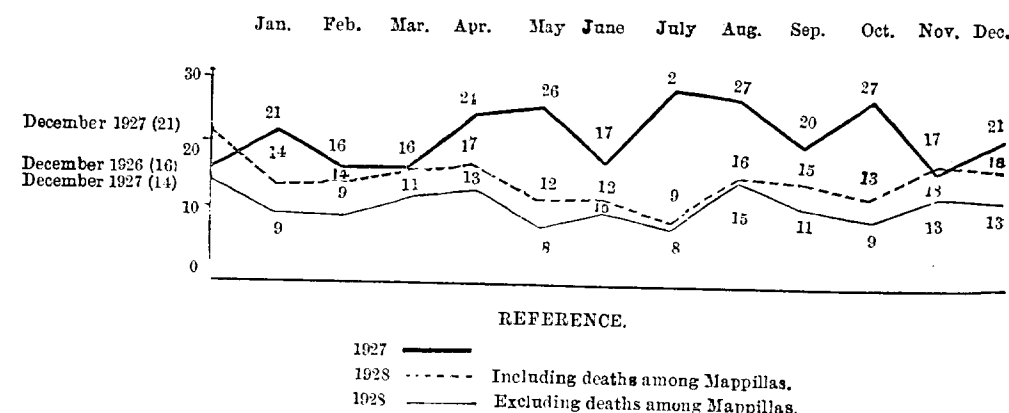
Sir,

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 1927 and 1928.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS

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

Statement showing the religion age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts and during the year 1928.

Serial number.	Jails.	3										4										Education.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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		Christians.					Muhamma- dane.		Hindus and Sikhs.			Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 18 years.		19 to 21 years.			22 to 30 years.		31 to 40 years.		41 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—concluded.

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928—concluded.

5—concl'd.		Previous occupation.										7		
Education—concl'd.		Females.										Total.		
B		Males.										Total.		
Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Total.	
M.	F.	Persons employed under Gov. or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Profes- sional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufac- tures and engi- neering opera- tions, etc.	Miscellane- ous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un- married.	Widows.	Prosti- tutes.	M.	F.
Jails.														
Serial number.														
Central Jails.														
1	1,352	101	41	13	102	339	110	107	785	96	2	3	1,498	101
2	1,677	129	53	83	101	684	303	67	651	107	2	27	1,902	137
3	857	...	26	17	182	682	113	87	410	...	...	...	1,497	...
4	1,596	34	32	140	80	640	161	39	980	26	2	7	2,072	35
5	1,081	47	17	77	91	107	57	39	1,201	39	8	...	1,589	47
6	535	27	18	50	17	283	85	11	138	19	1	7	602	27
7	227	...	...	14	16	45	26	4	143	...	...	...	247	...
8	985	...	30	87	10	888	37	12	61	...	...	...	1,125	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	38	...	...	6	...	25	11	3	1	...	...	...	46	...
Special school for Adolescents.														
11	321	...	1	5	2	149	73	19	205	...	...	...	544	...
District Jails.														
12	640	...	6	87	91	554	30	1	78	...	...	...	847	...
13	432	...	1	87	50	278	55	2	131	...	...	...	604	...
14	812	71	38	88	...	773	49	31	7	53	2	18	986	73
15	523	...	17	18	12	258	42	19	198	...	...	...	564	...
16	306	3	8	10	...	224	20	3	51	1	2	...	319	3
Total, Central and District Jails.		412	268	782	734	5,909	1,172	444	5,133	341	17	64	14,442	423
Subsidiary Jails.		354	19	367	166	2,138	354	99	2,612	278	30	44	5,785	354
Grand total		766	287	1,149	900	8,047	1,526	543	7,775	619	47	108	20,227	777
Grand total for 1927 ...		748	313	1,866	1,312	8,135	1,598	519	7,486	652	29	125	21,229	830

[illegible][illegible]

† Excludes one criminal lunatic.

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

Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1927 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.	RE-CAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.	REMAINED UNCAPTURED.	UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.
			A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.
		From inside the jail. From outside the jail. Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years. Of those who escaped during the year. Total.	Of previous years. Of the year. Total.	Of previous years. Of the year. Total.	Under 1 year. Above 1 and under 7 years. Above 7 years.
<i>Central Jails.</i>						
1	Rajahmundry ...	4	...	...	4	...
2	Vellore ...	...	1	1	1	1
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	2	2	...	1
4	Coimbatore ...	1	1	1	1	1
5	Penitentiary ...	1	...	...	1	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary ...	2	...	...	2	...
9	Alipuram ...	2	...	...	2	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	1	...
<i>Special School for Adolescents.</i>						
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	3	6	6	1	6
<i>District Jails.</i>						
12	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah ...	...	3	5	5	2
14	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Berhampur ...	...	1	1	...	1
16	Koraput ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total, Central and District Jails ...</i>						
17	Subsidiary Jails ...	6	4	5	4	5
<i>Grand total ...</i>						
<i>Grand total for 1927 ...</i>						

* Includes 3 convicts recaptured at Karnool who are now under remand in a sessions case.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Cr.P.C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Cr.P.C. with previous convictions under any of those Chapters or under section 110 of the Cr.P.C.	Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3.	Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).
		M. F. Total.	A. B. C. Total.	M. F. Total.	A. B. Total.
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,498	101	26-03	25-45
2	Vellore ...	1,902	137	31-23	29-87
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,497	35	20-04	20-04
4	Coimbatore ...	2,072	47	2-86	9-16
5	Penitentiary ...	1,589	27	1-63	19-50
6	Cannanore ...	602	43	14-45	13-85
7	Salem ...	247	19	52-63	52-63
8	Bellary ...	1,125	219	19-47	19-47
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	...	91-30	91-30
10	Vizagapatam ...	46	...	...	...
<i>Special School for Adolescents.</i>					
11	Borstal School, Tanjore ...	544	...	17-83	...
<i>District Jails.</i>					
12	Cuddalore ...	847	...	17-71	17-71
13	Palamcottah ...	604	...	11-42	11-42
14	Madura ...	986	...	8-82	9-54
15	Berhampur ...	564	...	12-23	12-23
16	Koraput ...	319	...	33-33	19-88
<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>					
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>					
<i>Grand total</i>					
<i>Grand total for 1927</i>					

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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

II.—Distribution of diet.

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

* 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.
Morning	...	...
Midday	...	...
Evening	...	...
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.
	4	4
	9	7
	7	7

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

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

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

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

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

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

* 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	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curry powder *	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 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.
	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.	Ounces of cereal grain or rice.
Morning	4	3
Midday	6	8
Evening	7	7

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

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

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

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

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice ... oz.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued. 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.
Dhal ... "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Curry powder ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains ... oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk ... pint.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugar ... oz.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Coconut ... No.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

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

	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 congee.

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.

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Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	A	B	C	D	E
1	Central Jails.												
2	Rajahmundry	725.60	10.63	34.12	768.35	41,924	3,139	45,063	58.10	5	35,095	34,617	34,617
3	Vellore	1,285.93	30.38	10.77	1,334.33	52,487	7,365	59,852	43.30	9	62,354	62,243	62,243
4	Tiruchinopoly	1,120.05	7.76	16.00	1,203.81	40,555	6,801	47,356	36.80	2	60,661	60,100	60,100
5	Coimbatore	1,279.23	78.93	70.49	1,428.71	48,719	1,477	50,196	35.22	2	71,654	74,740	74,740
6	Penitentiary	818.16	4.57	1.00	863.73	60,426	3,381	63,807	73.14	0	47,488	47,336	47,336
7	Cannanore	889.40	...	102.55	991.95	46,133	3,522	49,655	50.01	11	51,419	51,341	51,341
8	Salem	1,238.22	23.88	...	1,262.10	56,185	8,008	64,193	49.10	11	77,957	87,693	87,693
9	Bellary	633.66	5.08	21.66	660.40	31,078	800	31,878	48.59	9	29,096	29,386	29,386
10	Alipuram Jail	3,034.97	...	...	3,034.97	...	...	99,085	32.10	4	1,77,619	1,78,708	1,78,708
11	Vizagapatnam	574.97	5.43	...	580.40	20,263	3,406	32,669	56.47	7	33,106	33,316	33,316
12	Tanjore Borstal School	654.29	...	0.42	654.71	34,549	2,365	36,914	56.61	1	35,561	37,118	37,118
13	Cuddalore	368.99	11.74	45.41	426.14	20,933	1,226	22,159	52.00	0	20,107	19,637	19,637
14	Palanacottah	390.04	45.61	53.72	489.37	21,356	1,557	23,213	47.61	11	23,888	23,527	23,527
15	Madura	337.69	58.61	84.91	481.21	21,176	620	21,796	45.48	8	17,303	16,169	16,169
16	Berhampur	195.33	10.05	3.21	208.59	14,574	421	14,995	71.13	10	9,929	9,828	9,828
17	Koraput	210.23	6.67	...	216.90	15,953	...	15,953	73.80	10	11,853	12,614	12,614
18	Total, Central and District Jails	13,784.88	309.26	671.59	14,765.73	5,34,811	1,45,333	6,78,344	45.15	1	7,65,320	7,78,367	7,78,367
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	572.81	...	15.72	157.22	2,909	...	2,809	15.00	10	8	8	8
20	Subsidiary Jails	14,357.69	1,715.61	27.98	2,316.43	38,185	2,631	40,816	17.91	11	2,06,986	2,09,770	2,09,770
21	Grand total	15,946.51	2,024.90	715.29	17,097.88	5,75,905	1,46,104	7,22,009	42.38	8	9,75,314	9,88,145	9,88,145
22	Grand total for 1927	15,946.51	2,024.90	780.15	18,476.27	5,82,309	1,38,872	7,21,181	39.06	6	11,47,306	11,50,183	11,50,183

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

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

Serial number.	8				9				10				11				12				Total cost per head of average strength.
	Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	Rajahmundry	4 8	4 2	4 4	4 15	6 10	4 10	4 13	5 10	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
2	Vellore	4 1	3 11	3 11	3 15	3 3	3 5	3 10	3 15	0 6	0 2	0 12	1 0	0 13	0 10	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	
3	Trichinopoly	2 0	1 14	1 8	2 2	4 1	3 11	4 13	5 15	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 12	0 13	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
4	Coimbatore	2 12	2 15	2 1	2 2	3 8	2 4	3 7	2 14	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 7	1 0	1 2	1 1	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	
5	Penitentiary	3 6	1 8	6 5	3 1	11 6	7 0	9 3	8 15	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 10	7 2	15 0	8 13	8 11	4 6	1 10	2 2	
6	Cannanore	2 2	1 4	1 4	1 15	3 3	2 15	3 11	5 10	0 12	0 12	0 11	1 3	0 13	0 19	0 11	0 15	0 5	0 11	0 9	
7	Salem	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 13	3 9	3 15	3 9	3 15	0 8	0 11	0 10	0 13	0 7	1 9	1 1	3 4	1 13	0 6	2 9	
8	Bellary	3 15	4 2	4 2	4 6	5 7	5 8	5 12	3 4	1 2	0 7	1 12	1 6	8 9	6 15	7 6	8 6	2 3	0 2	0 9	
9	Alipuram Jail	1 11	0 10	0 11	5 6	3 15	2 12	3 15	7 11	0 3	0 7	0 2	0 9	6 13	0 1	0 9	0 6	1 10	1 3	0 13	
10	Vizagapatam	2 9	1 1	0 10	0 9	4 3	5 1	5 13	4 3	1 2	2 1	1 1	0 14	4 15	4 0	4 1	4 6	1 8	2 11	1 10	
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>																					
11	Tanjore Forstal School	2 10	2 7	2 10	2 1	9 8	10 5	10 6	9 2	0 12	0 14	1 7	1 12	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 15	4 5	1 4	1 7	
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
12	Cuddalore	2 13	2 5	2 5	2 6	5 14	5 9	5 12	5 4	1 2	1 4	3 4	1 13	0 12	1 7	1 14	0 13	0 10	0 11	0 15	
13	Palamcottah	1 6	1 4	1 5	2 7	5 8	4 15	3 15	4 6	2 2	0 3	1 4	0 8	0 13	0 14	1 5	1 7	1 7	1 11	0 15	
14	Madura	2 11	2 13	2 1	2 7	4 5	3 9	3 9	3 7	1 2	0 12	0 8	0 12	6 12	6 8	6 1	6 8	1 9	0 8	1 9	
15	Borhampur	5 3	9 3	7 8	7 6	4 10	5 7	7 5	6 9	1 0	3 14	1 9	4 15	3 1	3 6	2 3	7 16	1 1	2 13	2 15	
16	Koraput	...	...	7 14	10 4	...	...	12 9	12 4	...	...	2 7	4 6	...	...	2 4	2 6	...	...	2 1	
<i>Total, Central and District Jails</i>																					
17	The Civil Jail, Madras	2 8	2 0	2 3	3 4	4 11	3 15	4 12	6 0	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 15	3 5	2 2	1 14	2 4	1 8	1 3	1 10	
18	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 4	15 11	8 0	...	...	10 5	1 14	2 2	0 7	255 14	40 5	...	0 2	5 3	
<i>Grand total</i>																					
18	Subsidiary Jails	2 8	2 2	2 5	3 5	5 3	4 9	5 3	6 3	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 14	3 1	2 1	2 0	2 4	1 6	1 2	1 8	

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						9	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	* Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.						Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days as																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
							On prison duties.			On Jail buildings.					K	L																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
							A	B	C	D	E	F					G	H	I	J	(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other Extramural Labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
							On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacture of clothing, etc.	Fail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

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

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

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 1928.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1928.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, etc., account by cash and transfer the year 1927.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1928.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 11.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 12.
Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	708-67	310-06	109 14	10,718 2	19,828 0	Rs. A. 37,771 0	Rs. A. 57 10	Rs. A. 37,828 10	Rs. A. 18,000 10	Rs. A. 25 6	Rs. A. 58 1
2	Vellore	1,262-50	682-46	28 1	1,10,536 9	1,10,564 10	(a) 1,45,228 13	253 1	1,45,481 14	34,917 4	27 11	51 3
3	Trichinopoly	1,118-19	480-20	259 8	51,549 1	51,808 0	76,337 11	190 13	76,528 8	24,719 15	22 2	50 7
4	Coimbatore	1,259-13	711-34	329 14	29,736 1	29,727 15	(b) 4,29,726 12	178 10	4,29,905 6	1,32,177 7	105 0	185 13
5	Penitentiary	805-83	498-46	33 3	27,751 7	27,784 10	(c) 58,572 8	75 7	58,647 15	20,863 5	38 5	63 3
6	Cannanore	874-43	458-40	134 10	18,667 11	18,802 6	(d) 37,140 2	142 10	37,282 12	18,480 7	21 2	40 5
7	Salem	1,259-53	429-96	150 12	37,632 8	37,183 4	90,407 7	67 12	90,475 3	53,291 15	42 5	123 15
8	Bellary	612-48	219-97	85 7	13,146 14	13,282 5	19,038 14	47 9	19,386 7	6,754 2	11 0	31 2
9	Alipuram Jail	3,043-45	1,420-50	168 1	20,178 6	20,346 7	45,329 4	11 8	45,840 12	25,494 6	8 6	17 15
10	Vizagapatam	574-38	287-80	13 3	23,412 4	23,455 7	32,704 3	2 15	32,707 2	9,251 1	16 2	34 9
Special Jail for Adolescents.												
11	Tanjore Borstal School	654-22	320-78	290 10	23,987 4	24,277 14	33,582 6	56 10	33,639 0	9,361 2	14 5	29 3
District Jails.												
12	Cuddalore	358-03	90-41	43 12	6,279 9	6,323 5	10,615 15	83 1	10,699 0	3,775 11	10 10	41 12
13	Palamcottah	384-41	191-12	32 5	13,740 2	13,772 7	28,818 2	27 4	28,843 6	15,070 15	39 3	78 14
14	Madura	324-46	128-10	240 0	7,755 1	7,995 1	17,808 3	55 12	17,953 15	9,958 14	30 11	77 12
15	Borhampur	185-57	69-95	87 4	4,174 13	4,262 1	5,933 0	57 10	5,990 10	1,728 9	8 13	28 6
16	Koraput	208-84	69-13	2 13	2,039 12	2,042 9	5,019 10	0 11	5,020 5	2,977 12	14 4	43 1
Total, Central and District Jails												
				2,003 5	6,77,397 8	6,79,406 13	10,74,921 14	1,308 15	10,76,230 13	3,98,824 0	29 1	62 10
Subsidiary Jails				...	1,149 4	1,149 4	2,387 10	...	2,387 10	1,238 6	2 7	75 8
Grand total				2,003 5	6,78,546 12	6,80,556 1	10,77,309 8	1,308 15	10,78,618 7	3,98,062 6	28 2	62 11
Grand total for 1927				2,051 2	3,21,303 2	3,23,351 4	8,27,217 6	2,009 5	8,29,226 11	5,05,872 7	32 13	72 6

(a) Includes Rs. 1,391-10-2 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for 12 months from January to December 1928.

(b) Do. Rs. 2,599-7-8
(c) Do. Rs. 19,794-11-0
(d) Do. Rs. 2,746-2-9

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

No. XII-A.—

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

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1928.							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.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry ...	109 14	3,511 2	4,319 2	3,832 14	7,572 9	1,502 9	17,753 0	57 10	2,875 3
2	Vellore ...	28 1	17,500 13	9,089 4	8,664 15	25,950 6	1,536 12	59,696 11	253 1	29,385 14
3	Trichinopoly ...	259 8	9,403 14	9,602 7	5,653 12	4,789 11	76 0	29,633 4	190 13	7,635 7
4	Coimbatore ...	329 14	52,754 3	52,786 7	1,65,821 6	86,345 8	14,215 7	3,43,821 15	178 10	66,523 14
5	The Penitentiary ...	33 3	1,577 7	2,454 15	8,817 6	3,278 0	952 3	15,208 12	75 7	2,046 2
6	Cannanore ...	134 10	5,739 7	3,246 10	11,176 1	2,009 7	1,142 5	21,163 14	142 10	2,175 9
7	Salem ...	150 12	22,258 5	5,872 9	4,519 15	11,359 9	958 9	43,202 9	67 12	1,839 2
8	Bellary ...	85 7	1,162 8	2,465 4	2,200 5	2,298 8	79 12	8,132 4	47 9	1,013 9
9	Alipuram ...	168 1	8,820 12	12,968 15	4,444 13	6,715 5	189 5	32,928 9	11 8	6,469 4
10	Vizagapatam ...	13 3	4,503 1	1,853 2	3,361 0	2,296 15	945 9	11,081 12	2 15	5,002 8
Special Jail for Adolescents.										
11	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	290 10	783 7	8,473 10	8,030 6	8,841 8	71 3	26,348 6	56 10	1,594 13
District Jails.										
12	Cuddalore ...	43 12	1,561 12	366 12	754 2	745 2	260 5	3,211 3	83 1	697 2
13	Palamecottah ...	32 5	5,808 5	3,022 10	2,936 12	1,707 0	37 10	13,469 6	27 4	2,426 11
14	Madura ...	240 0	980 10	2,040 4	896 3	3,825 12	170 8	7,812 5	55 12	676 10
15	Berhampur ...	87 4	1,169 2	774 15	701 7	454 15	...	3,187 11	57 10	323 8
16	Koraput ...	2 13	547 8	526 12	1,268 2	1,445 8	80 12	3,709 15	0 11	2,627 14
Total ...		2,009 5	1,38,082 4	1,19,863 10	2,33,079 7	1,69,635 11	22,308 13	6,40,361 8	1,308 15	1,33,313 2
Total for 1927 ...		2,051	2,62,894 15	1,51,165 6	2,42,751 13	1,33,029 13	24,989	5,76,903 12	2,009 5	1,38,082 4

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. 1,391-10-2, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for twelve months
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,599-7-8 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 19,794-11-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 2,746-2-9 do.

(FINANCIAL).

Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

balance on 31st December 1928.					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 15 minus column 15.		Paid into the Treasury during 1928 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1928.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (-).	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
3,592 7	2,456 14	3,807 12	205 9	12,584 5	- 5,168 11	37,771 0 (a)	19,718 2	+ 18,052 14	+ 12,884 3
11,046 5	5,845 11	7,729 5	4,189 9	53,070 11	- 6,626 0	1,45,223 13	1,10,536 9	+ 34,692 4	+ 28,066 4
3,331 7	5,360 5	8,496 6	6,818 14	18,195 8	- 11,437 12	76,337 11 (b)	51,549 1	+ 24,788 10	+ 13,350 14
89,935 8	1,58,636 14	81,657 4	39,025 4	3,69,956 14	+ 17,134 15	4,20,726 12 (c)	2,97,398 1	+ 1,23,328 11	+ 1,49,463 10
4,530 1	8,880 3	2,535 12	1,856 1	16,211 8	+ 1,002 12	58,572 8 (d)	27,751 7	+ 30,821 1	+ 31,823 13
3,562 3	10,610 2	1,306 13	646 8	17,650 13	- 3,513 1	37,149 2	18,667 11	+ 18,472 7	+ 14,959 6
6,286 1	5,335 8	8,054 15	...	21,583 6	- 21,619 3	93,407 7	37,032 8	+ 53,374 15	+ 31,755 12
4,551 6	9,848 4	1,893 4	53 3	17,300 13	+ 9,168 9	19,938 14	13,146 14	+ 6,792 0	+ 15,960 9
13,427 6	4,812 7	6,005 12	2,364 0	28,362 5	- 4,566 4	45,829 4	20,178 6	+ 25,650 14	+ 21,034 10
1,190 14	3,260 3	2,321 4	14 0	11,783 12	+ 682 0	32,704 3	23,412 4	+ 9,291 15	+ 9,943 15
8,079 5	9,765 15	7,416 4	6 0	26,907 9	+ 559 3	33,582 6	23,967 4	+ 9,595 2	+ 10,154 5
1,017 5	714 2	1,441 11	599 1	3,354 4	+ 143 1	10,015 15	6,279 9	+ 3,736 6	+ 3,879 7
5,328 8	3,429 3	1,536 10	4,130 13	8,815 7	- 4,653 15	28,816 2	13,740 2	+ 15,076 0	+ 10,422 1
1,760 3	803 5	933 14	78 8	4,151 4	- 3,661 1	17,898 3	7,755 1	+ 10,143 2	+ 6,482 1
2,315 4	672 4	600 0	...	3,968 10	+ 780 15	5,933 0	4,174 13	+ 1,758 3	+ 2,539 2
877 4	1,739 8	501 3	523 13	5,222 11	+ 1,512 12	5,019 10	2,039 12	+ 2,979 14	+ 4,492 10
1,61,030 1	2,35,220 12	1,39,738 1	60,511 3	6,10,099 12	- 30,261 12	10,74,921 14	6,77,397 8	+ 3,97,524 6	+ 3,67,262 10
1,19,863 10	2,33,079 7	1,69,635 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

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 1928.

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.]

No. XV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

[illegible]

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc., myeloid fever, typhoid fever, the head and neck, pneumonia, 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.]

Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1928.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the jails of the State of New York.				
	10	20	30	40
1. Male Prisoners	10	20	30	40
2. Female Prisoners	10	20	30	40
3. Juvenile Prisoners	10	20	30	40
4. Total	10	20	30	40

[illegible]

* Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.

STATEMENT A—concluded.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1928—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1928, in the part of the Jail devoted to																		
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
14	Madura	District Jails—conold. Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	65	95	126	...	...	...	Decrease is due to the construction of sleeping bunks.
15	Berhampur.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	↑ Increase is due to the use of the lecture hall as a barrack for looking up prisoners.
16	Koraput	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Total, Central and District Jails.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Includes a sum of Rs. 60,598 7 3 spent on the Tuberculosis Jail at Bellary and Rs. 33,000 on Electrical installation, in certain Central Jails.
18	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1928.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1927.	Cells ... with separate Barracks ... sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				A	B	C	D	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	1,558	410	258	607	127	52	1,044	32	67	3	2	104
2	Vellore	1,932	405	143	801	395	164	1,503	9	9	2	4	24
3	Trichinopoly	1,510	136	450	768	90	...	1,308	44	20	1	1	68
4	Coimbatore	1,862	234	189	559	449	245	1,442	61	88	31	6	186
5	Penitentiary	1,780	518	387	434	183	63	1,087	60	47	27	11	145
6	Cannanore	903	196	158	283	158	69	666	14	18	7	2	41
7	Salem	354	125	60	116	29	6	211	2	10	3	3	18
8	Bellary	1,176	218	183	388	156	77	804	51	58	11	4	124
9	Alipuram	1,395	57	174	975	129	45	1,323	9	4	1	1	15
10	Vizagapatam	78	14	11	28	13	2	54	1	6	2	1	10
Special School for Adolescents.													
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	217	...	8	83	104	21	216	...	1	...	...	1
District Jails.													
12	Cuddalore	817	63	79	271	213	132	695	12	34	10	3	59
13	Palamcottah	574	186	24	305	26	11	429	1	8	...	...	9
14	Madura	1,288	422	201	281	224	111	817	11	31	6	1	49
15	Berhampur	525	74	76	188	114	42	420	14	14	2	1	31
16	Koraput	425	45	57	137	77	49	320	6	40	8	6	60
Grand total		16,344	3,083	2,456	6,284	2,480	1,089	12,319	327	455	114	46	942
Grand total for 1927...		15,671	2,991	2,089	5,746	2,708	1,117	11,680	339	467	130	54	990

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

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 ...	...	364	88	55	22	50	125	310	928	28	77	187	360	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Vellore ...	...	552	111	76	13	44	115	380	630	26	88	176	601	63 11 6	1 0 9
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	391	133	70	24	49	101	310	612	30	75	168	407	34 5 6	1 1 4
4	Coimbatore ...	...	471	103	44	49	53	102	289	874	30	79	178	389	49 10 0	1 3 8
5	Penitentiary ...	...	254	112	49	14	87	129	291	529	28	85	167	391	60 6 6	1 0 10
6	Cannanore ...	...	209	63	44	8	46	100	298	1,027	31	78	186	440	55 7 0	1 9 6
7	Salem ...	...	88	35	27	12	52	103	284	575	29	82	185	367	55 1 9	1 13 11
8	Bellary ...	...	230	47	40	36	46	105	278	906	26	77	185	346	16 6 0	1 2 11
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	436	...	...	363	69 11 6	2 3 5	
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	34	25	6	6	63	107	270	516	33	86	158	378	26 8 0	9 14 6
Special School for Adolescents.																
11	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	31	61	19	1	32	53	201	264	9	16	95	264	16 8 0	1 2 7
District Jails.																
12	Cuddalore ...	...	218	35	23	15	59	107	307	674	27	82	202	433	4 4 6	0 4 7
13	Palamcottah ...	...	218	31	11	4	50	116	270	429	26	56	177	345	23 3 6	1 4 9
14	Madura ...	...	322	25	20	5	46	95	288	410	22	69	165	297	22 2 6	0 8 2
15	Berhampur ...	...	118	28	13	1	50	138	275	339	25	183	201	339	14 4 3	0 4 10
16	Kcraput ...	...	97	22	30	29	44	111	336	615	29	86	217	384	11 8 0	0 9 3

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

Sections of Penal Code classified.		Convicts admitted into									
		A		B		C		D			
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...		
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...		
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity	71	...	309	...	206	...	93	...		
Chap. IX, secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	19	...	...	1	1	...	2	...		
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants	18	...	11	...	6	...	...	...		
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	186	...	76	2	26	...	4	...		
Chap. XI, secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	4	...	16	1	16	3	11	1		
Chap. XI, secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...		
Chap. XI, secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XI, sec. 211 ...	Making false charge	1	...	8	...	7	1	5	1		
Chap. XI, secs. 212 to 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	43	...	76	...	30	2	11	...		
Chap. XI, secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...		
Chap. XI, secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XII, secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...		
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XIV, secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	40	7	7	...	1	...	1	...		
Chap. XIV, secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	275	15	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XIV, secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVI, secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...		
Chap. XVI, secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	1	...	7	...	11	...	5	...		
Chap. XVI, sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	1	...	19	3	4	...	...	...		
Chap. XVI, sec. 311.	Being a Thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVI, secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child.	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	2		
Chap. XVI, secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	165	...	197	2	113	...	60	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	63	...	200	3	253	1	119	...		
Chap. XVI, secs. 311 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	...	10	1	8	...	11	...		
Chap. XVI, secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	28	1	60	...	21	...	3	...		
Chap. XVI, secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	...	...	2	1	13	...	9	...		
Chap. XVI, sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVI, sec. 376.	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Chap. XVI, sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	951	47	1,514	62	1,386	34	475	5		

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1928, under sentences not exceeding																
E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								For life. For a term.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
72	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	...	781
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	2	297
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	5	53
...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	2	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	7	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	15	290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	1	39	2	30	2	1	...	143	14	...	...	185	1	410	20	430
16	4	61	1	82	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	196	5	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	3	553
94	...	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	4	791
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	49
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	1	117
10	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	43
6	...	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9
414	2	349	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,151	151	5,302

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	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 392, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft	...	...	20	1	27	...	76	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 395 to 397, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	5	...	8	...	2	1	4	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	23	...	85	2	88	...	49	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	4	5	139	12	102	12	40	1
Chap. XVII, secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	...	...	27	2	43	...	44	3
Chap. XVII, secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	5	...	17	1	17	...	16	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass	45	1	20	2	1	...	9	...
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	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass	35	...	306	9	557	8	147	...
Chap. XVIII, secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	11	...	7	...	24	...	12	...
Chap. XIX, secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Chap. XX, secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	14	...	10	...	3	...
Chap. XXI, secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XXII, secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1	...	4	...	5	...	1	...
C.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	29	...	13	...	130	5	670	12
Offences against other laws		4,384	302	1,683	112	704	34	343	6
Grand total		6,433	378	4,882	222	3,840	103	2,253	33
Total for Central and District Jails		1,380	47	4,343	202	3,670	102	2,230	33
Total for Subsidiary Jails		5,053	331	539	20	170	3	23	...
Grand total for 1927		6,901	405	4,833	153	3,850	150	2,274	53

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928—concluded.

2												3				
Jail during the year 1928, under sentences not exceeding																
E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
56	...	13	...	17	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	211	3	214
16	...	153	..	35	...	4	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	225	...	225
4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	27
27	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	2	298
30	1	37	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	31	393
39	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	5	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
6	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	74
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
155	2	91	..	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319	19	1,338
7	...	18	...	7	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	..	86
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
49	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	17	939
104	2	47	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,267	456	7,723
1,174	14	1,009	5	269	5	9	...	163	14	5	...	189	1	20,226	777	21,003*
1,174	14	1,009	5	269	5	9	...	163	14	5	...	189	1	14,441	423	14,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,785	354	6,139
1,535	25	1,082	20	261	3	59	5	213	10	9	1	112	5	21,229	830	22,059

* Excludes one criminal lunatic.

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

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

Statement showing the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1928.

Serial number.	Jails.	Children under 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		Adolescents from 21 to 23 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	1	...	67	8	84	5
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	84	14	217	10
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	...	...	48	...	177	...
4	Coimbatore	2	...	3	...	130	1	182	1
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	1	102	...	125	2
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	28	2	59	1
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	12	...	13	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	25	...	83	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Special School for Adolescents.									
11	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	510	...	33	...
District Jails.									
12	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	21	..	89	..
13	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	37	...	79	...
14	Madura	...	...	...	1	53	4	117	5
15	Berhampur	...	...	1	...	8	...	9	...
16	Koraput	...	...	1	...	3	...	26	...
Total, Central and District Jails		3	...	7	2	1,139	29	1,294	24
Total, Subsidiary Jails		...	...	...	...	110	10	187	15
Grand total		3	...	7	2	1,249	39	1,481	39
Grand total for 1927			3	17	2	1,417	32	1,568	40

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL), 1928.

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).	
		1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
1	Rajahmundry ...	Rs. 37,520 0 0	Rs. 28,344 0 0	Rs. 46.56	44
2	Vellore ...	79,878 7 8	98,928 7 0	50.11	54
3	Trichinopoly ...	71,766 3 9	74,799 3 4	44.52	44
4	Coimbatore ...	3,12,772 8 5	3,72,736 7 3	53.47	56
5	Penitentiary ...	39,197 2 6	33,108 9 5	57.91	61
6	Cannanore ...	48,598 0 0	32,417 0 0	55.84	52
7	Salem ...	70,380 0 0	70,128 0 0	33.30	34
8	Bellary ...	26,082 4 7	14,686 13 8	34.01	35
9	Alipuram ...	40,251 0 0	39,685 0 0	53.04	47
10	Vizagapatam ...	23,507 13 0	24,541 11 0	39.07	47
<i>Special Jail for Adolescents.</i>					
11	Tanjore Borstal School ...	29,869 4 7	28,125 15 10	52.30	49
<i>District Jails.</i>					
12	Cuddalore ...	5,823 1 9	9,596 8 8	17.76	25
13	Palamcottah ...	22,158 2 2	23,915 1 1	42.87	50
14	Madura ...	24,400 0 0	16,320 0 0	38.60	39
15	Berhampur ...	3,367 8 0	3,846 9 0	16.87	31
16	Koraput ...	4,220 9 10	3,852 0 6	19.66	33
Total ...		8,39,795 2 3	8,85,031 6 9	46.57	46

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

STATEMENT E.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	COST PER HEAD UNDER DIET.	
		As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
Central Jails.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	47 2 4	53 0 9
2	Vellore	48 6 3	53 3 2
3	Trichinopoly	53 4 8	53 1 0
4	Coimbatore	55 0 5	57 5 5
5	Penitentiary	54 13 11	59 9 10
6	Cannanore	57 11 7	59 12 10
7	Salem	67 13 11	61 10 7
8	Bellary	45 15 5	46 6 0
9	Alipuram Jail	58 14 1	62 7 3
10	Vizagapatam	57 6 5	51 2 9
Special Jail for Adolescents.			
11	Tanjore Borstal School	56 11 8	61 0 7
District Jails.			
12	Cuddalore	51 10 1	53 0 11
13	Palamcottah	54 0 1	56 2 1
14	Madura	40 12 10	48 6 10
15	Berhampur	47 13 5	47 3 8
16	Koraput	58 2 6	59 2 4
Total, Central and District Jails ...		55 3 7	57 7 9

Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2306, 1st June 1929

Jails—Administration Report—1928—Review.

READ—the following papers :—

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 22nd April 1929, No. G. 336.

Order—No. 2306, Law (General), dated 1st June 1929.

The salient features of the work of the Jail Department during the year 1928 are summarized in paragraphs 81 and 82 of the Inspector-General's administration report.

2. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails at the close of the year was 16,686 as against 18,229 at the end of 1927. There was a further decrease in the daily average number of prisoners from 18,476 in 1927 to 17,098 in 1928, due chiefly to the premature release of a large number of Mappilla rebellion prisoners. Offences against property fell from 8,623 to 8,148 and the number of graver crimes such as murder, dacoity and robbery were also fewer.

3. The average period of detention of prisoners under trial before Sessions Courts fell from 38·13 to 33·89 days while that before Magistrates increased from 15·66 to 16·38 days.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners fell from 780 in 1927 to 715 in 1928. The questions of disallowing imprisonment for debt, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable to repay the debt, and of reducing the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months are still under the consideration of Government. Pending a decision on these questions no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

5. The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month fell from 7,306 in 1927 to 6,811 in 1928, but the number of those sentenced to terms over one month and not exceeding three months did not similarly decline. The Government consider that legislation regarding the probation of offenders should be undertaken by the Government of India rather than by the local Government.

6. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted into jails was the same as in the previous year, namely, 6. In paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 2092, Law (General), dated the 18th June 1928, the Government expressed the hope that, as the Children Act had been extended throughout the Presidency, the practice of committing juveniles to prison would cease altogether. They trust that Magistrates will bear this injunction in mind.

7. The Government note that the conduct of habitual prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and that the scheme of segregating incorrigible habituals in the Central Jails at Salem and Vizagapatam worked well. The question of excluding recidivists from the scope of the remission rules is under the consideration of Government.

8. Prison offences and punishments declined noticeably during the year. The total number of offences fell from 3,029 to 2,330. The total number of punishments and the percentage of punishment to average strength fell from 3,029 and 19·36 in 1927 to 2,334 and 16·26 in 1928.

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 the number of probation officers appointed.

The Government are gratified to learn of the excellent work done by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and 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 the largest number of visits to jails and continued to render valuable service in organizing and extending after-care work in the Presidency.

10. The number of visits paid by officials and non-officials decreased from 993 to 903. The total number of inspections of sub-jails increased from 1,664 to 1,831. The Government note that expert advice was given by the Director of Industries and his staff in the management of jail industries.

11. The total expenditure on the department fell from Rs. 23,56,483 in 1927 to Rs. 21,93,552 in 1928; but the cost per head rose from Rs. 127-3-8 to Rs. 123-4-8, due to the smaller number of prisoners dealt with during the year.

12. The value of articles manufactured during the year increased from Rs. 8,39,795 to Rs. 8,85,031 although the daily average number of convicts employed on jail manufactures fell from 6,937 to 6,353. The net cash earnings of convicts during the year, however, fell from Rs. 5,05,872 to Rs. 3,98,062. The difference of Rs. 1,07,810 is due chiefly to a return to normal in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, where a large consignment of manufactured articles that remained in stock in 1926 was sold in 1927, thereby inflating the cash earnings of the latter year. The Government note that the total value of supplies made to the Police, Forest, Medical and other departments, shows an increase over the previous two years and that these supplies were generally regarded as satisfactory.

13. The figures of sickness, mortality and weighment of prisoners during the year were satisfactory and show a marked improvement as compared with the figures for the previous year. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and the medical treatment of prisoners.

14. With reference to paragraph 82 (12) of the report, the Inspector-General is informed that in G.O. No. 4002, Law (General), dated 23rd November 1928, the Government permitted 100 warders in the Alipuram Jail to draw increments and that they have not been made permanent.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
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.
" " Hon. Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
" " Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).

Editors' Table.

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