

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1929

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Introductory ...	1
Inspector-General of Prisons ...	2
Classes of prisons ...	3

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

General summary ...	4
Statement D—Classification of offences ...	5
Statement No. I—Convicts ...	6
Statement No. XVIII—Undertrial prisoners ...	7
Civil prisoners ...	8
State prisoners ...	9
Statement No. II—Religion of convicts ...	10
Do. Age of convicts ...	11
Appendix to Statement No. II—Age of convicts ...	12
Statement No. II—Education of convicts ...	13
Do. Previous occupation of convicts ...	14
Statement No. III—Nature and length of sentences ...	15
Statement No. IV—Previously convicted prisoners ...	16
Classification of prisoners—Star class system ...	17
Special division prisoners ...	18
Youthful offenders ...	19
Borstal schools ...	20
Statement No. V—Escapes and recaptures ...	21
Statement No. VI—Offences and punishments ...	22
Corporal punishments ...	23
Conduct of habituals ...	24
Education of convicts ...	25
Aid on discharge ...	26
Fetters ...	27
Statement No. VII—Prison officers ...	28
Statement C—Remission system ...	29
Advisory Boards ...	30
Statement No. VIII—Diet scales ...	31

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total expenditure ...	32
Establishment charges ...	33
Dietary charges ...	34
Hospital charges ...	35
Clothing and bedding ...	36
Sanitation charges ...	37
Charges for moving prisoners ...	38
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	39
Travelling allowance ...	40
Contingencies ...	41
Extraordinary charges ...	42
Statement G ...	43
Grand total of expenditure ...	44
Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts ...	45
Statement No. XII-A ...	46
Statement No. XII-B ...	47
Statement No. XIII—Net cost of prisoners ...	48
Value of supplies made by jails for departmental use ...	49

VITAL STATISTICS

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and mortality ...	50
Death-rates in the several classes of jails ...	51
Trichinopoly ...	52
Cannanore ...	53
Alipuram Jail, Bellary ...	54
Salem ...	55
Other Central jails ...	56
District jails ...	57
The Civil Jail, Madras ...	58
Subsidiary jails ...	59
Health of prisoners repatriated from the Andamans ...	60
Statement No. XV—Classes of diseases ...	61

	PARA.
Cholera	62
Dysentery	63
Malarial fever	64
Tubercular diseases	65
Anæmia and debility	66
Pneumonia	67
Diarrhoea	68
Ankylostomiasis	69
Enteric fever	70
Syphilis	71
Statement No. XVII—Mortality according to periods of sentences undergone	72
Statement B—Prisoners' weighment	73
Water-supply	74

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

Statement A—Accommodation	75
Visits to jails	76
Inspections	77
Expenditure on jail buildings	78
Records, civil stores and service registers	79
General features of the year	80
Matters of administrative importance	81
Conduct of jail establishment	82
Conduct of officers	83
Annual Reports of Superintendents of Central Jails	84
Chart.	

APPENDIX I.—STATEMENTS

	JUDICIAL	PAGES
General summary showing the distribution of all classes of prisoners		34 & 35
STATEMENT No. I.—Admission and disposal of convicts		36 & 37
Do. II.—Religion, age, previous occupation and state of education of convicts		38 & 39
Do. III.—Sentences of convicts		40 to 43
Do. IV.—Number of re-convicted criminals admitted		44 & 45
Do. V.—Escapes and recaptures of convicts		46
Do. VI.—Jail offences and punishments		47
Do. VII.—Employment of convicts as Prison officers (abolished)		48
Do. VIII.—Diet scales		48

FINANCIAL

STATEMENT No. IX.—Expenditure in guarding and maintenance	49 to 52
Do. X.—Expenditure compared with three preceding years (abolished)	53
Do. XI.—Employment of convicts	54
Do. XII.—Cash earnings of convicts (abolished)	55
Do. XII-A.—Statement of assets of the manufacturing departments of Central and District Jails	56 & 57
Do. XIII.—Net cost of prisoners	58

VITAL

STATEMENT No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality amongst all classes	60 to 63
Do. XV.—Admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts	64
Do. XVI.—Mortality according to length of original sentences (abolished)	65
Do. XVII.—Mortality according to length of time passed in jail	66

MISCELLANEOUS

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—Particulars regarding undertrial prisoners	67
Do. A.—Nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners	68 to 71
Do. B.—Condition of prisoners discharged	72
Do. C.—Working of the remission system	73
Do. D.—Nature of crimes for which convicts were imprisoned (abolished)	73

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

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. II	76
STATEMENT No. XII-B.—Comparative statement of manufactures	77
STATEMENT E showing the cost per head 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 (abolished)	77
Do. F showing population, sickness and mortality of the subsidiary jails at the several districts	78
Do. G showing the expenditure in the sub-jails of the several districts	79 to 81

No. A.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
OOTACAMUND,
Dated the 25th March 1930.

From

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

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail
Introductory. Department for the year 1929.

2. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Anderson, I.M.S., was in charge of the department from the beginning of the year to the 2nd January 1929, when I relieved him, on return from leave, and continued in charge to the end of the year. I was absent from the Presidency from the 30th November to the 24th December attending the Fourth All-India Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons, at Lucknow, and the Conference of Provincial Government Representatives on Jail Rules, at Delhi, and availed myself of ten days' casual leave at the conclusion of the latter conference. During this period, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, held charge of the current duties of my office, in addition to his own.

3. The number of Central Jails remained the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 10; but the number of District Jails fell from 5 to 4 owing to the conversion of the District Jail, Palamcottah, into a regular Borstal School, from the 15th May 1929—vide G.O. Mis. No. 3694, Law (General), dated the 23rd September 1929. This increased the number of Borstal Schools to 2. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, started to function from the 2nd December as a special jail for the reception and treatment of prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Consequently, the number of Special Jails increased from 1 to 2. As a new Sub-jail was opened at Kokkarakulam (Tinnevely District), with reference to G.O. Mis. No. 1447, Law (General), dated the 26th March 1929, and the Sub-jail, Tangasseri (Tinnevely District), was closed with reference to G.O. Mis. No. 1507, Revenue, dated the 27th July 1929, the total number of Sub-jails, viz., 314, underwent no change during the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 16,686 prisoners of all classes; 81,459 were received and 82,983 discharged, leaving 15,162 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined declined from 17,098 to 15,683. This decline is due to the reduced number of convicts in custody at the beginning of the year; to the fall in the number of admissions during the year and to over 400 premature releases effected of Mappilla Rebellion prisoners.

5. This statement has been abolished with reference to the decision of the Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 457-22-Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, disposed of in G.O. Mis. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.

Statement D—Classifi-
cation of offences.

6. At the beginning of the year, the convict population stood at 13,621 males and 216 females. Nineteen thousand three hundred and seventy-nine males and 870 females were received by direct committal during the year, as compared with 20,227 males and 777 females in the year previous. The largest number of direct committals, viz., 1,506, was from the Coimbatore District. Madras comes next with 1,471, followed by Madura, South Arcot, Salem and Vizagapatam with 1,143, 856, 731 and 709. The number of convicts received by transfer amounted to 21,254 as against 24,096 in the previous year. Of this number 16,274 were admitted into sub-jails *en route* to jails or other sub-jails; 4,547, including 123 from other provinces, were received to undergo sentence; and 433 were received *en route* to other jails.

Of those discharged during the year, 2,363 were released on appeal, 13,136 on expiry of sentence and 5,197 under remission rules as against 2,234, 13,277 and 5,359 in the preceding year. The number of convicts released by order of Government was 1,053 against 2,105 in the year previous, of which 115 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards, 239 on medical recommendation, 649 under the scheme of premature release of Mappilla Rebellion prisoners and on other grounds. One hundred and six were transferred to the Andamans, 19 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 6 escaped and remained at large, 149 were executed and 138 died. At the close of the year, 12,417 remained in custody, against 13,837 in 1928. The daily average was 13,026·02 or 1,331·67 less than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable against the Alipuram, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Vizagapatam Jails. In the jail set apart for mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics (Cuddalore District Jail), 84 prisoners of this class were confined at the beginning of the year, and 66 were admitted during the year, making a total of 150. Of this number, 5 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 50 were released or transferred to other jails, and 4 died; leaving 91 in custody at the close of the year—58 mental defectives, 21 epileptics and 12 recovered criminal lunatics. Special arrangements are made to deal with these prisoners and they are carefully looked after and employed on suitable work. The question of enacting legislation for dealing with criminal borderland cases was considered at the Fourth All-India Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, at Lucknow, and I will address Government separately in the matter. The whole question hinges on the introduction of a Mental Deficiency Act on the lines of the English Act.

The accommodation in the Leper Annexe at Salem was increased during the year by the construction of an additional row of 15 cells. There were 101 lepers at the beginning of the year and 78 were received by transfer during the year, making a total of 179. Of this number, 66 were discharged during the year and 2 died, leaving a balance of 111 at the close of the year. Arrangements have recently been made to open another leper enclosure in the Trichinopoly Central Jail, as the accommodation provided at Salem is insufficient.

7. There were 2,018 prisoners of this class confined in the jails and sub-jails at the opening of the year, and 35,232 were received during the year making a total of 37,250. The daily average slightly increased from 2,024·90 to 2,032·04. Of this number, 1,759·09 relate to sub-jails, as against 1,715·64 in 1928. Excluding transfers and those that remained at the end of the year awaiting trial, 21,653 undertrials were disposed of during the year. Of this number, 8,648, or 39·94 per cent, were convicted and 12,979, or 59·93 per cent, acquitted and released, as against 9,250, or 40·93 per cent, and 13,300, or 58·85 per cent, respectively, in the year previous. There were 12 escapes, all from sub-jails and 14 deaths, 11 of which took place in sub-jails. At the end of the year, 2,004 remained in custody awaiting trial as compared with 2,013 in the preceding year.

The average period of detention before Sessions Courts fell from 33·89 to 28·84 days and that before Magistrates from 16·38 to 14·83 days. This is a distinct improvement.

8. There were 831 civil prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year. This figure includes 70 State prisoners. The number admitted during the year was 4,724, making a total of 5,555 prisoners dealt with. Of this number, 4,741 were released, 69 transferred and 4 died, leaving a population of 741. The daily average was

652·11 as compared with 715·29 in the year preceding. Overcrowding continued to exist in the jails at Madura, Cuddalore, Rajahmundry and Cannanore; but special arrangements were made to accommodate excess prisoners within the criminal enclosures, and selected well behaved and short-term prisoners were permitted to sleep at night in the verandahs attached to their yards. The overcrowding at Cuddalore was overcome by the committal of civil debtors from the courts of Vriddhachalam, Chidambaram and Tirukkoyilūr direct to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. As the number of civil prisoners is on the increase in individual jails and great difficulty is experienced in suitably accommodating them, it is hoped that early orders will be passed reducing the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months as contemplated by Government, and to amend the Civil Procedure Code so as to disallow imprisonment for debt if it can be proved that the debtor is unable to repay his debt.

9. The year opened with 70 State prisoners in custody. There were no fresh admissions during the year. Forty-five Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from jails for detention under police surveillance, of whom 5 were juveniles discharged from the Borstal School, Palamcottah, for employment under private persons. There were 24 prisoners in custody at the close of the year excluding one prisoner who was transferred to another province. Their daily average was 43·91.

10. Of the 20,249 convicts admitted during the year, 87·97 per cent were Hindus (including Sikhs), 7·86 Muhammadans, 3·23 Christians, 0·02 Buddhists and Jains and 0·92 all other classes—as compared with 88·52, 8·06, 3·40, 0·01 and nil in the year previous.

11. The number of persons convicted under the age of 16 increased from 13 to 21; of those 16 to 18 years from 594 to 597; and 31 to 40 years from 6,057 to 6,066; notwithstanding the decrease in the number of admissions during the year. In regard to convicts returned under other age periods there is a falling off, viz., 19 to 21 years from 1,226 to 1,190; 22 to 30 years from 9,290 to 8,844; 41 to 60 years from 3,404 to 3,221 and above 60 years from 420 to 310.

12. The number of children under 14 years admitted into jails was the same as in the previous year, viz., 3. The admissions under 14 to 15 years and 16 to 20 years advanced from 9 to 12 and 1,288 to 1,299, respectively; the increase being noticeable against sub-jails. The number under 21 to 23 years declined from 1,520 to 1,160.

13. The percentages of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year work out to 17·29 and 82·71, respectively, as compared with 20·02 and 79·98 in 1928.

14. There was a fall in the admissions to jails of persons in service, those engaged in agriculture and with animals, persons in commerce and trade, and persons employed in mechanical arts, etc. The percentages are 4·12, 37·18, 5·10 and 2·29, respectively, as compared with 4·45, 38·31, 7·27 and 2·59 in 1928. The other heads show an increase.

15. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 13·65 to 14·52, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment fell from 86·33 to 85·45. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement remained the same as in the previous year, viz.,

4. Two convicts were awarded whipping in combination with rigorous imprisonment as compared with 1 in 1928. Of the total admissions, 233 were sentenced to death, 217 to transportation for life, and 1 for a term of years, as compared with 190, 177 and 5, respectively, in the previous year. It will be seen that the proportion of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding 1 month has advanced from 6,811 to 6,957, which is disappointing, although a corresponding reduction is noticeable in that of sentences above one month and not exceeding three months. At present the prospects of the successful working of the probation system in the Madras Presidency are excellent. With the Children Act and Borstal Schools Act and Aid on Discharge functioning satisfactorily in the Presidency, all the spade work for establishing an efficient probation system has

been done and we only await this much needed legislation to enable us to bring our machinery of justice into line with that of other progressive countries.

Of the 12,117 convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, 69 were under sentence of death, 1,649 were sentenced to transportation for life, 988 to transportation for a term of years, 459 to periods of imprisonment exceeding ten years, 5,809 from one to ten years and 3,443 to less than a year. No orders have yet been received from the Government of India on the subject of finding a more suitable term and a substitute punishment for transportation.

16. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, viz., 20,249, 2,682, or 13.25 per cent, had been previously convicted, as compared with 2,909, or 13.85 per cent in the year previous. The former number includes 364 committed for the first time in default of finding security, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 1,478 had one previous conviction, 366 two previous convictions and 474 more than two previous convictions. The number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year 1929 was 2,673, or 13.20 per cent, of the total admissions, as compared with 2,850, or 13.57 per cent in 1928. Four were classified as habituals by District Magistrates or Magistrates especially empowered, of which two relate to the Central Jail, Bellary, and two to the Borstal School, Tanjore. The number classified by Superintendents of Jails during the year was nil. The requirements of section 27 of the Prisons Act IX of 1894 in regard to the separation of habituals from casuals were complied with in all Central and District Jails; provision being made for the complete segregation of the worst type of incorrigible offenders and long-term habituals in the special recidivist jails at Salem and Vizagapatam.

17. There were 469 starclass convicts at the beginning of the year, and 597 were classified as such during the year, making a total of 1,066. Of this number, 572 were discharged, leaving 494 at the end of the year. This system of classification has proved very satisfactory and permits of the segregation of the better type of casual prisoner from contaminating influences. Starclass prisoners are housed apart from others at night and as far as possible at work, parades, school, recreation, etc., and certain privileges are enjoyed such as mild recreation after lock up, special clothing, etc. Convict officers are now largely selected from this class, and consequently there has been a great improvement in recent years in the conduct and discipline of prisoners as a whole.

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

19. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted to jails fell from 6 to 3. Of these, one was undergoing modified Borstal training having been sentenced to transportation for life and two were released from jail custody, viz., one from the Penitentiary, Madras, and the other from the District Jail, Madura, after completing four days and one day respectively. Unfortunately, no regular juvenile courts have yet been established in this Presidency, and the absence of such courts and the auxiliary services pertaining thereto is seriously impeding the proper working of the Children Act. I venture to express the hope that very urgent action will be taken by Government to establish Juvenile Courts in all headquarter towns throughout the Presidency to enable the Children Act to function smoothly and satisfactorily.

20. The number of inmates detained in the Borstal Schools, Tanjore, and Palamcottah, on the last day of 1928 was 913. Four hundred and seventy-eight were received during the year by direct committal and 49 by transfer. Of the latter, 24 were from Certified Schools, 18 from the modified Borstal section, Palamcottah, 4 from Central Jail, Coimbatore, 2 from Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and 1 from the Penitentiary under section 10 of the Borstal Schools Act. Nineteen were re-admissions from Government Hospitals after undergoing treatment, 36 return transfers under the Prisoners Testimony Act, 3 were received by recapture, and 6 by recommittal. Of the total, viz., 1,504, 57 were transferred under the Prisoners Testimony Act and otherwise; 28 were released on appeal; 143 were released on expiry of sentence; 25 were released under remission rules in force prior to the introduction of the Borstal Schools Act; 51 were released by order of Government; 1 was transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras; 3 were transferred to other Jails;

3 of the 6 who escaped remained at large; and 2 died—leaving 1,191 at the close of the year.

It will be remembered that at the close of 1928 there was only one regular Borstal School at Tanjore and a section of a Borstal School at Palamcottah. It was found necessary during the year to convert the District Jail, Palamcottah, into a complete Borstal School in order to find accommodation for the large number of commitments under the Borstal Schools Act. This second Borstal School was, therefore, established with effect from the 15th May 1929. Accommodation is now available in the two Borstal Schools for 1,121, and even this is insufficient, as the total number of inmates exceeds the accommodation available. Arrangements are being made to increase the accommodation in the Palamcottah School; but the obvious remedy is the introduction of a Probation of Offenders Act in order to curtail the number of commitments under the Borstal Schools Act. I am convinced that a large number of boys now being dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act could be just as well dealt with under an efficient probation system.

Consequent on the closure of the District Jail, Palamcottah, as a Jail, it was found necessary to open adolescent sections in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem for the concentration and treatment of adolescents not dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act. These adolescents had been previously dealt with in the Palamcottah District Jail under a modified Borstal regime. The adolescent sections are self-contained and run on modified Borstal lines; they are, in fact, miniature Borstal Schools. The Borstal system has now been brought to a high standard of efficiency in this Presidency and is likely to make a marked reduction in the incidence of crime.

The two schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah have come to be regarded as the foremost of their kind in India; and the system of training has proved so successful and produced such beneficial results; that it has been largely extended and followed in Jails dealing with adult offenders, with corresponding good results.

21. There were 25 escapes during the year, as against 21 in the year preceding. Three were from intramural and 22 from extramural custody. Central Jails contributed 10, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah 6, District Jails 3 and Sub-jails 6. Of those who escaped during the year, 19 were recaptured. Fifteen out of the 25 who escaped had unexpired sentences of less than a year, 9 above one year and under seven years and one above seven years. The 22 extramural escapes were, as usual, made possible as a result of negligence and over confidence on the part of the warders in charge, who allowed the prisoners, while in their custody, to scatter or get out of sight. The three escapes from intramural custody took place from the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the Borstal School, Tanjore and the Sub-jail, Gudalur.

I will now explain briefly how these escapes were effected:—

At Rajahmundry, where there were three escapes from custody, a convict working in an extramural sanitary gang consisting of seven convicts made a sudden dash for liberty when the gang was being marched to work. The warder in charge sounded the alarm, handed over the remaining convicts in his gang to a warder working in close proximity, and gave chase. He succeeded in recapturing the escapee almost immediately. The convict was prosecuted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The second escape was from an extramural gang detailed to deliver water in the warders' lines. The escape was rendered possible by negligence on the part of the warder in charge, who failed to raise an alarm till the prisoner had got well away. The convict was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the warder was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment. The third escape was also from an extramural gang, employed in the farm behind the Jail. The convict obtained permission from the warder in charge to go out of sight, for the usual reason, and failed to return. The warder was prosecuted for negligence, as he deliberately disobeyed the rules in permitting the convict to pass out of sight and control, and the case against him is proceeding. The convict was recaptured in due course, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Trichinopoly, a convict managed to make good his escape from the Jail compound. The warder in charge was to blame, as he permitted his gang of two

convicts to be split up and allowed one of them—the escapee—to pass out of sight and control. The convict, on prosecution, was awarded an additional sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the warder, who was also prosecuted, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo 30 days' simple imprisonment.

At the Penitentiary, Madras, a convict effected his escape from an extramural gang employed on domestic and sanitary service in the Deputy Jailer's quarters. The convict, on the pretext of visiting the latrine close by took to his heels. The warder was prosecuted under section 223, Indian Penal Code, for wilful neglect of duty, and the case is still pending. The convict was recaptured and, on prosecution, sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A convict, while employed extramurally in the sanitary gang cleaning the compound of the Deputy Jailer's quarters in the Bellary Central Jail, was allowed by the warder in charge to get himself a drink of water: which meant passing out of sight. Taking advantage of the opportunity the convict managed to get away, by slipping into the railway station closeby. As he did not turn up immediately, an alarm was raised and the escapee apprehended. The warder was dealt with departmentally and the convict was given an additional sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment. Another convict, in the same jail, effected his escape from a sweeper gang employed extramurally. Here again the confidence trick was played on the warder who permitted the convict to pass out of sight for answering the call of nature. The warder was dismissed the service, as conclusive evidence to support prosecution was not forthcoming. The escapee is still at large.

At Vizagapatam, an habitual convict escaped from his cell with the help and connivance of two warders, whose services were dispensed with. Two other warders who were concerned in the escape were fined Rs. 5 each, and warned for dismissal, as no direct evidence was forthcoming. The escapee was recaptured by the Madras Police in connexion with another case and, on prosecution sentenced to six months' additional imprisonment. Two other prisoners escaped from the extramural quarantine of this jail due to gross carelessness on the part of the warder staff in charge. One of the escapees was recaptured within half an hour of his getting away, and the other was arrested by the Police the next day. They were, on prosecution, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The warders responsible have been suitably dealt with and a selection grade warder against whom there was a prima facie case has been prosecuted and the result of the prosecution is not yet known.

While the scouts of the Borstal School, Tanjore, were camping at Vallam, one of the boys played the confidence trick by getting permission to visit the latrine 40 yards away and bolted. A search party was despatched in search of the boy, and the party returned in due course with the escapee; but one of the search party was found missing on the roll-call being taken. The first escapee, on prosecution, was awarded 5 years' detention in a Borstal School: and the second escapee is still at large. Two Ambulance teams of Borstal lads returning from Gwalior, after competing in the All-India Ambulance Competitions, travelled from Madras by the Trivandrum Express. At Mayavaram and Kumbakonam the boys are said to have alighted for washing their faces; but on reaching Tanjore one of the boys was found missing by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge. The escapee, apparently slipped away on alighting at Kumbakonam. He has been recaptured and punished departmentally. Another escape occurred from an extramural party, and this was made possible by the slackness of the petty officer in charge. His services were dispensed with. The escapee on recapture, was prosecuted and given an additional two years' detention. The fifth escape from Tanjore was effected under the following circumstances:—

A special star boy—one of the most senior boys—with only a short period of nine months to serve, broke parole and absconded. He enjoyed the privileges due to his rank and, being on parole duty, was unlocked at night. It seems very remarkable that this boy who had completed two years and three months of his detention abused the trust placed in him.

At Palamcottah, a Borstal inmate employed extramurally on the construction of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Home made good his escape from the lime kiln at which he was ordered to work. The petty officer in charge was looking for trouble from the outset by splitting his working party into three

sections at a considerable distance one from the other. It was impossible for him to exert proper supervision over all. He was dismissed the service. The escapee is still at large.

The Borstal system necessitates a considerable amount of individual liberty with a view to the development of self-control, trust and responsibility and cases are bound to occur from time to time of boys abusing the confidence placed in them.

At Cuddalore, a convict took to his heels from outside the Jail, when the warder in charge left him for a moment to enter the guard room. In view of the previous good record of the warder, he was dealt with leniently by the imposition of a fine of Rs. 5 and a severe reprimand for neglectful duty. The convict was prosecuted on recapture and given an additional sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment. Another convict at Cuddalore escaped from the line sanitary gang while delivering water. The warder responsible for the escape failed to carry out the duties enforced on him by the rules. In view, however, of his past good record, he was severely reprimanded for neglect of duty and fined Rs. 2. The escapee, on recapture, was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Madura, a convict working in the extramural garden was asked to drive away a stray animal which had found its way into the garden. He did so and seized the opportunity of making good his escape. The warder in charge of the convict was dealt with departmentally; and the escapee, who was re-arrested by the Police, was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Six convicts escaped from sub-jails; one each from Russellkonda, Rapur, Atmakur, Chingleput, Vriddhachalam and Gudalur. Of these, five were recaptured during the year, one remaining at large.

22. There was a further decline in the number of offences, viz., from 2,330 in the preceding year to 2,011 in the year under report. This figure includes eight offences dealt with by criminal courts. Though the fall in the number of offences is attributed to the drop in the prison population, a very definite improvement is noticeable under offences relating to work and prohibited articles, which is noteworthy. Of the number of offences dealt with by Superintendents, 1,011 were major and 992 minor, as compared with 1,107 and 1,197, respectively, in 1928. A decrease is noticeable under all heads of offences. Of the 14 cases of assault, 13 were classed as major offences and 1 minor. Of the former, 4 relate to the District Jail, Cuddalore, 2 each to Salem, Alipuram and Vizagapatam jails, and 1 each to the Penitentiary, Madras, Central Jail, Bellary and the Borstal School, Palamcottah. Three of these offences were dealt with by corporal punishment. Of the offences dealt with by criminal courts, 6 relate to escapes and 2 to assaults.

The total number of punishments and the ratio percentage of punishments to average strength correspondingly declined from 2,334 to 2,011 and 16.25 to 15.44. There was a reduction in all forms of punishment, except penal diet with or without cellular confinement which rose from 2 to 4. The punishments awarded by criminal courts fell from 23 to 8. Among Central Jails, Alipuram, as usual, shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 404, with a percentage of 20.00. Coimbatore comes next with 265 and a percentage of 19.37. Trichinopoly, Salem and the Penitentiary follow with 193, 182 and 178 and percentage of 21.44, 14.28, and 21.42 respectively. Among District Jails, Cuddalore, as usual, returns the largest number of punishments, viz., 139, with a percentage of 39.66 and is followed by the Borstal School, Palamcottah, with 81 and 16.88. Bellary, among Central Jails, and Koraput, among District Jails, record the lowest percentage of punishments. Early in March, there was trouble for a very brief period in the Coimbatore Jail and a great many prisoners struck work and refused to take their food. A certain number of prisoners had petty grievances, but the majority of prisoners who struck work merely did so because they had been intimidated into doing so by certain malcontents in the jail who had started the trouble. I personally visited the jail on hearing of the disturbance, and set things right in a very short time. The chief instigators of the strike were transferred elsewhere and there has been no further trouble since. There were no other serious disturbances during the year and discipline was generally well maintained in all jails.

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.	From 10 to 15 stripes.	From 15 to 20 stripes.	From 20 to 25 stripes.	From 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
	Total, central and district jails for 1929.	27,322	1,630	...	...	1	1	1	3	·01	·18	...	...
	Total for 1928	29,979	2,789	1	...	...	...	4	5	·02	·18	...	...

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

It will be seen that the number of corporal punishments inflicted was only 3, as against 5 in the previous year. Two of these whippings were inflicted in the Salem Habitual Jail and one in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.

At Salem, an habitual convict was awarded 30 stripes for a brutal assault on the Carpenter Foreman. The evidence recorded goes to show that the act was premeditated. The convict left the hospital file on the plea of visiting the latrine, waited for the Carpenter Foreman and assaulted him, causing wounds on his face. Corporal punishment had to be resorted to in this case, which called for stern disciplinary action. On another occasion an incorrigible convict confined in the same jail was awarded 16 stripes for attempting to assault the Superintendent during his weekly inspection. An exemplary punishment was necessary in the interests of discipline as this convict had committed assaults on two previous occasions.

At the Borstal School, Palamcottah, an inmate was awarded 20 stripes for assaulting a petty officer. He had been leniently dealt with on two previous occasions for similar offences and deterrent punishment was considered necessary in this case. The whip has to be kept in reserve for dealing with serious offences : and physical pain is the only form of punishment which is dreaded by the vicious type of criminal and bully. Superintendents of Jails are alive to the fact that this form of punishment is only to be resorted to in exceptional circumstances and when necessary to enforce discipline.

24. The year opened with 3,155 habitual convicts and 4,378 were admitted during the year, making a total of 7,533 out of a convict population of 27,560. The corresponding figures for the year preceding are 3,305, 4,565 and 7,870. The habituals formed 27·33 per cent of the convict population against 26·22 per cent in 1928 and were the recipients of 24·23 of the punishments and 66·67 per cent of the whippings inflicted. Their conduct on the whole was satisfactory, as they are shrewd enough to appreciate that good conduct while in custody pays better than misbehaviour. Nothing has yet been done to tackle seriously the problem of the professional and incorrigible criminal; and as a Penologist I must continue to press for legislation to be enacted for dealing adequately and courageously with recidivism. The Government of India have, I know, the matter under consideration; and it is hoped that early orders will be passed. As I have previously pointed out, the Alipuram Jail with its extensive agricultural facilities would make an ideal institution for a recidivist settlement for this Presidency.

25. Educational facilities are provided in jails for such convicted prisoners as are capable of being benefited by them. Ordinary education is not carried beyond the elementary stage nor made compulsory after the age of 30 years; but any prisoner who has been at school and desires to continue to attend after reaching this age is allowed to do so. Prisoners who desire education beyond the elementary stage are given the necessary books and available assistance in the school. In addition to the three

R's subjects of general interest connected with agriculture, hygiene, industrial training, etc., are taught. The female prisoners receive similar instruction and are trained in knitting, sewing, weaving and the like. The principle of co-ordination between general education and industrial training is kept steadily in view, having regard to the need of reforming prisoners and equipping them to regain their proper place in society on release. The best available instruction in up to date methods of labour is also given to enable them to command a living wage on discharge 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 Jail Schools are regularly visited by Inspecting officers of the Educational Department; and I am indebted to them for much valuable advice and assistance.

The year was one of general progress in regard to education, as disclosed by the following figures. The number of convicts and Borstal inmates on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 3,289 and the number admitted during the year 3,868. Of the total number dealt with, viz., 7,157, 2,834 were illiterate and 883 literate on admission. 3,717 were discharged during the year leaving 3,440 on the school attendance roll at the close of the year. Of those discharged, 3,013, or 42·10 per cent were literate, and 704 or 9·84 per cent illiterate against 2,432 or 37·18 per cent and 821 or 12·55 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Were it not for short sentences, these statistics would be better.

Religious and moral instruction is imparted to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose in all jails. There are in all 36 Christian, 29 Hindu and 7 Muhammadan instructors. During the year 1,259 lectures were delivered against 906 in the year preceding and were much appreciated by the prisoners. As a result of the grant of conveyance allowance, up to a maximum of Rs. 6 per mensem, to those honorary moral and religious lecturers requiring it, the attendance of these lecturers is now more regular and the instruction more sustained.

Thanks to the keenness and enthusiasm of the Toc H group, Madras, much useful social service was carried out during the year in the Penitentiary. Members of the group visited this jail every Sunday throughout the year; they have been doing this now for the past five years; and have captured and reformed many a backslider who would otherwise have come to grief. The Toc H principle is to work more by personal contact than by preaching; and in dealing with juveniles and adolescents the work is largely on Boy Scout lines.

As regards religion, an endeavour is made to cultivate a moral and religious atmosphere. Games, lantern lectures and music are greatly appreciated by the prisoners. During the year the Y.M.C.A. Social Service League visited the jail and conducted lantern lectures on cleanliness, morality, evils of drink, up to date methods of living, etc., and I am much indebted to them for their valuable assistance in educating the prisoners for a better life on release.

Ambulance and First Aid Training now forms part of the curriculum in all jails and schools and was further developed during the year. Over and above the convicts and Borstal pupils trained in previous years, 971 new admissions were trained during the year under report. Of these, 243 obtained First Aid certificates by passing the requisite examination held by the Medical Department; 445 were discharged during the year, many of whom had not the opportunity to appear for the test, and 283 continued to be under training at the end of the year. The teams selected to attend the All-India Ambulance Competitions at Gwalior are reported to have done very creditably, and the Palamcottah Modified Borstal Team obtained the second prize in the Jagamal Raja Ambulance Challenge Shield Competition.

Scoutcraft forms a special feature of the training in the Borstal Schools and adolescent sections of jails and continued to make good progress both at Tanjore and Palamcottah. The training appeals to the boys and it certainly has a most inspiring effect on them.

A very definite advance has been made in organizing suitable forms of recreation for well-behaved prisoners, more especially for the difficult period between lock up and sleeping time. Special lighting arrangements have been made to enable all literate prisoners to read in their cells and wards; but it is most essential for the electrification of jails and schools to go forward more expeditiously, if our reformatory policy is to function satisfactorily. Good lighting

is also essential for effective guarding and discipline. The work of electrifying the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was completed during the year, and I hope two more Central Jails will be provided with electric lighting during the current year. Each jail has a well stocked library of good and useful books, which are issued to literate prisoners whenever required. There were 6,628 books at the beginning of the year and 1,107 have since been added, making a total of 7,735. Of this number, 411 were condemned after a fair wear and tear leaving a balance of 7,324 at the end of the year. The books comprise a variety of literature in different languages—English, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kanarese, Hindustani, Urdu and Sanskrit. Dramatic performances and magic lantern exhibitions, were held from time to time, which helped to relieve the monotony of prison life. Such occasional performances are both educative and reformatory and are also useful in raising funds for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The jail news sheet, known as the Howard Journal, continued to be greatly appreciated by the prisoners both literate and illiterate. The news from this sheet is read out once a week to all prisoners by the teachers and is available in the library for the use of literate prisoners. Several vernacular sheets have been added to enable the paper to be freely read by those who do not understand English.

26. The annual report of the society makes interesting reading; and it is gratifying to note the progress made with after-care work during the year. Of the 13,565 prisoners discharged from custody during the year, 1,401 were afforded assistance by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

The following statement furnishes information as to the number of discharged prisoners assisted and the number of probation officers appointed during the year in each centre as compared with the previous year:—

Centres.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of probation officers appointed.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Central Society, Madras	94	90	30	28
District Societies.				
Rajahmundry	30	160	19	35
Vellore	118	167	72	51
Trichinopoly	13	18	12	36
Coimbatore	127	379	264	326
Cannanore	287	47	211	261
Salem	55	85	15	110
Bellary	186	119	118	112
Vizagapatam	9	6	9	5
Cuddalore	14	21	13	20
Tanjore	433	170	197	161
Palamcottah	18	86	57	86
Madura	13	41	22	74
Berhampur		12		5
Koraput		4		2
Nellore		2	20	15
Mangalore	24	1	17	25
Chingleput (Saidapet)				1
Nagapatam		3		22
Chittoor				9
Anantapur				
Total	1,396	1,401	1,071	1,384

A new branch committee was formed at Cocanada in the East Gōdāvari District. The work of the Berhampur Society was adversely commented on in my last report; and I am glad to be able to say that considerable improvement was effected in the organization and working of this branch during the year under review.

All other District Committees endeavoured to expand work and improve their after-care organization and special progress was achieved at Palamcottah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura. The Cannanore and Palamcottah Homes were completed and brought into use during the year, and the Bellary Home was provided with a suitable workshop. The Maharaja of Jeypore has given a handsome subscription towards the construction of a Home for Vizagapatam, which will be put in hand shortly when a suitable site has been selected.

The Muslim Prisoners' Aid Society at Bellary continued its ministrations to Muslim prisoners during the year and was helpful in producing luxuries on

festival occasions and making arrangements for the smooth running of the difficult Ramzan period.

It seems invidious to mention names for good work done where such excellent service was rendered by all the Society's officers throughout the Presidency. I would like, however, to bring to the special notice of Government the exceptionally good services rendered by the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Central Committee in Madras—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu and Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar; and the following Honorary Secretaries of the District Committees—Rao Bahadur Nelliappa Pillai, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. Narasimha Ayyangar, Rao Sahib Krishna Chetti, Govinda Panikkar, Venkatakrishna Nayudu and Nayanar, and Mr. Abdul Nabi Sahib. The energetic Honorary Secretary of the Tinnevely District Committee, Rao Bahadur Nelliappa Pillai, was appointed Organizing Secretary for Borstal after-care work during the latter part of the year, and I feel confident that he will be of great assistance to the Society in his new sphere of duties.

I cannot conclude my remarks without sincere thanks to all officials and non-officials who interested themselves in this social service and gave freely of their time and money to make it a success. Without their sympathy and assistance and the friendly support of employees of labour it would have been impossible to achieve the good results reported.

27. Fetters were imposed on 341 prisoners as a Jail punishment as against 548 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that no prisoner was fettered for purposes of safe custody during the year.

28. This statement has been abolished with reference to the decision of the Government of India, Home Department, No. F-457-22-Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, disposed of in G.O. Mis. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.

29. The number of convicts released from Central and District Jails under the remission rules dropped from 5,352 to 5,197. The decrease is attributable to the non-applicability of the remission rules to Borstal inmates. The maximum recorded remission was 1,031 days to a convict in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 85-12-6 was earned by a convict in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 6,204 convicts as against 7,148 in the year previous. Extra remission was granted to 1,649 convicts against 1,120 in 1928. Under clauses 2 and 3 of Rule 324, Jail Manual, only one convict, at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work with reference to G.O. No. 3646, Law (General), dated the 27th November 1926. The scheme proposed by me for the exclusion of recidivists from the benefits of the remission system was found unacceptable by the Government owing to certain legal and administrative difficulties which it would have involved. It was decided, therefore, to drop the proposal and defer further action till the Government of India are prepared to deal with the problem of recidivism as an All-India measure.

30. Advisory Board meetings to consider the conditional release of prisoners were held on 24 occasions during the year in different jails.

The scheme continues to work satisfactorily and is greatly appreciated. The greatest care is, of course, taken to recommend the conditional release of only such prisoners as are not likely to revert to crime or cause injury to the community. In all 362 cases were considered, of which 125 were recommended to Government for conditional release. Of this number, the Government sanctioned the release of 112; two were rejected as unsuitable, and 11 were pending the decision of Government at the end of the year. Three convicts whose cases were pending orders of Government on the 31st December 1928 were also released during the year; thus the total number released under the scheme was 115 against 127 in the year previous.

In the case of Borstal inmates release on licence is in force. Under this scheme, 80 cases were considered by the Board of Visitors and 76 recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government declined to sanction the release of 1, but approved of the conditional release of 67 and the premature release of 8. All the 67 inmates released were provided with suitable

employment and, as far as I know, are doing well. The conditional release of the 10 cases that were pending orders at the end of the year 1928, was also effected on receipt of Government sanction.

31. Under the orders of the Government of India communicated in G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929, Statement No. VIII—Diet scales. Statement No. VIII showing the diet scales in force in the jails has been abolished. The different scales of diet prescribed were adhered to during the year and no deviation therefrom was made except on medical grounds. A meat ration was issued to the Mappilla prisoners confined in the Alipuram Jail twice weekly in lieu of a proportion of dhall.

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

32. Excluding, as usual, the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 28,02,231-5-3, which is Rs. 105-12-0 less than that shown by the Accountant General in the Chief Controlling Officer's return 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 Sub-jails amounted to Rs. 26,45,155-1-1 against Rs. 30,50,079-5-4 in 1928. The reduction, amounting to close on Rs. 4,05,000, although largely due to the fall in the prison population during 1929, is also partly due to the cost of supplies made by the Manufactory Departments to the Maintenance Departments having been deducted from expenditure, instead of being treated as receipts as was the practice in previous years. The decrease in expenditure is noticeable under all heads except "Establishment," "Extraordinary Charges," and "Petty Construction and Repairs." From the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 5,75,115-6-8, representing General Supervision, Travelling Allowance of Gazetted Officers, Petty Construction and Repairs, Charges on account of State Prisoners detained under the Mappilla Outrages Act and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, Manufactures, Quinine Manufactures, Secunderabad Establishment, cost of passages granted to Officers under Superior Civil Service Rules, 1924, and other two minor items has been deducted, as also a sum of Rs. 23,052-4-9, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, recoveries of over-payments and the value of the difference of ration articles between the opening and closing of the year with reference to G.O. Mis. No. 3607, Law (General), dated the 14th September 1929; while a sum of Rs. 2,004-1-7 on account of the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department has been added, as required by the Standing Orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the net result is the sum of Rs. 20,48,981 exhibited in Statement No. IX, against Rs. 21,93,552 in 1928.

33. The total expenditure and the cost per head under 'Establishment' increased from Rs. 7,22,069 and Rs. 42-3-8 to Rs. 7,46,727 and Rs. 47-9-10 respectively. The increase is chiefly due to increments drawn by officers and subordinates, leave salaries drawn by Superintendents and the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent for the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Barring the Civil Jail, Madras, which has always been an expensive institution, the Central Jail, Cannanore, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 76-8-4, due to a smaller population dealt with and to the debit of leave salary of Major M. M. Khan, I.M.S. Next comes the Penitentiary, Madras, with a cost per head of Rs. 71-9-4, due to the employment of European Warders and the grant of house rent and compensatory allowances to the subordinate staff. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, also shows a high cost per head, viz., Rs. 66-2-2, being a Recidivist Jail employing a large warder force. The increased cost in the case of the Central Jail, Bellary is due to a fall in prison population. Among District Jails, Koraput shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 80-9-5, owing to the grant of compensatory allowances to the subordinate staff and also to the smaller population. Berhampur comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 76-4-0, which is partly due to the leave allowance drawn by the Superintendent and partly to the small population dealt with. The high cost at Cuddalore, viz., Rs. 58-3-6, is due to the leave salary drawn by a senior jailer and also to the employment of extra warder guards and a compounder for dealing with the mental defectives

concentrated in this jail. The employment of a special staff of instructors in the Borstal School, Tanjore, accounts for the increased cost in this institution. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, exhibits the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 40-1-7, by reason of the large prison population. The cost of establishment of other jails calls for no special notice.

34. The total expenditure under Dietary Charges and the cost per head decreased from Rs. 9,88,145 and Rs. 60-5-1 to Rs. 8,53,268 and Rs. 56-10-8, respectively. The decrease is mainly attributable to the reduced prison population and also to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles by jails. The Penitentiary, Madras, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 55-7-7, due to the extra expenditure incurred on account of dieting European prisoners. The high cost per head at Alipuram Jail, viz., Rs. 54-9-11, is due to the issue of ricediet to all Mappilla prisoners. In the case of Cannanore also, the issue of rice to the majority of prisoners accounts for the high cost, viz., Rs. 54-9-6. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, follows with a cost per head of Rs. 53-7-11, which, unlike other jails, was brought about by expenditure on the upkeep of engines and pumps and the employment of an engine driver. Among District Jails, Palamcottah, Tanjore, and Koraput, show a cost per head of Rs. 56-12-4, Rs. 55-0-10 and Rs. 54-4-4, respectively. In the case of the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, the exclusive issue of rice to the inmates and a somewhat heavy outlay in connexion with the purchase of manure for improving the farm lands at Tanjore increased the expenditure. The high cost at Koraput is due to heavy incidental charges by way of freight and conveyance incurred in connexion with the purchase of ration articles, as the nearest Railway Station is over 50 miles distant. Bellary, like last year, among Central Jails, and Berhampur among District Jails, dieted the prisoners most economically, viz., Rs. 45-2-4 and Rs. 40-5-9, respectively.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India communicated in G.O. Mis. No. 3607, Law (General), dated the 14th September 1929, the average cost per head of Dietary Charges in column 5 (f) of statement No. IX (Financial) has been arrived at by dividing the expenditure on rations actually consumed during the year by the number of prisoners dieted. This has consequently resulted in the abolition of Statement No. E.

I am satisfied that the purchase of ration articles for jails was made at the most favourable season and at the cheapest possible rates. The system of inviting tenders and also holding auctions was adhered to.

Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 27,040-12-5 were purchased in 1929. This is an improvement over last year's figure, viz., Rs. 38,868-5-6. The value of vegetables and other garden produce issued to prisoners during the year from Jail gardens amounted to Rs. 37,105-3-6 and the amount realized by sales to the public was Rs. 8,684-12-6, or in the aggregate Rs. 45,790. The amount actually expended in maintaining Jail gardens was only Rs. 8,096-12-9, resulting in a realization of Rs. 37,693-3-3. The results are very satisfactory, despite the low population dealt with during the year.

The rice hulling plant newly purchased for the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, during 1928 worked well and brought to the jail a profit of Rs. 3,243 for 1929. A proposal to instal a similar plant in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, is under correspondence with the Collector of the district. If it is recommended, the proposal to purchase one for that jail will be submitted to Government.

35. It is pleasing to note the noticeable reduction in the aggregate expenditure under hospital charges, viz., from Rs. 63,786 in the preceding year to Rs. 58,659 in the year under report. The cost per head slightly increased, viz., from Rs. 3-11-8 to Rs. 3-11-11, chiefly due to the heavy outlay on the purchase of medicines and equipment for the newly opened Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, at the close of the year. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Cuddalore, Bellary, Koraput, Palamcottah, Alipuram, the Penitentiary and Cannanore show a rate per head above the average. The increased cost at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Cannanore and Koraput is due to the small population dealt with; while that at Cuddalore is due to the issue of extras on medical recommendation to the mental defectives concentrated there. The special treatment afforded to prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased the cost at Bellary. The increase at Palamcottah is due to extras issued on medical recommendation to Borstal inmates admitted in poor health. The high cost at Alipuram is due to heavy outlay on

medicines. The adjustment during the year of the value of medicines purchased during 1928 contributed to the increase at the Penitentiary.

36. The expenditure and the cost per head fell from Rs. 1,16,690 and Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 97,104 and Rs. 6-7-2, respectively. The Clothing and bedding. Wellesley Sanatorium Jail shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 47-2-6, due to the initial outlay in the purchase of clothing and bedding. Among Central Jails, Bellary, Vellore, the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore, and Tanjore, Koraput, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Berhampur, among District Jails, exhibit a cost per head above the average due to the periodical substitution of new for old clothing.

37. The total charges and the cost per head declined from Rs. 60,955 and Rs. 3-9-0 to Rs. 55,580 and Rs. 3-8-8, respectively. The Sanitation charges. The relatively high cost in the Civil Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras, and in the Central Jail, Bellary, is due to the payment of municipal water-taxes. The high cost at Rajahmundry is due to heavy consumption of kerosene oil in working the oil-engine for supplying the jail with water. The rate, however, is lower than the previous year.

38. There has been a considerable fall in the total expenditure and the cost per head, viz., from Rs. 56,687 and Rs. 3-5-1 in the previous year to Rs. 42,931 and Rs. 2-11-10, respectively in the year under report. The decrease is mainly noticeable in respect of the Alipuram Jail, where the number of releases effected during the year was considerably lower than in the previous year. Bellary, Rajahmundry, Vellore and Alipuram among Central Jails, show the highest cost per head, due to long distances over which the released prisoners had to travel; while, Berhampur and Koraput, among District Jails, show the highest cost per head, owing to a smaller population dealt with.

39. The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 1,05,763 to Rs. 1,00,494. The cost per head, however, rose slightly from Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-6. The decrease is noticeable under all the headings except "Lighting, Execution and Other Miscellaneous Charges". The excess expenditure under lighting charges is chiefly due to the working and maintenance of electric lighting plant such as pay of electrical staff, purchase of oil and other accessories. The purchase of manilla execution ropes by the Jails at Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Madura accounts for the increase under the head "Execution Charges." The expenditure under "Other Miscellaneous Charges" is due to the purchase of class books for the convicts school library, sports materials and fodder for cattle. The high cost per head at Bellary, viz., Rs. 11-14-6, is on account of the payment of electric current consumption charges to the municipality and wages of electric wireman. Alipuram and Cannanore come next with a cost per head of Rs. 7-8-1 and Rs. 7-6-9 respectively, due to large payments of gratuities to released prisoners. Among District Jails, Koraput shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 18-2-7, which is due to the supply of uniform and woollen clothing to the warder staff. The increased rate at Tanjore is due to the replacement of some petty parts to the electric engine and purchase of sports materials and books for the school.

40. The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 15,096 to Rs. 13,373 and the cost per head from Re. 0-14-2 to Re. 0-13-8. This Travelling allowance. is due to the smaller number of transfers effected during the year.

41. There is a decline under this head of account from Rs. 38,342 to Rs. 34,851. The decrease is chiefly noticeable under "Rates and Taxes" and "Office Furniture", due to the fact that no arrears of taxes were paid during the year as in the year previous and the expenditure under "Office Furniture" was much less than in the previous year. The increase under "Telephone Charges" is due to the previous year's rent being adjusted during the year.

42. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 26,019 to Rs. 45,994 and the cost per head from Rs. 1-8-4 to Rs. 2-14-4. The increase is chiefly due to the purchase of camp tents to the value of Rs. 13,000, by the Jails at Rajahmundry and Madras; and to the purchase of

arms and accoutrements in almost all the jails. The purchase of cows for the jail Dairy in the Central jail, Rajahmundry, also contributed to the increase. An expenditure to the extent of Rs. 9,411 was incurred during the year in the purchase of Civil Stores, such as iron cots, bedside tables, platform weighing machines, etc., in connexion with the opening of the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail. Among Central Jails, Rajahmundry, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 11-9-5, followed by the Penitentiary, with Rs. 6-3-3. Among District Jails, Koraput shows the highest cost.

At present, dairies are established in all the jails, except the Penitentiary, Madras, the jails at Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura and the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah. The extension of the dairy system to some of these institutions is under consideration. The difficulty in Madras and Bellary is the lack of suitable grazing for the cattle. Milk to the value of Rs. 6,950-3-0 was supplied to sick prisoners by Jail dairies and surplus milk to the value of Rs. 4,547-3-1 sold to the public. The total value of milk supplied comes to Rs. 11,497-6-1 against Rs. 10,229-13-5 in 1928. It will be seen therefore that Jail dairies can be made quite a profitable investment.

43. There was a decrease in the total charges from Rs. 3,16,098 to Rs. 3,13,646 and in the cost per head from Rs. 136-7-4 to Rs. 136-5-7.

Statement G. The decrease is chiefly noticeable under "Diet," "Clothing and Bedding," "Charges for moving prisoners," and "Contingencies." The increase under "Establishment" is due to the opening of two new Subjails at Salem and Kokkarakulam for which special staff were sanctioned by Government. The purchase of medicines in the Special Subjails at Nellore and Calicut increased the cost under "Hospital charges". The rise in expenditure under the heads "Sanitation", "Miscellaneous Services and Supplies," "Travelling Allowance" and "Extraordinary Charges" is also due to the opening of the two new Subjails referred to above. Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 192-10-5 in the Salem District to Rs. 99-15-1 in the West Gôdâvari District. Among the four Special Subjails, Russellkonda shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 216-1-8, due to the large outlay on establishment. Next comes Calicut with a cost per head of Rs. 172-1-7, due to the low population dealt with.

44. Notwithstanding the fact that the grand total of expenditure fell from Rs. 21,93,552 to Rs. 20,48,981 the total cost per head advanced from Rs. 128-4-8 to Rs. 130-10-5, due to a smaller population dealt with and to the reasons set forth under the several detailed heads of account.

45. During the year under report the average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days declined from 14,156.94 to 10,861.91. The average number not sentenced to labour also dropped from 176.03 to 157.67. The number of sick, convalescent and infirm fell from 973.88 to 792.25 and an average of 596.56 were unemployed for reasons such as being *en route*, in quarantine, suffering from conditions such as Leprosy, etc. Alipuram as usual exhibits the highest average of convalescent and infirm due to the large number of old Mappilla prisoners in custody. The number employed as prison officers and prison servants also decreased, viz., from 1,138.83 to 896.69 and 1,296.08 to 966.48, owing to the fall in the prison population. An average number of 1,291.84 convicts were employed in gardening against 1,693.19 in the year previous; and the value of garden produce amounted to Rs. 45,790 against Rs. 52,130 in 1928. During the year definite progress was made with agricultural operations in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry and the interest evinced by Major Upshon deserves commendation. At Trichinopoly about 30 acres of land were brought under cultivation. In view of the improvement in water-supply and other gardening facilities it is hoped better results will be shown next year. The number employed in preparing articles for prison use fell from 1,460.29 to 1,218.61 and the number on jail repairs from 496.95 to 474.93. The number employed on jail buildings declined from 79.45 to 76.12. The number of convicts hired out to private bodies and departments other than the Public Works Department was 14,991; which realized a sum of Rs. 32,411-13-10. In the District Jail, Koraput, an aggregate number of 4,480 convicts were employed on extramural labour under

Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts.

the Public Works Department. The number employed daily on manufactures dropped from 6,353.04, in 1928 to 4,522.01 and the ratio per cent worked out on the average number under sentences of labour from 45 to 42. The value of articles manufactured, however, increased from Rs. 8,85,031 to Rs. 12,13,750. 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 Tanjore with 57, 52 and 50. Bellary among Central Jails and Cuddalore among District Jails employed the smallest percentage, viz., 33 and 26, respectively.

46. Under the orders of the Government of India communicated in G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929, statement No. XII (Financial) showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in jails has been cancelled and the information is now embodied in Statement No. XII-A (Financial) which has been revised.

According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant General the total receipts, excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salt and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 8,64,785-2-10, which is Rs. 148-11-7, less than the figures recorded in this office, viz., Rs. 8,64,933-14-5. This difference is due, in the main, to certain adjustments the particulars of which, except minor claims of Rs. 10 and below, have been communicated to the Accountant General. Excluding the following amounts :—

- (1) Rs. 6,486-2-5 being the recovery of "Transportation and General charges from other Governments and Indian States,"
- (2) Rs. 4,000-12-9 relating to Certified Schools,
- (3) Rs. 17,072-14-11 and Rs. 3,252-13-9 credited under the heads "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts" and "Recoveries of Service Payments" respectively, and now adjusted under the relative heads,
- (4) Rs. 806-9-0 representing the amounts of rents recovered,
- (5) Rs. 8,100 on account of "Collection of payments for services rendered,"
- (6) Rs. 111-5-0 relating to the Civil Jail and,
- (7) Rs. 1,623-0-2 on account of Sub-jails,

the amounts shown in columns 5 G. and H. of Statement No. XII-A "Paid into the Treasury" and "Value of prison labour on major works costing over Rs. 500" was Rs. 8,23,480-4-0. Against this a sum of Rs. 4,03,307-3-0 was drawn from the treasury. The excess deposit over withdrawals is Rs. 4,20,173-1-0 against Rs. 3,98,762-12-0 in the year previous. The net increase, viz., Rs. 21,411 is due to more orders executed by the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Press earnings amounted to Rs. 29,023-1-9 and earnings on account of the Public Works Department to Rs. 1,204-3-0. 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.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	1,85,936	2,11,550	2,33,615	3,10,634
Forest Department	25,431	42,898	30,143	24,323
Stationery Department	69,720	61,239	63,748	58,650
Postal, etc., and Military Departments.	35,479	25,002	10,283	4,737
Medical Department	1,01,955	1,18,319	1,46,915	2,55,496
Total	4,18,521	4,59,006	4,84,707	6,53,240

The total value of supplies made to the above departments shows considerable increase over the previous year, mainly in respect of the Police and Medical departments. The Coimbatore Central Jail, has, by far, the largest cash earnings and outdistances all other jails as usual. As compared with the cash earnings of the previous year, the Penitentiary, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam,

Cuddalore, Tanjore and Berhampur have done well. The cash earnings at Salem dropped perceptibly, viz., by Rs. 46,920 mainly due to the dearth of orders from the Public Works Department for cell doors, lock boxes, ventilators, etc., and to the complete stoppage of the order for the supply of carpets to the Police Department, the same having been transferred to the Kallars' Industrial School. The minus cash earnings at Rajahmundry are due to large outstandings, a large stock of raw materials and a considerable outlay for the purchase of looms for the improvement of the cumbly and cotton weaving industries. All the other jails also show a fall, due to one or other of the reasons mentioned against Rajahmundry.

The total average cash earnings per head on the total number sentenced to labour increased from Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 40-5-0, which is distinctly encouraging. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, shows the highest cash earnings per head, viz., Rs. 201-2-0 against Rs. 105 in the previous year, due to the manufactory operations being conducted by power-driven machinery. Next comes the Penitentiary, Madras, with a cash earning per head of Rs. 55-2-0 followed by Vellore with Rs. 37-10-0, Trichinopoly, Rs. 35-9-0, and Cannanore, Rs. 2-11-0. Among District Jails, Tanjore, Berhampur and Cuddalore return Rs. 23-10-0, Rs. 19-14-0 and Rs. 16-9-0, respectively.

The total assets for 1929, taking into account the opening and closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant amounted to Rs. 4,39,926-11-0 as compared with Rs. 3,67,262 in 1928. Coimbatore shows the highest assets, viz., Rs. 1,99,602-12-0. The Penitentiary, Madras, comes next with a profit of Rs. 41,453-2-0; followed by Vellore with Rs. 39,263-11-0, Salem, Rs. 25,714-8-0, Trichinopoly, Rs. 23,365-7-0, and Cannanore, Rs. 22,603-14-0. As compared with the previous year the jails at Salem, Bellary and Alipuram show a decrease in assets. At Salem, the reduced profit is due, as already explained, to the paucity of orders. The fall in profit shown against the Central Jail, Bellary, is largely due to the fact that the value of the wool-spinning plant, viz., Rs. 7,292-9-0 should really have been shown as a book debit charge during 1928, instead of which it was shown as credit without a corresponding debit, which resulted in a fictitious profit being shown in that year. Despite the explanation I am not altogether satisfied with the results of the year's working, and am investigating the matter further. The decline in profit in the Alipuram Jail is due to smaller orders placed by the Military Department resulting in less work being turned out in the aloe industry. The fall in the jail population has also to be taken into consideration. The wool-spinning plant installed at the Central Jail, Bellary, doubled its output of yarn during the year and supplied jails where cumbly-weaving is carried out with some of their requirements in yarn. The total outturn of spun wool is, however, far below the requirements of jails and arrangements are being made to increase the number of spindles.

The proposal to introduce the Commercial system of accounts in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and an improved method of accounting in other jails, was sanctioned by Government during the year and the new system has been introduced in the jails at Coimbatore and Vellore as an experimental measure for one year. I will defer giving an opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages of the new system, as far as jails are concerned, until it has had a fair trial.

In compliance with paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925, I attach, separately, the reports received from heads of departments and individual officers who entered into contracts or placed orders with my department during the year under review. It is pleasing to record that our supplies were generally regarded as satisfactory. No officer has, so far, raised any complaint, excepting the Inspector-General of Police who adopted the unusual procedure of obtaining the opinion of the Controller of Stores in regard to the quality of khaki drill and boots manufactured by the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Vellore for his department, instead of making his complaint to me or complying with the orders of Government as expressly laid down in the Government Order referred to above. I have addressed Government separately in this connexion. This officer has also, recently, commented upon the inferiority of the wool used by the Central Jail, Trichinopoly for making police cumbles. The matter is still under investigation.

47. Although the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures fell from 46 in the year previous to 43 in 1929, it is gratifying to note that the total value of articles manufactured rose from Rs. 8,85,031-6-9 to Rs. 12,13,749-8-6. A striking increase in the value of articles manufactured is noticeable against Coimbatore, followed by Vellore, Rajahmundry and the Penitentiary.

48. The net cost of maintaining prisoners and the average net cost per head decreased from Rs. 17,94,790 and Rs. 105-0-0 to Rs. 16,20,791-2-0 and Rs. 103-12-0. Owing to the large cash earnings at Coimbatore the jail was self-supporting—a most creditable and pleasing state of affairs. Trichinopoly comes next with a net cost per head of Rs. 80-11-0. Bellary among Central Jails and Koraput among District Jails record the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 147-14-0 and Rs. 181-4-0 respectively. In the former jail, the high cost is due to the small population dealt with and the special diet given to the tubercular patients confined in that jail and in the latter to the high cost of establishment.

49. The value of intra-departmental supplies during the year amounted to Rs. 2,59,628-12-2 against Rs. 2,47,716-14-9 in the previous year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables and other articles of garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 37,105-3-6 and Rs. 8,684-12-6 respectively, or in the aggregate Rs. 45,790, against Rs. 52,130-3-7 in 1928. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,204-3-0 as compared with Rs. 7,146-10-0 in the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS—STATEMENTS Nos. XIV to XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B.

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and Mortality. 50. The following table gives particulars of the sick and mortality rates for the year 1929 and the four preceding years :—

Years.	Daily average number of sick.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From Cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From Cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1925	19,577-15	289-70	14-80	2	243	245	10	12-41	12-51
1926	18,938-84	266-56	14-08	2	215	217	11	11-35	11-46
1927	18,476-27	275-32	14-90	4	282	282	21	15-05	15-26
1928	17,097-88	215-80	12-68	1	200	201	06	11-70	11-76
1929	15,682-78	262-19	16-74	1	159	160	06	10-14	10-20

There were a larger number of admissions to hospital during the year than in the preceding year, viz., 5,688 against 4,391; the ratio per mille of average strength working out at 362-69 against 256-81. This increase was partly due to a mild epidemic of Influenza in Rajahmundry and an increase of Malaria in Bellary. The daily average number of sick and the ratio of sick per mille increased from 216-80 and 12-68 to 262-49 and 16-74. Notwithstanding this increase in sickness, the mortality statistics show a decided improvement, viz., 160 deaths or 10-20 per 1,000 against 201 deaths or 11-76 per 1,000 in 1928. There were 142 deaths among convicts, 14 among under-trials and 4 among civil prisoners, as compared with 171, 25 and 5 respectively, in the year preceding. Of the 160 deaths, 32 were among Mappilla Rebellion prisoners as against 45 in 1928. There was one death from Cholera in the Madura District Jail—an under-trial prisoner who apparently contracted the infection outside the jail. Of the total number of deaths, 26 occurred at the Alipuram Jail, 25 at Trichinopoly, 15 at Salem, 13 at Vellore, 10 at Cannanore, 9 each at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, 6 each at the Penitentiary, Madras and the Central Jail, Bellary and 5 at Vizagapatam. The District Jail, Cuddalore, returned 7 deaths and was followed by Madura with 5 deaths. The Borstal School, Palamcottah, and the District Jail, Koraput, recorded 2 deaths each. The Borstal School, Tanjore, returned 1 death; and the District Jail, Berhampur, had no death during the year. The subjails contributed 19 deaths. There were three accidental deaths at the Central Jail, Salem, the full circumstances of which were reported to Government at the time of occurrence. There were 4 deaths out of hospital, one each at Vellore, Cannanore,

Salem and Bellary Central Jails. Two of these deaths were due to suicide by hanging, and two to cardiac failure. Two deaths occurred in Government Headquarter Hospitals of prisoners who had been transferred for special treatment from the jails at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

51. As compared with the year 1928, the death-rate during the year under review in Central, District and Subjails declined from 11-72 to 11-43, 11-30 to 7-00 and 12-09 to 8-26 respectively. The total number of deaths, viz., 160, in respect of Central, District and Special and Subjails, is the lowest on record since 1918. Conditions have been rendered more favourable for the maintenance of health and the treatment of the sick, and credit is due to jail officers, both executive and medical, for the part they played in bringing about such favourable statistics.

52. Trichinopoly, among Central Jails, records the highest death-rate per mille, viz., 22-31, against 17-14 in 1928. There were 25 deaths in all excluding 5 deaths debited to other jails under rule 602, Jail Manual, as against 22 in the year previous. A convict released on medical grounds under rule 514-A, Jail Manual, is included as a death in this figure, for statistical purposes, as also one death which occurred in the Headquarter Hospital of a convict transferred for special treatment. Of the deaths that occurred, 4 were due to Myocarditis, 2 each to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Malaria, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Pericarditis and Anæmia and the remaining to various other causes. The number of admissions into hospital and the ratio per mille of such admissions advanced from 916 to 1,083 and 713-50 to 966-64, which is attributed to the large number of civil debtors admitted during the year.

53. This jail shows the next highest death-rate, viz., 14-32, against 10-08 in the year previous. There were 10 deaths, same as in the previous year, 6 convicts and 3 civil debtors including 1 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. Of these, 2 each were due to Nephritis, Cancer of Stomach and Chronic Enteritis and 4 to other diseases. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille of such admissions rose from 34 to 35 and 34-23 to 50-11.

54. The death-rate of this jail shows a further improvement on the previous year's statistics. There were only 26 deaths as against 37 in 1928, though the mortality rate advanced slightly, from 12-19 to 12-74. The year opened with 32 sick and closed with 26. As usual the chief diseases were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Dysentery. The former was responsible for 12 deaths, including 4 debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, and the latter for 5. Arterio-Sclerosis claimed 2; and the remaining deaths were due to other causes. It will be observed that the improvement in health exhibited last year has been maintained. A large number of chronic invalids were released on medical grounds under the special orders of Government; and the conditional release of those classified as "Dangerous and Non-dangerous" is being effected in batches.

55. The health statistics of this jail were satisfactory as compared with the year previous. The deaths were 15, the same as in the previous year, though the death-rate slightly rose, from 11-61 to 11-77. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille fell from 122 to 98 and 94-42 to 76-90.

56. Among Central Jails, Coimbatore returns the lowest death-rate during the year, viz., 5-99, a striking decrease from the statistics of the previous year. Of the 9 deaths, 1 was debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, under rule 602, Jail Manual, 3 were due to Valvular Disease of the Heart, 2 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 each to Pneumonia, Cirrhosis of Liver and Duodenal Ulcer. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille declined from 258 to 239 and 180-58 to 159-02. These satisfactory results were due to the creditable standard of efficiency maintained by Lieut.-Col. A. C. Anderson, I.M.S., who was Medical Superintendent of the jail almost throughout the year. The Penitentiary comes next with a death-rate of 7-79, which is a noticeable improvement on the previous year's rate, viz., 13-89. There were 6 deaths in all, including 1 debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly and 1 released under rule 514-A, Jail Manual. Of the total number of deaths, viz., 6, 2 each were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia and

Malaria claimed 1. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille increased from 117 to 161 and 135.46 to 182.25. Vizagapatam follows with a death-rate of 9.60. The number of deaths increased from 2 to 5, of which 2 were debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, and 1 from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, under rule 602, Jail Manual. The remaining 2 deaths were due to Nephritis and Gas Gangrene respectively. There is a noticeable decline in the number of admissions and the ratio per mille, viz., from 99 to 57 and 170.57 to 109.40.

Vellore returned a death-rate of 9.82 as compared with 10.01 in 1928. The number of deaths dropped from 14 to 13, while the number of admissions into hospital and the ratio per mille rose from 85 to 110 and 63.77 to 83.07. Of the 13 deaths, 2 were debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, under rule 602, Jail Manual, 3 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 to Debility and 6 to various other causes.

At the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, the death-rate was 10.02 against 16.92 in the year previous. There were 9 deaths of which one was debited from the Central Jail, Bellary, under rule 602, Jail Manual, 2 were due to Pneumonia and 1 each to Dysentery, Malarial Cachexia, Syphilis, Meningitis, Valvular Disease of the Heart and Vaginal Cancer. The admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille advanced from 196 to 318 and 255.09 to 353.97. The increase in the sick rate is due to a mild epidemic of Influenza necessitating confinement to hospital over the recognized observation period of 24 hours. At the Central Jail, Bellary, the death-rate increased from 6.06 in 1928 to 10.23 in the year under review. There were 6 deaths, excluding 10 debited to other jails under rule 602, Jail Manual. Of the 6 deaths, one was due to Pneumonia, 1 to Dysentery, 1 to Cancer Stomach, 1 to Diabetes, 1 to Peritonitis and 1 to Pyorrhoea. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille declined from 178 to 147 and 269.53 to 250.55.

The health statistics on the whole are satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that a great many prisoners were admitted in poor health.

57. Among District Jails, Cuddalore records the highest mortality rate, viz., 17.34. There were 7 deaths in the jail due to the following diseases—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2, Bronchitis 1, Gastric Ulcer 1, Colitis 1, Ankylostomiasis 1, and Cirrhosis of Liver 1. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille of average strength of admissions to hospital, declined from 117 to 82 and 274.56 to 203.09. Madura returns the next highest death-rate, viz., 10.70. There were 5 deaths of which 2 relate to convicts who died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia; 2 to under-trial prisoners who died of Cirrhosis of Liver and Cholera and 1 to a civil debtor who died of Peritonitis. The number of admissions to hospital was the same as the previous year, viz., 272, though the ratio per mille of admission to hospital shows an increase from 565.24 to 581.88. Koraput returns a death-rate of 9.07, which is a striking improvement on the last year's rate, viz., 27.66. There were 2 deaths due to Malaria and Pneumonia. The number of admissions to the hospital shows a satisfactory decline from 356 in 1927 and 171 in 1928 to 113 in 1929. The corresponding ratios are 1,266.76, 788.38 and 512.56. These results are very satisfactory and reflect credit on the Medical Superintendent, Dr. N. B. Morris, who took more than usual interest in keeping his jail healthy. Palamcottah returned a death-rate of 4.01. There were 2 deaths, one a case of Enteric Fever and the other a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis debited from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, under rule 602, Jail Manual. The number of admissions to hospital and the ratio per mille of such admissions advanced from 126 to 160 and 257.47 to 339.00.

Tanjore exhibits a death-rate of 1.58 as compared with 10.69 in 1928. There was 1 death due to Lobar Pneumonia. The number of admissions to hospitals and the ratio per mille, viz., 53 and 83.93 are the lowest on record since 1921, and points to the more than ordinary interest and zeal displayed by Lieut-Col. A. P. G. Lorimer, I.M.S., who has effected a great many improvements in the medical administration of the Borstal School.

The District Jail, Berhampur, returned a clean mortality sheet, and a satisfactory health record which is creditable to the staff.

58. The Civil Jail, Madras, has returned a clean mortality sheet. There was one case of admission to hospital and its ratio works out to 81.43, which is due to the low population dealt with.

The Civil Jail, Madras.

59. There were 19 deaths in the subjails during the year, and the death-rate declined from 12.09 in the year preceding to 8.26, which is satisfactory. Of the 19 deaths, 8 relate to convicts and 11 to under-trials. There were 2 cases of suicide by hanging, one an under-trial prisoner in the Subjail, Vellore, and the other a female convict in the Special Subjail, Russellkonda. Kurnool is responsible for the largest number of deaths, viz., 3, Ganjam and Trichinopoly contributed 2 each and Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, East, Gōdāvari, West, Nellore, Kistna, Bellary, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Salem and South Kanara, 1 each. The remaining districts returned clean mortality sheets. Of these deaths, 4 were due to Pneumonia, 2 each to Malaria, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Dysentery and 1 each to Valvular Disease of the Heart, Anaemia, Peritonitis, Enteric Fever, Typhoid, Asphyxia and Measles.

60. During the year, 32 convicts including 20 Mappillas, belonging to this Presidency, were received from the Andamans against 35 in the year preceding. Of this number, 24 were repatriated on medical grounds, 4 were returned as incorrigibles and 4 for disciplinary reasons. Of the 24 received on medical grounds, 9 were suffering from Malaria, 4 from Asthma, 3 each from Sprue and Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 each from Empyema, Debility, Epilepsy, Enlarged Spleen, and Chronic Bronchitis. Two of the above cases were recommended to Government for release and orders were received sanctioning their release. There was also a transfer to the Mental Hospital, Madras. Of the convicts repatriated on medical grounds one had spent a period less than a year, 7 between 1 to 5 years and 16 above 5 years in the Andamans.

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

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	13	07	...	...	07	07	...	...
Dysentery	24.73	1.78	32.52	3.06	17.48	0.80	30.73	0.07
Malarial fevers	14.31	07	28.93	13	22.85	22	27.21	0.42
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis	8.84	3.50	11.04	3.66	9.79	3.77	15.04	2.80
Other Tubercular diseases	1.25	20	1.80	86	1.52	44	1.52	32
Anæmia and Debility	2.11	38	4.72	80	2.83	58	5.76	32
Other general diseases	74.73	33	115.79	1.53	85.75	87	88.03	48
Pneumonia	4.42	99	5.65	1.60	5.15	1.31	4.96	1.21
Other respiratory diseases	10.02	33	11.51	47	11.03	44	10.96	48
Diarrhoea	4.16	26	4.52	33	1.02	07	0.40	...
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.	5.61	...	6.25	07	7.47	...	9.52	08
All other causes	51.97	4.08	55.47	3.85	40.34	3.47	65.54	3.92
Total ..	228.84	11.94	278.20	16.38	205.30	12.04	205.30	12.04

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

63. The number of admissions increased from 241 to 384, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths and mortality rate fell from 11 to 9 and .80 to .72.

Alipuram had 187 admissions and 5 deaths, Trichinopoly 39 and 2, Rajahmundry 95 and 1 and Bellary 17 and 1. It will be seen that the main admissions were restricted to the Alipuram and Rajahmundry jails. In the former jail Dysentery is the chief disease to be contended with as it is full of chronic Dysentery carriers—a relic of the Mappilla rebellion. In Rajahmundry a considerable number of new admissions were found to be dysenteric and had to be admitted to hospital frequently for treatment. The number of admissions and deaths in respect of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, shows an improvement upon the previous year's figures.

64. Both the number of admissions and deaths advanced from 215 to 340 and 3 to 5. Of the 340 admissions, Alipuram Jail is responsible for no less than 140 and the Koraput District Jail, which is in a notoriously malarial area, contributed 70. It is satisfactory to note that there was no fatality on account of this disease in the Alipuram or Central Jail, Bellary. Notwithstanding the fact that the sanitation of these jails is up to the mark and anti-malarial measures are adopted, Malaria continues to be prevalent. Apparently the various quarries in Bellary, some of which are in the vicinity of the jails, are responsible for breeding Anopheles. I am glad to find that a Malaria Board has been formed for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Cantonment authorities for the eradication of Malaria from the town; but up to date no practical measures have been adopted to my knowledge. Trichinopoly accounts for 2 deaths and the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry and Koraput 1 each. Anti-malarial measures have been successful in the majority of jails in keeping down the incidence of Malaria. At Koraput, the practice of smearing the exposed parts of the body with kerosene oil before nightfall has had an excellent effect. It is also interesting to note that treatment adopted for Malaria in the Koraput District Jail has been most successful. Each patient definitely diagnosed as suffering from Malaria was given two intra-muscular injections of Acid Quinine Hydrochloride at an interval of seven days, resulting in no further recurrence of fever for a year or more. The results of this treatment were so satisfactory that convicts came forward of their own accord and asked to be treated with the injections.

65. Though the number of admissions advanced from 135 to 188, there was a marked decrease in the number of deaths, viz., from 52 in 1928 to 35, in the year under report. The disease was widespread in all the jails except the District Jails at Berhampur and Koraput and the Borstal School, Palamcottah. Bellary records the largest number of deaths, viz., 9. Trichinopoly and Alipuram follow with 7 and 6, Coimbatore 5, Vellore, Cannanore, Salem and Cuddalore, 2 each and the Penitentiary and Madura 1 each. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail for consumptive prisoners was opened by the Hon'ble the Home Member on the 23rd November and was brought into regular use a few days later. The care and treatment bestowed on the patients in this institution should be productive of very good results. Our endeavour is to try and get cases diagnosed in the early stage of the disease with a view not only to segregation but curative treatment. The institution is ideally built and situated, and the climate of Bellary is well situated to the treatment of consumption.

66. There were 72 admissions against 39 in 1928 and 4 deaths against 8 in the year previous. Alipuram records the largest number of admissions, viz., 34, followed by Trichinopoly with 15. Vellore and Trichinopoly shared 2 deaths each.

67. This disease was widespread and was responsible for admissions and deaths in all Central and District Jails, except Cuddalore and Berhampur. The number of admissions fell from 71 in the previous year to 62 and the deaths from 18 to 15. Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly and the Penitentiary, Madras, are responsible for 2 deaths each and Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram, Tanjore, Madura and Koraput to 1 each.

68. The number of admissions shows a further decline, viz., from 14 to 5. There was no death.

69. Hookworm treatment was afforded, as usual, to all new admissions, as a matter of routine, and is repeated in all positive cases till the stools show negative results in three successive examinations. 18,957 cases were examined during the year; of these 6,859 or 36.18 per cent of the prisoners examined, were found to be infected against 55.88 in 1928. This decline, as well as the decrease in the number of admissions from 35 to 27 and deaths from 4 to 2, points to the fact that our up-to-date methods of control and treatment are meeting with success and arresting the spread of the disease.

Of the 9 prisoners admitted in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, one died; and one out of the two admissions in the District Jail, Cuddalore, proved fatal.

70. The number of admissions declined from 28 to 25 and the deaths from 2 to 1, which took place in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.

71. There was a further reduction in the number of admissions, viz., 990 in 1927 and 395 in 1928 to 381 in 1929. In Trichinopoly alone the Wasserman test proved positive in 361 cases and there is reason to believe that a great many positive cases, not actually showing active signs of the disease, escaped detection in other jails. The disease is widespread and, like Alcoholism, is one of the contributing causes of crime. There was one death during the year in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

72. Of the 142 convicts who died during the year, 44 including 8 in subjails, died within six months after admission, against 58 in the year previous. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength fell from 14.03 to 12.39. Of the 36 deaths in the Central and District jails, Trichinopoly records the largest number, viz., 9, followed by Rajahmundry and Cuddalore with 6 and 5, respectively. Vellore and Coimbatore contributed 4 each, Salem 3, Madura 2, and Bellary, Palamcottah and Koraput 1 each. Of the remaining 97 deaths, 16 occurred among prisoners who had spent 6 to 12 months in jail, 17 among those who had been in jail between 1 to 2 years, 7 between 2 and 3 years, 31 between 3 and 7 years and 27 over 7 years.

73. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 71.30 per cent gained weight, as compared with 75.37 in the year previous. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary and those who lost weight increased from 18.86 to 20.41 and 5.77 to 8.28. Information as to the average loss or gain per prisoner by weight and percentage of original body weight is omitted in compliance with instructions in the Government of India, Home Department letter No. F. 113/28, Jails, dated the 24th April 1929, communicated with G.O. No. 2121, Law (General), dated the 14th May 1929. Bellary is responsible for the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight—viz., 31.84. This is attributed to the number of old and decrepit prisoners dealt with. I have reason to believe, however, that the loss of weight coincided with a temporary stoppage of germinating dhal, as the weighments immediately started to improve on germinating dhal being reissued. Madura comes next with 25.53. Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and Berhampur follow in order with 22.21, 21.30 and 19.24. Tanjore, as in the previous year, records the lowest percentage—viz., 0.79 followed by Palamcottah, Salem and Vizagapatam with 0.83, 1.73 and 2.75, respectively. On the whole the weighment statistics are satisfactory and call for no special comment.

74. (1) Wells form the chief source of water-supply in the majority of jails, all of which are properly constructed, protected against accidents and contamination, and periodically cleaned and hankinised. Samples are sent annually to the King Institute, Guindy, for examination and the reports received enable the jail authorities to correct any defect brought to notice. All drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination and field tests are systematically carried out to insure efficient sterilization. A system of automatic chlorination is practised in most jails, whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs, without the intervention of human agency. This system has proved most successful. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Vizagapatam and the District Jails, Madura and Berhampur are linked up with the municipal water-supply which is reserved for drinking and culinary purposes, water being obtained from wells for bathing, gardening, etc. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, has its own protected water-supply from the Alipuram Tank; but during periods of drought, when the tank dries up, the municipal supply is resorted to. The water-works reconstruction at Alipuram was completed during the year and the settlement tanks and filter beds are now working satisfactorily. Unfortunately, owing to lack of rain, the tank water-supply gave out during the year necessitating the use of municipal water which was charged for at a very exorbitant rate. The lack of water resulted in a considerable curtailment of gardening operations. Fortunately, there has been good rain since in Bellary and with fairly normal conditions the Alipuram water-supply should provide for all requirements for the next year or two. At Trichinopoly the drinking water-supply, in some respects, is unsatisfactory in that the municipal supply is barely sufficient for the needs of the jail. For gardening, bathing, etc., the supply is now ample from the excellent wells that have been provided. It is under

contemplation to link up one of these wells with the main jail should the municipal supply not prove satisfactory or sufficient. The linking up of the newly acquired well at Vellore with the new Female Prison and the Central Jail is in progress. The auxiliary water-supply scheme for the Central Jail from the Female Jail source has been sanctioned and the work is nearing completion. Since the purchase of the new well, which has been fitted with a power pumping apparatus, the water-supply in the Central Jail, Salem, has been greatly improved. There is no reason to anticipate any shortage in future. At Cannanore, the excavation of a new well in the rear garden and the construction of a big storage tank with pipe distribution are in progress. There is every prospect of a continuous supply from this new source. The Bellary Central Jail water-supply is now satisfactory, as the piped municipal supply is available throughout the jail and there is ample well water for the gardens, laundry and sanitary purposes. The Vizagapatam Central Jail pipe distribution scheme is held up for want of a storage tank, but in other respects has been completed. At Koraput, the new water-supply scheme, which provides for a reservoir and pipe distribution to all parts of the jail, is to be put in hand shortly. The work has been approved by Government and will be started soon after the technical sanction of the Sanitary Engineer is obtained.

The following additional improvements to the water-supply of jails were carried out during the year :

At Vellore, drinking-water cisterns were provided in the hospital, civil debtors and quarantine blocks. A fountain was provided near the central tower and a new well sunk and brought into use solely for kitchen purposes. The water is delivered by pipe inside the kitchen scullery.

At Coimbatore a well was sunk in the factory enclosures and two masonry water tanks provided in the Deputy Jailer's stores.

The wells newly brought into use at the Penitentiary, Madras, for sanitary purposes, have been functioning satisfactorily and pipe line connexions have been made for the proper distribution of the water.

At Palamcottah, the work of connecting the Palayam channel with one of the garden wells by pipe has been completed and this insures a regular supply of water for all agricultural purposes. The municipal pipe distribution scheme for drinking water is also nearing completion.

(2) The kitchens in all permanent Central, District and Special Subjails are fly-proof, and under satisfactory control. The following improvements were carried out during the year :—

The kitchen walls in the Central Jail, Bellary, were dismantled and reconstructed with fly-proof wire mesh frames. At Palamcottah the reconstruction of the kitchen on model lines was under progress at the end of the year ; the range room having been completed.

Various other minor structural improvements were carried out in different jails, including the fitting of food moulding and cooking platforms with polished iron sheeting.

(3) Our object is to have sanitary fly-proof latrines with a self-contained cubicle system to permit of ablution being carried out within each cubicle. A large number of old pattern latrines were remodelled during the year on this principle in different jails. Two excellent latrines of this type were constructed during the year in the Trichinopoly Central Jail, and all new latrines will be built on this model in future. All latrines are properly equipped with standardized iron utensils or earthen pots. Additional latrines were also constructed or were in process of construction at the end of the year in the jails at Coimbatore, Alipuram, Cuddalore, Berhampur and Koraput.

The principle of fitting cells with sanitary recesses or turnstiles is being systematically carried out as funds permit, and a number of cells were so fitted during the year in different jails. This sanitary contrivance has greatly improved the hygienic condition of cells, and is much appreciated by the convicts.

The conservancy system as practised in jails is difficult to improve upon, short of introducing the water carriage method of disposal.

(4) At Rajahmundry, the construction of masonry drains in Nos. I, II and III gardens was completed. At Trichinopoly the north warder's lines were provided with proper drains. At Madura a masonry drain and a cess-pool were provided and the road-side drain diverted

and linked up with the main jail drain. Close to the jail, on the East, there is stagnation of sewage in a crude drain from the municipal area, which renders the vicinity insanitary. The question of the acquisition of the land with a view to safeguarding the health of the jail is under the consideration of Government. In several jails, the drains were repaired, cemented or otherwise attended to as was found necessary.

(5) The opening of the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, for the segregation and treatment of prisoners suffering from Tuberculosis was the most important medical and sanitary feature of the year. This new Hospital Jail is ideally situated, well-equipped, provides accommodation for 180 cases, and should fulfil its purpose admirably. At Rajahmundry, a type design bathing platform was constructed in No. 1 block. Tar dados were removed and replaced by dados of ship bottom paint in wards, kitchens, etc., at Rajahmundry, Vellore and elsewhere. A masonry vegetable cutter with trough for cutting up and washing vegetables was erected in the kitchen at Vellore. A masonry dhol grinding platform was also constructed. At Trichinopoly a drying platform for paddy was constructed, as also a rat-proof store room for storing paddy. At Coimbatore, a small hospital ward was under construction in the female prison at the end of the year. Consequent on the transfer of tubercular patients to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, the old tuberculosis annexe attached to the Central Jail, Bellary, was converted into a hospital, self-contained in every respect. An operating theatre, sterilizing room and a block of three observation wards were under construction in this enclosure at the end of the year ; and a fly-proof kitchen and store rooms were completed during the year. The old hospital building is to be converted into a feeding shed. At Alipuram four large feeding sheds were provided in the factory enclosure. All the wooden posts in the interior fences were removed and replaced by concrete posts ; this has greatly improved the appearance of this jail. At Tanjore the construction of a large dining hall was completed and a swimming bath tank built. Improvements to the Isolation Hospital sheds were also effected. At Cuddalore the hospital was provided with expanded metal in place of damaged wire-netting. Special repairs to the pipe lines were also carried out. The hospital extension at Koraput was completed during the year. Various minor sanitary improvements were carried out during the year which are too multifarious to be noted in detail. I have no hesitation in saying that the sanitary control in all jails is as satisfactory as we can make it with the funds at our disposal. The proof of this lies in our health statistics, which are very hard to beat.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

75. On the 31st December 1929 accommodation was available in the Central and District Jails, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 20,085, as compared with 20,278 at the end of the previous year. The difference in the accommodation is, in the main, the result of revision in accordance with the provisions of Rules 636 and 638, Jail Manual, and also to certain changes effected during the year. At Trichinopoly, a building providing accommodation for 48 prisoners was converted into a store room for paddy ; and the revision and re-adjustment of accommodation according to the cubical capacity of the wards resulted in a further reduction of accommodation by 311. The accommodation in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was increased by the construction of three double-storeyed buildings to accommodate 120 prisoners. The revision and readjustment of accommodation made in this jail also resulted in a decrease by 6. At the Penitentiary, Madras, there was a decrease by 64 in the accommodation, due to the demolition of the quarantine buildings for the construction of a Prison Press. The accommodation was decreased by 327 in the Central Jail, Cannanore, by the conversion of two association blocks into workshops. At Salem, the construction of 15 additional cells in the leper annexe resulted in the increase of accommodation by 15. The accommodation in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, was increased by 28, due to the construction of a barrack providing accommodation for 29 prisoners and the conversion of the old Female block, where there was accommodation for seven prisoners, into six condemned cells. At Tanjore, there was an increase of accommodation by 112, due to the construction

of a new association ward for 70 inmates, a farm cottage for 12 inmates and the provision of additional accommodation for 28 inmates in one of the outer circle enclosure and 2 additional beds in the hospital. The increase of 17 in the accommodation of the Palamcottah Borstal School is due to the re-measuring and re-adjustment of the accommodation according to the cubical capacity of the wards. At Cuddalore, a new mental defective ward was brought into use during the year resulting in an increase in the accommodation by 36. At Madura, the workshop in the undertrial yard was brought into use for lock-up purposes resulting in an increase of accommodation by 20. At Berhampur, a block which was under repairs was brought into use and accommodation for 29 prisoners was made available. The accommodation in the District Jail, Koraput, was increased by 8 due to the construction of a hospital ward for 8 prisoners. Overcrowding existed in the jails at Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Madura and the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah. Adequate arrangements were, however, made to prevent any real overcrowding by effecting timely transfers, and providing suitable temporary accommodation for excess population. It is not sufficiently recognized that in these days of highly elaborate classification a jail with plenty of accommodation to spare can yet be overcrowded in certain of its sections. It is impossible to fill every cell and yet abide by the stringent rules laid down for classification and segregation of different classes and types. This can only be done in special institutions set apart for particular purposes such as Borstal Schools, Recidivist Jails, etc.

76. I am glad to record that there was an increase in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year, viz., 1,002 against 903 in 1928. The Hon'ble the Law Member paid visits to the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central jails, Salem, Bellary and Alipuram. He also paid a visit of inspection to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail which was under construction. The Minister for Public Health visited the District Jail, Berhampur. The Director of Industries visited the Trichinopoly, Salem, Bellary and Alipuram jails and the Borstal School, Palamcottah. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras paid 2 visits to the Penitentiary, Madras, and 1 each to Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram, Cuddalore, Madura and the Borstal School, Palamcottah. The Director of Public Health visited the Penitentiary, Madras, once and the Deputy Director on five occasions. He also visited the District Jail, Madura in connexion with the drainage question of the Jail. The Director of Industries and his staff continued to be most helpful in assisting the officers of the Department with advice on all technical matters relating to jail industries. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Fyfe, the Inspector of Industrial Schools, for much useful practical advice. The Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, paid 3 visits to the District Jail, Koraput. The Inspector of European Schools visited the Penitentiary, Madras, thrice. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, C.I.E., the Provincial Non-Official Visitor on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Salem, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and the Borstal School, Tanjore. He also paid the largest number of visits, viz., 97 to the Penitentiary, Madras, and continued to be indefatigable in promoting the efficiency of aftercare work in the Presidency.

Among other non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Kadirvelu Nayanar, the Honorary Secretary of the Vellore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, paid as many as 52 visits to the Vellore Central Jail and continued to display more than ordinary interest in his duties both as a non-official visitor and Honorary Secretary of the local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Mr. R. Narasimha Ayyangar paid 43 visits to the District Jail, Madura, and as usual, was most helpful to the administration. I am very grateful to Mrs. Lorimer for the great interest she has shown in the Tanjore Borstal School and for her very able assistance. She paid 16 visits to the school, and held a course of lectures and discussions in Psychology which were invaluable to the staff. Our thanks are also due to other lady visitors who took an interest in the female sections of the jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Madras and Madura. A great many non-official gentlemen interested in welfare work visited the jails for delivering lectures on moral and religious subjects and their efforts were appreciated by the prisoners. We are indebted to them for their unselfish and devoted labours. The following gentlemen deserve special mention, viz., Reverend Handly Bird and H. Rahiman Khaji who paid 53 visits each to the Penitentiary, Madras.

77. I inspected all the Central and District jails, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, and the Civil Jail, Madras.

Inspections. Additional visits were paid to all these institutions except Cuddalore, Madura, Berhampur and Koraput and special visits to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. The Special sub-jails at Russellkonda, Nellore, Mangalore and Calicut and the sub-jails at Vaniyambadi, Dharmapuri, Bhavani, Erode, Salem (males), Wallajah, Mettupalaiyam, Rajahmundry, Saidapet, Aska, Bimlipatam, Vellore, Cannanore and Jeypore were also inspected. I also visited the mental hospitals at Madras and Vizagapatam. Lieut-Col. A. C. Anderson, I.M.S., while acting for me, visited the Central Jail, Vellore, early in January prior to his reversion as Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

As regards sub-jails, 212 inspections were made by District Magistrates, 558 by Divisional Magistrates and 154 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1884 against 1,831 in 1928.

78. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings, including my office amounted to Rs. 5,48,909 against Rs. 5,74,659 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 4,98,924 was expended by the Public Works Department including Rs. 10,473 spent by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers. The departmental expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs amounted to Rs. 69,985 against Rs. 49,475. The expenditure in respect of sub-jails was Rs. 2,267 as compared with Rs. 88,716 in 1928.

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

- (1) Construction of the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.
- (2) Construction of a new workshop in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
- (3) The re-modelling of the main gate entrance at Trichinopoly and providing an upper storey with office rooms.
- (4) Construction of clerks' quarters at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
- (5) Construction of Spinning Master's and Mechanical Engineer's quarters in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (6) Construction of two blocks of 40 cells each in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (7) Electrification of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (8) Construction of 30 cells for quarantine and undertrial prisoners in the Central Jail, Bellary, with walled enclosure.
- (9) Construction of 20 huts for warders in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
- (10) Construction of an additional row of 15 cells in the leper annexe attached to the Central Jail, Salem.
- (11) Provision of standard pattern cell doors and lock boxes in the Central Jail, Salem.
- (12) Construction of an association block for 70 boys in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (13) Construction of a dining hall to seat 500 adolescents in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (14) Provision of a separate enclosure with necessary buildings for mental defectives in District Jail, Cuddalore.
- (15) Construction of 3 blocks of 15 cells each in the District Jail, Koraput.

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

- (1) Construction of the Presidency Jail for women at Vellore.
- (2) Remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (3) Piped water distribution scheme, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
- (4) The construction of an operation theatre, Central Jail, Bellary.
- (5) Renewing the cell doors and lock boxes of II and VI annexes according to the standard pattern.
- (6) The internal piped water-supply scheme, Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (7) The remodelling of the old kitchen, Palamcottah.

79. 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 my office were written up to the end of the year.

Records, civil stores,
and service registers.

General features of the year.

80. 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 previously convicted prisoners admitted.
- (7) An increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
- (8) An increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month.
- (9) A slight increase in the number of escapes.
- (10) A fall in the number of corporal punishments.
- (11) A fall in the number of Jail offences and punishments.
- (12) A fall in the dietary, hospital and sanitation charges.
- (13) An increase in the daily average sick and the ratio of sick per mille.
- (14) A decline in the mortality rate.
- (15) A decrease in the percentage of convicts who gained weight and an increase in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.
- (16) An increase in the cash earnings.
- (17) A striking reduction in the total expenditure, as compared with the previous year.
- (18) A fall in the number of convicts employed as prison officers and prison servants.
- (19) A slight reduction in the total accommodation in Central, District and Special Jails.
- (20) An increase in the number of visits by official and non-official visitors.

Matters of administrative importance.

81. The principal events of importance are :—

- (1) The opening of the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail.
- (2) The conversion of the District Jail, Palamcottah, into a regular Borstal School and the committal of convicted prisoners of the Tinnevely District to the Madura District Jail.
- (3) The abolition of the annexes attached to the Central Jails at Cannanore and Vellore.
- (4) The opening of the Sub-jail, Kokkarakulam.
- (5) The concentration of female prisoners in the Sub-jail, Calicut, consequent on the opening of an adolescent section in the Central Jail, Cannanore.
- (6) The abolition of solitary confinement as a judicial punishment.
- (7) The introduction of the Commercial System of Accounts in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and an improved method of accountancy in the Central Jail, Vellore, as an experimental measure.
- (8) The Fourth Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons at Lucknow and the Conference of Provincial Government Representatives on Jail Rules at Delhi.
- (9) The direct committal of adolescents dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act to the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah.
- (10) The abolition and amendment of the annual statements with reference to the decision of the Government of India, Home Department No. F. 457-22-Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, disposed of in G.O. Mis. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.
- (11) The framing of rules regarding recruitment of Madras Jail Service Officers and Jail Subordinates.
- (12) The extension of Lee Commission benefits to Major L. H. Marshall Upshon, V.D., and Captain F. E. Hitchin, M.B.E.
- (13) The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (14) Increased scale of supply of uniform to European warders.
- (15) The authorization of the Inspector-General to incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 150, towards the cost of annual sports and prize distribution in respect of Borstal Schools.

- (16) The treatment of supplies from the manufactory to the maintenance departments as abatement instead of credit under XVIII Jails.
- (17) The transfer of the Hand loom industry from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, to the Central Jail, Salem.
- (18) The supply of an additional towel to convicts.
- (19) Grant of conveyance allowance to religious and moral lecturers in Central Jails.
- (20) The authorization of the supply of bed sheets and mattresses to European prisoners.
- (21) Provision of judgment copies in the case of each prisoner for record.
- (22) The revision of the Drill Manual.
- (23) The appointment of additional clerks in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, Borstal School, Palamcottah, and District Jail, Madura.
- (24) The revision of pay of the Oriya Teacher, Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (25) The revision of pay of the Blacksmith Foreman, and Assistant Tailor Maistry, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (26) The appointment of an additional Carpenter Foreman in the Central Jails, Vellore, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry and Cannanore.
- (27) The raising of the pay of the Carpenter Foreman attached to the Central Jail, Cannanore.
- (28) The grant of house rent allowance to the staff attached to the Sub-jails at Salem and Kokkarakulam.
- (29) The appointment of a drill instructor in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (30) The grant of increased house rent allowance to the warder staff attached to the District Jail, Koraput.
- (31) The installation of boot machinery in the Central Jail, Vellore.
- (32) The permanent retention of five ordinary grade warders, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
- (33) The permanent retention of the additional teacher, Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
- (34) The appointment of one selection grade and eleven ordinary grade warders, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (35) The appointment of additional Tamil and Telugu teachers in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (36) The appointment of an additional selection grade warder for guarding the mental defectives, District Jail, Cuddalore.
- (37) Introduction of the system of man to man medical examination in the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (38) The appointment of six additional temporary Petty Officers in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (39) Increase in the number of fly-shuttle looms in the Central Jail, Bellary.
- (40) The opening of the Carpentry Industry in the Central Jail, Bellary.
- (41) The opening of the Spinning Mill, Coimbatore.

82. At the close of the year, the total strength of the warder establishment, including 311 temporary warders employed in the various jails, was 1,235. The total number of punishments awarded was 1,817 against 2,066 in the preceding year. One warder was prosecuted and convicted and 22 dismissed from the service. The services of 75 were dispensed with, five were suspended and one reduced. The lesser punishments inflicted included warnings 330, extra duty, drill and deprivation of off duty 541, black-marks 74, forfeiture of or reduction from pay 163, fine 560 and other punishments 45. On the whole the conduct of the warder establishment was satisfactory during the year.

The services of a clerk attached to the Borstal School, Tanjore, were dispensed with for temporary misappropriation of Government money, neglect of duty and general inefficiency.

The decree against the late storekeeper, Alipuram Jail, Bellary, is still in the execution stage.

83. The officers of the department, both executive and medical, rendered excellent service during the year and loyally assisted me in introducing reforms and promoting efficiency.

Conduct of officers.

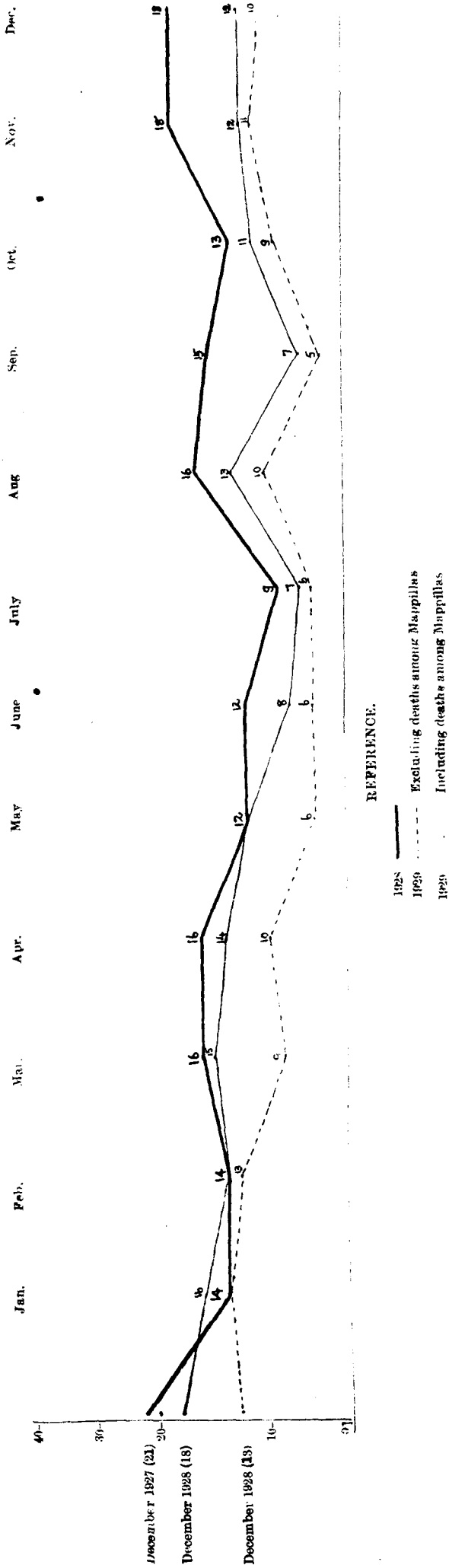
Mr. A. J. Nicholas, B.A., retired from the service during the year on attaining the age of 55. He served the department well for a period of 28 years.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails. 84. 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 1928 and 1929.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I--STATEMENTS

GENERAL

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

1 Station.	2 Place of confinement.	3 Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts ...	717	50	767	1,866	104	1,970	2,583	154	2,737
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	83	...	83	92	1	98
		Civil ...	41	...	44	271	...	271	315	...	315
Vellore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,416	108	1,524	2,036	216	2,252	3,452	324	3,776
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
		Civil ...	111	...	111	328	...	328	439	...	439
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts ...	1,130	...	1,130	1,369	...	1,369	3,029	...	3,029
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	4	...	4	20	...	20
		Civil ...	221	...	221	1,576	...	1,576	1,797	...	1,797
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,395	13	1,408	2,171	32	2,203	3,566	45	3,611
		Under-trial ...	84	...	84	661	18	679	745	18	763
		Civil ...	65	...	65	423	...	423	488	...	488
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts ...	811	6	817	2,099	98	2,187	2,910	94	3,004
		Under-trial ...	54	5	59	997	86	1,083	1,051	4	1,052
		Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts ...	671	7	678	748	1	749	1,419	8	1,427
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	123	...	123	628	...	628	751	...	751
Salem	Do.	Convicts ...	1,224	...	1,224	888	...	888	2,112	...	2,112
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Do.	Convicts ...	649	...	649	1,252	...	1,252	1,901	...	1,901
		Under-trial ...	24	...	24	134	...	134	168	...	168
		Civil ...	18	...	18	104	...	104	122	...	122
Alipuram	Jail	Convicts ...	2,340	...	2,340	14	...	14	2,354	...	2,354
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	40	...	40	40	...	40
Vizagapatam	Central Jail	Convicts ...	542	...	542	362	...	362	904	...	904
		Under-trial ...	5	2	7	194	7	201	199	9	208
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellesley Sanatorium Bellary.	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	98	...	98	98	...	98
Tanjore School.	Borstal Special Schools for adolescents.	Convicts ...	715	...	715	473	...	473	1,188	...	1,188
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah Borstal School.	Do.	Convicts ...	447	...	447	526	...	526	973	...	973
		Under-trial ...	54	1	55	134	1	135	188	2	190
		Civil ...	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	24
Cuddalore	District Jail	Convicts ...	392	...	392	1,051	...	1,051	1,448	...	1,448
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	178	...	178	189	...	189
		Civil ...	59	...	59	270	...	270	329	...	329
Madara	Do.	Convicts ...	323	18	341	1,949	64	2,013	2,272	82	2,354
		Under-trial ...	59	1	60	715	15	730	774	16	790
		Civil ...	104	...	104	474	1	475	573	1	579
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts ...	237	...	237	611	...	611	848	...	848
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	175	...	175	180	...	180
		Civil ...	6	...	6	21	...	21	27	...	27
Koraput	Do.	Convicts ...	177	1	178	458	8	466	635	9	644
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	131	1	132	183	1	184
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails			13,186	203	13,389	18,496	513	19,009	31,682	716	32,398
		Under-trial ...	323	10	333	3,408	79	3,487	3,731	89	3,820
		Civil ...	776	...	776	4,135	1	4,136	4,911	1	4,912
		Total	14,285	213	14,498	26,039	593	26,632	40,324	806	41,130
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil ...	22	...	22	257	...	257	279	...	279
Subsidiary Jails	...	Convicts ...	435	13	448	21,603	891	22,494	22,088	904	22,992
		Under-trial ...	1,621	64	1,685	30,570	1,175	31,745	32,191	1,239	33,430
		Civil ...	33	...	33	331	...	331	364	...	364
		Total	2,089	77	2,166	52,504	2,066	54,570	54,593	2,143	56,736
Grand total			13,621	216	13,837	40,099	1,404	41,503	53,722	1,620	55,342
		Under-trial ...	1,944	74	2,018	33,978	1,254	35,232	35,922	1,328	37,250
		Civil ...	831	...	831	4,723	1	4,724	5,554	1	5,555
		Total	16,396	290	16,686	78,800	2,659	81,459	95,196	2,949	98,145
Total for 1928			17,943	286	18,229	83,596	2,628	86,219	101,539	2,909	104,448

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,789	96	1,885	794	58	852	805'45	53'61	859'06	844'74	53'65	898'39
80	1	81	12	...	12	8'70	0'04	8'74			
270	...	270	45	...	45	30'59	...	30'59	1,198'73	125'45	1,324'18
2,424	188	2,612	1,028	136	1,164	1,141'84	125'44	1,267'28			
2	1	3	...	...	...	0'17	0'01	0'18	1,120'37	...	1,120'37
398	...	398	41	...	41	56'72	...	56'72			
2,170	...	2,170	859	...	859	900'37	...	900'37	1,494'41	8'59	1,503'00
20	...	20	...	...	...	6'15	...	6'15			
1,531	...	1,531	266	...	266	213'85	...	213'85	870'86	13'08	883'42
2,365	39	2,404	1,201	6	1,207	1,360'73	7'38	1,368'11			
483	18	501	62	...	62	71'01	1'21	72'22	697'32	1'15	698'47
405	...	405	83	...	83	62'67	...	62'67			
2,174	86	2,260	736	8	744	819'69	11'27	830'96	1,274'41	...	1,274'41
985	40	1,025	66	1	67	50'43	1'79	52'22			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0'24	...	0'24	2,041'32	...	2,041'32
768	8	776	651	...	651	610'35	1'15	611'50			
629	...	629	122	...	122	86'97	...	86'97	586'72	...	586'72
777	...	777	1,335	...	1,335	1,274'41	...	1,274'41			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020'44	...	2,020'44
1,392	...	1,392	509	...	509	562'14	...	562'14			
143	...	143	15	...	15	11'27	...	11'27	520'16	0'88	521'04
113	...	113	9	...	9	18'31	...	18'31			
681	...	681	1,673	...	1,673	2,020'44	...	2,020'44	89'77	...	89'77
18	...	18	22	...	22	20'88	...	20'88			
328	...	328	576	...	576	508'72	...	508'72	631'51	...	631'51
196	9	205	3	...	3	11'44	0'88	12'32			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495'45	0'13	495'58
1	...	1	92	...	92	89'77	...	89'77			
577	...	577	611	...	611	631'51	...	631'51	408'76	...	408'76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
393	...	393	580	...	580	479'86	...	479'86	210'33	...	210'33
188	2	190	...	...	...	12'52	0'13	12'65			
24	...	24	...	...	...	3'07	...	3'07	218'29	2'17	220'46
1,080	...	1,080	363	...	363	353'22	...	353'22			
185	...	185	4	...	4	17'42	...	17'42	13,146'60	223'58	13,370'18
298	...	298	36	...	36	33'12	...	33'12			
1,924	56	1,980	348	26	374	307'83	17'29	325'12	13,146'60	223'58	13,370'18
731	16	747	43	...	43	64'66	1'13	65'79			
500	1	501	78	...	78	78'46	0'08	78'54	2,220'28	80'09	2,300'32
661	...	661	187	...	187	197'53	...	197'53			
166	...	166	14	...	14	9'78	...	9'78	15,379'11	308'67	15,682'78
24	...	24	3	...	3	3'02	...	3'02			
392	7	399	243	2	245	214'10	2'14	216'24	16,827'85	270'03	17,097'88
128	1	129	5	...	5	4'19	0'03	4'22			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,146'60	223'58	13,370'18
19,896	480	20,376	11,786	236	12,022	12,277'86	218'28	12,496'24			
3,507	88	3,595	224	1	225	267'74	5'22	272'96	12'28	...	12'28
4,206	1	4,207	705	...	705	600'90	0'08	600'98			
27,609	569	28,178	12,715	237	12,952	13,146'60	223'58	13,370'18	2,220'28	80'09	2,300'32
265	...	265	14	...	14	12'28	...	12'28			
21,661	886	22,547	377	18	395	509'13	20'65	529'78	15,379'11	308'67	15,682'78
30,468	1,188	31,651	1,723	56	1,779	1,669'65	59'44	1,759'09			
342	...	342	22	...	22	11'45	...	11'45	16,827'85	270'03	17,097'88
52,471	2,069	54,540	2,122	74	2,196	2,220'28	80'09	2,300'32			
41,557	1,366	42,923	12,163	254	12,417	12,787'09	238'93	13,026'02	15,379'11	308'67	15,682'78
33,975	1,271	35,246	1,947	57	2,004	1,967'39	64'66	2,032'05			
4,813	1	4,814	741	...	741	624'63	0'08	624'71	16,827'85	270'03	17,097'88
80,845	2,638	82,983	14,851	311	15,162	15,379'11	308'67	15,682'78			
85,143	2,619	87,762	16,396	290	16,686	16,827'85	270'03	17,097'88			

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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 1929.

[illegible]

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929—concluded.

[illegible]

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

4041

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

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

[illegible][illegible]

† Includes 478 inmates dealt with under the Madras Borstal Schools Act and 1 sentenced to R.I. by Magistrate with direction to be detained in the Borstal School.
‡ Excludes one criminal lunatic (male).

† Includes 475 inmates dealt with under the Madras Borstal Schools Act and 1 sentenced to R.I. by Magistrate with direction to be detained in the Borstal School.
‡ Excludes one criminal lunatic (male).

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the

1	2	3			4									
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			A		B							
					Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Cr. P.C., or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C., with previous convictions under any of those Chapters or under section 110 of the Cr.P.C. and classified as habituals.							
							Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.			
							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,421	94	1,515	93	...	209	12	37	4	47	1		
2	Vellore ...	1,767	194	1,961	85	6	348	17	80	2	120	7		
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,619	...	1,619	22	...	192	...	65	...	60	...		
4	Coimbatore ...	1,968	31	1,997	1	...	151	...	28	...	20	...		
5	Penitentiary ...	1,627	74	1,701	71	...	94	...	43	2	114	4		
6	Cannanore ...	360	1	361	2	...	38	...	10	...	14	...		
7	Salem ...	111	...	111	10	...	46	...	16	...	12	...		
8	Bellary ...	1,053	...	1,053	26	...	74	...	31	...	24	...		
9	Alipnam Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Vizagapatam ...	25	...	25	4	...	14	...	1	...	3	...		
Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.														
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Special Schools for Adolescents.														
12	Tanjore Borstal School ...	409	...	409	...	...	43	...	3	...	2	...		
13	Palamcottah Borstal School ...	116	...	116	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...		
District Jails.														
14	Cuddalore ...	805	...	805	10	...	59	...	17	...	36	...		
15	Madura ...	1,387	63	1,450	1	...	59	3	9	1	...	...		
16	Berhampur ...	544	...	544	...	...	60	...	10	...	6	...		
17	Koraput ...	355	7	362	18	...	28	1	2	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails.		13,565	464	14,029	343	6	1,428	33	352	9	458	12		
Subsidiary Jails ...		5,814	406	6,220	15	...	17	...	5	...	4	...		
Grand total ...		19,379	870	20,249	358	6	1,445	33	357	9	462	12		
Grand total for 1928 ...		20,227	777	21,004	628	8	1,499	29	370	9	356	10		

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency, during the year 1929, who had been previously convicted.

		5			6											
C		Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3 in whole number.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).						Habituals.					
Total.	A				B			C		D		E				
	Number admit- ted during the year.				Number pre- viously convicted.			Number in col- umn 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the Con- victing Courts.	Number in col- umn 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Ma- gistrate specified empowered (not being the Con- victing Court.)	Number in col- umn 3 classified as "habitual" by the Jail Sup- erintendent.						
	M.				F.	Total.	M.				F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
386	17	27	18	27	2	...	2	...	...	...	386	17	...	...	...	...
363	32	36	16	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	32	...	...	...	...
339	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
322	6	20	8	19	2	1	3	...	...	...	322	6	...	...	...	...
64	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...
155	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	2	...	...	...
14	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
122	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...
69	4	5	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	69	4	...	...	...	...
76	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...
48	1	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	...	...	...	...
2,581	60	19	13	19	5	1	6	...	...	...	2,613	60	4	...	...	...
41	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,622	60	14	7	13	5	1	6	...	...	...	2,613	60	4	...	...	...
2,853	56	14	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,796	54	4	...	1	1

STATEMENT No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)

Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers

AND

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

Diet Scales.

[Abolished with reference to No. F. 457/22, Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, from the Government of India, Home Department, communicated with G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.]

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2	3			4			5					6								
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.								
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.		Temporary.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural ex-penses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength of civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Kitchens or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	A	B	C		
						RS.	RS. A. P.													RS.	RS.
1	Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	859-06	8-74	30-59	898-39	46,392	128	46,520	51 12 6	44,130	144	37	51 1 0	1,462	50	1,068					
2	Velore	1,267-28	0-18	56-72	1,324-18	50,831	8,312	58,643	44 4 7	60,519	154	-92	47 13 2	1,351	57	1,658					
3	Tiruchinopoly	900-37	6-15	213-85	1,120-37	47,455	4,558	52,018	46 6 10	44,164	-133	234	48 13 3	2,831	74	3,180					
4	Coimbatore	1,368-11	72-22	62-67	1,503-00	56,101	4,168	60,269	40 1 7	74,800	348	1,904	53 7 11	1,597	50	1,921					
5	Penitentiary	830-98	52-22	0-24	883-42	58,142	4,086	63,238	71 9 4	49,385	23	-414	55 7 7	3,195	1	448					
6	Cannanore	611-50	...	86-97	698-47	50,446	3,002	53,448	76 8 4	33,972	40	-629	54 9 6	363	...	1,801					
7	Salem	1,274-41	...	...	1,274-41	56,912	8,299	65,211	51 2 9	65,394	437	-1,130	50 12 4	1,322	16	2,151					
8	Bellary	562-14	11-27	13-31	586-72	32,488	764	33,252	56 10 9	25,518	-64	433	45 2 4	4,976	20	2,164					
9	Alipuram Jail	2,020-44	...	20-88	2,041-32	41,638	52,165	38,803	45 15 3	1,09,094	683	602	54 9 11	5,775	...	4,938					
10	Visagepatam	508-72	12-32	...	521-04	31,607	2,851	34,458	66 2 2	25,045	89	24	48 4 7	1,063	83	909					
11	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.																				
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail	89-77	...	...	89-77	...	...	...	...	-353	3	...	...	...	...	2,333					
12	Special Schools for Adolescents.																				
12	Tanjore Borstal School	631-51	...	...	631-51	34,282	605	34,887	55 2 11	32,717	161	1,887	55 0 10	1,174	...	825					
13	Palamcottah Borstal School	479-86	12 65	3-07	495-58	19,797	872	20,669	41 11 4	27,945	133	-119	56 12 4	1,323	...	875					
14	Cuddalore	353-22	17-42	33-12	403-76	21,877	1,630	23,507	58 3 6	17,841	31	-259	47 8 4	1,253	3,150	1,042					
15	Madara	825-12	65-79	76-54	467-45	22,067	1,789	23,856	51 0 7	19,007	27	-1,420	45 0 11	780	13	621					
16	Berhampur	197-53	9-78	3-02	210-83	15,482	556	16,038	76 4 0	8,536	55	-226	40 5 9	270	83	639					
17	Koraput	216-24	4-22	...	220-46	17,301	466	17,767	80 9 5	11,489	730	-254	54 4 4	378	66	1,109					
18	Total, Central and District Jails	12,498-24	272-96	600-98	13,370-18	6,03,318	94,261	6,97,579	52 2 9	6,49,235	2,841	578	51 1 9	30,488	3,663	27,767					
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
9	Subsidiary Jails	539-78	1,769-09	11-45	2,800-32	42,541	3,542	46,083	20 0 6	2,00,584	1,195	-1,166	87 10 4	727	145	2,309					
10	Grand total	13,026-02	2,033-05	624-71	15,682-78	6,48,924	97,903	7,46,727	47 9 10	8,49,820	4,036	-598	56 10 8	31,215	3,808	30,188					
11	Grand total for 1928	14,357-89	2,024-90	715-29	17,097-88	5,75,905	1,46,164	7,22,069	42 3 8	9,72,314	4,846	11,435	60 5 1	37,661	3,150	28,523					

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—convict.					7			8					9				
		Hospital charges—convict.					Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				
		D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
		Proportion of daily expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for clothing and bedding.
1	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Rajahmundry	197	2,398	2 10 8	238 14 0	5,991	6 14 6	564	2,826	3,890	3 12 4	8,993	3,893	4 7 1	8,993	3,893	4 7 1	8,993	3,893
3	Vellore	285	3,331	2 8 8	446 15 7	11,197	8 13 4	528	867	1,385	1 0 8	5,334	1,385	4 0 5	5,334	1,385	4 0 5	5,334	1,385
4	Trichinopoly	2,496	9,864	3 3 3	114 0 9	4,844	5 5 6	1,615	52	1,667	1 7 10	2,399	1,667	2 2 8	2,399	1,667	2 2 8	2,399	1,667
5	Coimbatore	704	2,864	1 14 6	376 5 7	9,778	6 12 7	601	1,475	3,054	2 0 10	2,865	3,054	1 14 6	2,865	3,054	1 14 6	2,865	3,054
6	Penitentiary	119	2,835	4 2 0	537 7 7	7,586	8 9 5	4,487	728	1,707	3 8 5	1,690	1,707	2 5 9	1,690	1,707	2 5 9	1,690	1,707
7	Cannanore	476	3,013	3 12 4	351 4 2	3,819	6 11 9	920	1,707	2,422	3 8 5	1,690	2,422	2 5 9	1,690	2,422	2 5 9	1,690	2,422
8	Salem	1,733	8,980	12 6 0	236 2 9	6,178	10 12 5	454	1,896	2,250	3 14 8	2,616	2,250	0 10 2	2,616	2,250	0 10 2	2,616	2,250
9	Alipuram Jail	379	1,706	3 4 5	630 11 0	3,568	6 13 7	50	1,560	1,610	3 1 5	623	1,610	3 2 9	623	1,610	3 2 9	623	1,610
10	Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Special Schools for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore Borstal School	140	1,799	2 13 7	305 15 3	7,120	11 4 5	174	41	215	0 5 5	456	215	0 11 5	456	215	0 11 5	456	215
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Total, Central and District Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Grand total for 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10					11			12				
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.					Travelling allowances.			Contingencies.				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
		Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accessories of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.
1	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Rajahmundry	732	77	1,692	833	8	1,458	4,920	5 5 10	1,088	564	240	106	280
3	Vellore	885	69	1,788	954	64	1,721	4,481	3 6 2	1,520	780	310	10	5
4	Trichinopoly	1,056	75	1,131	1,172	126	1,071	5,127	4 9 3	709	780	310	2	2
5	Coimbatore	2,987	117	3,104	900	...	1,035	7,047	7 11 0	966	1,050	239	12	84
6	Penitentiary	2,705	48	1,753	678	...	1,105	6,246	7 1 1	620	771	730	31	...
7	Cannanore	1,023	101	1,124	1,531	78	971	5,184	7 6 9	1,086	474	350	50	...
8	Salem	1,062	22	1,084	464	56	1,415	5,176	4 1 0	223	480	120	15	...
9	Alipuram Jail	3,554	710	4,264	5,283	14	1,382	6,986	11 14 6	491	390	202	20	...
10	Visagapatam	3,858	3	3,861	103	...	1,061	15,321	7 8 1	502	800	700	116	...
11	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	637	2	1,486	...	...	424	2,604	5 0 0	1,155	278	312	12	...
12	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Special Schools for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore Borstal School	2,792	34	563	880	...	2,599	6,838	10 14 0	544	276	112	49	...
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	400	23	776	695	...	1,007	2,905	5 13 9	821	192	113	...	...
16	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	263	89	307	401	6	1,127	2,173	5 6 1	552	234	440	50	...
18	Madras	300	29	864	165	54	577	1,989	4 4 1	198	258	175	...	...
19	Subsidiary Jails	244	10	474	111	5	469	1,313	6 3 11	658	217	...	...	...
20	Total, Central and District Jails	23,225	712	24,670	15,206	417	18,029	82,256	6 2 5	12,135	7,253	4,103	375	...
21	The Civil Jail, Madras	181	...	100	...	...	10	241	19 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
22	Grand total	38,252	2,063	40,315	25,434	372	19,592	1,05,763	6 3 0	15,086	6,969	3,469	246	...
23	Grand total for 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R

Y: 4: 62-211 7N29

N30

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13														14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.															
Serial number.	Jails.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding main-tenance).	Drainage cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 p.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
1	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Rajahmundry	454	86	...	362	32	558	692	417	-35	7,846	10,412	11 9	1,26,977	138 0 0
3	Vellore	1,086	588	...	...	...	401	470	-226	-30	132	2,369	1 12	1,60,137	118 6 1
4	Trichinopoly	...	88	176	284	32	29	337	...	-82	774	1,638	1 7	1,17,463	104 13 4
5	Coimbatore	830	677	74	50	39	607	637	...	-33	304	2,981	1 15	1,68,448	112 1 2
6	Penitentiary	552	209	14	1	43	-13	482	...	...	4,194	5,482	6 3	1,48,185	167 11 10
7	Cannanore	669	256	...	-1	146	24	233	-225	...	231	1,333	1 14	1,06,025	151 12 9
8	Salem	-2	...	2	33	40	96	924	...	247	56	1,396	1 1	1,49,321	117 2 8
9	Bellary	501	549	6	6	4	148	444	...	...	310	1,968	3 5	92,683	137 15 6
10	Allipuram Jail	-245	-100	-218	-15	102	-151	206	-4	-3	25	-698	...	2,50,788	122 13 8
11	Viragapatam	141	205	...	...	37	1274	253	...	-3	768	1,528	2 14	74,171	142 5 8
12	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail	498	1,247	5,480	69	...	378	7	...	...	1,732	9,411	104 13	16,038	178 10 6
14	Special Schools for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Tanjore Borstal School	...	363	197	32	153	373	-147	-29	992	28	1,962	3 1	89,322	141 7 1
16	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	46	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	134	0 4	61,012	123 1 10
17	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Cuddalore	43	378	211	91	19	155	207	...	...	-2	1,091	2 11	56,804	139 7 2
19	Madras	...	5	3	...	9	4	195	...	...	113	220	0 7	50,209	107 6 7
20	Berhampur	76	79	34	56	...	34	111	363	...	41	866	4 1	32,279	153 7 6
21	Koraput	-1	-1	...	...	-1	-1	1,091	...	...	...	1,128	5 1	41,318	187 6 10
22	Total, Central and District Jails...	4,552	4,675	5,934	968	655	2,469	6,230	90	1,053	16,645	43,221	3 3	17,27,665	129 3 6
23	The Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Subsidiary Jails	354	754	...	61	123	180	906	1	...	394	2,773	1 3	7,670	624 9 6
25	Grand total	4,906	5,429	5,984	1,029	778	2,649	7,136	91	1,053	16,989	45,994	2 14	20,48,981	130 10 5
26	Grand total for 1928	5,416	4,148	544	769	1,990	1,686	3,091	2,497	275	5,608	26,019	1 8	21,93,552	128 4 8
												Contingencies.		Total.	
												Travelling allowances.		Total.	
												Rs.		Rs.	
												6,088		73,639	
												7,907		76,744	
												Rs.		Rs.	
												16,463		73,639	
												17,383		76,744	
												Rs.		Rs.	
												21,410		73,639	
												23,562		76,744	
												Rs.		Rs.	
												28,383		73,639	
												28,383		76,744	

* Includes Rs. 6,873 Stationery Department Charges.

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Average cost per head—Expenditure compared with three preceding years.

[Abolished with reference to No. F. 457-22, Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, from the Government of India, Home Department, communicated with G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.]

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

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 indrm.	* 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												
							A			On prison duties.					On Jail buildings.			K	L							
							On unremunerative labour.	B	Prison officers.		C	D			E	F	Additions and alterations.			Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Jails.	(b) Other Extramural labour.	
									G	H							I									J
1	Central Jails.	10-90	715-52	6-71	34-72	69-14	...	65-36	60-91	43-09	82-51	37-97	...	...	315-17	...	...	9	9	44						
2	Rajahmundry	15-62	1,056-93	6-27	29-40	55-66	...	90-86	95-90	49-53	152-76	28-33	...	...	648-22	...	...	9	9	52						
3	Vellore	3-30	759-04	23-80	38-12	46-70	...	75-00	74-68	106-02	60-37	45-03	...	...	289-32	...	...	10	10	38						
4	Trichinopoly	16-57	1,139-33	6-18	18-21	55-18	...	107-95	93-98	104-33	62-91	41-72	...	...	647-45	...	...	9	8	57						
5	Coimbatore	18-16	691-04	5-62	30-79	24-12	...	65-90	62-26	18-04	52-23	14-03	...	...	418-05	...	...	10	9	61						
6	Penitentiary	13-19	502-68	2-25	13-10	34-37	...	48-95	49-45	63-89	38-35	27-40	...	...	224-52	...	...	10	10	35						
7	Cannanore	7-87	1,070-76	5-11	70-85	102-95	...	42-80	105-22	125-69	191-19	53-46	...	...	372-29	...	...	4	10	45						
8	Salem	13-07	482-38	26-06	25-45	45-00	...	44-53	44-53	50-39	54-63	19-15	...	...	151-89	...	...	10	10	83						
9	Belary	...	1,709-20	38-23	229-64	...	...	156-58	158-82	149-40	213-29	122-96	...	...	570-28	...	...	9	9	33						
10	Alipuram Jail	0-60	430-09	2-06	11-72	8-63	...	33-94	43-37	44-01	51-60	12-85	...	...	208-63	...	...	8	10	49						
11	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	...	74-67	42-13	3-33	...	...	...	6-67	19-26	3-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...						
12	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	43-62	49-31	89-14	46-82	20-25	...	...	285-20	...	...	8	9	50						
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	532-67	4-94	5-41	7-98	...	35-34	36-73	45-85	44-82	8-57	...	...	186-60	...	...	9	9	43						
14	Palamcottah Borstal School	0-07	404-20	10-93	11-12	14-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
15	District Jails.	6-22	293-84	8-30	46-15	32-10	...	27-92	28-01	84-19	32-33	8-43	...	...	76-33	...	...	10	10	28						
16	Cuddalore	18-44	257-32	3-58	1-37	10-30	...	25-43	25-43	47-43	34-91	13-05	...	...	95-82	...	...	10	10	37						
17	Madura	0-01	167-58	1-83	4-78	10-11	...	15-22	13-50	88-15	31-41	0-88	...	...	51-90	...	...	9	8	31						
18	Berhampur	0-58	182-54	2-29	4-30	11-37	...	17-35	17-68	28-67	20-30	7-76	...	...	60-48	...	...	10	10	33						
19	Koraput ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
20	Total, Central and District Jails	119-60	10,449-79	196-09	578-46	528-31	...	896-69	966-48	1,057-12	1,183-76	462-19	46-38	16-45	11-10	...	4,482-15	9	9	48						
21	Subsidiary Jails	38-07	412-12	10-20	7-50	68-25	...	...	...	234-72	34-85	12-74	2-19	...	...	...	39-86	...	...	10						
22	Grand total	157-67	10,861-91	206-29	585-96	596-56	...	892-69	966-48	1,291-84	1,218-61	474-93	48-57	16-45	11-10	...	4,522-01	8	9	42						
23	Grand total for 1928	176-03	14,158-94	240-08	733-80	618-87	...	1,138-83	1,298-08	1,693-19	1,460-29	496-95	12-95	37-42	...	...	6,353-04	8	9	45						

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

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Cash earnings of convicts.

[Abolished with reference to No. F. 457-22, Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, from the Government of India, Home Department, communicated with G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.]

STATEMENT No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the result of the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

1	2	3	4 (Debits).					5 (Credits).					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	c
			Cash in hand at the end of 1928.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1928.	Raw materials at the end of 1928.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1928.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1928.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1928.	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1929.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1929.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1929.	Raw material at the end of 1929.
1	Central Jails.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
2	Rajahmundry ...	715.52	57 10	2,875 3	3,592 7	205 9	3,807 12	2,456 14	22,970 14	35,555 3	98 13	3,191 1	12,001 1
3	Vellore ...	1,056.93	253 1	29,355 14	11,045 5	4,189 9	7,729 5	8,845 11	41,518 2	94,588 13	46 5	21,087 1	6,083 2
4	Trichinopoly ...	759.04	190 13	7,635 7	3,331 7	6,818 14	8,496 6	5,360 5	2,069 3	20,264 11	495 5	10,980 6	5,043 4
5	Coimbatore ...	1,139.33	178 10	66,523 14	89,935 8	39,025 4	84,657 4	3,561,160 14	27,337 3	8,318 18	378 11	83,502 3	57,092 3
6	The Penitentiary ...	691.04	75 7	2,046 2	4,580 1	1,856 7	2,535 12	8,880 3	22,877 5	39,088 13	11 6	3,489 9	5,836 8
7	Cannanore ...	502.68	142 10	2,175 9	3,562 3	646 8	1,806 13	10,610 2	1,711 2	19,361 15	46 10	2,200 7	10,926 13
8	Salem ...	1,070.76	67 12	1,839 2	6,288 1	53 3	8,054 15	5,335 8	10,031 0	31,614 6	160 5	12,508 7	10,431 3
9	Bellary ...	462.38	47 8	1,013 9	4,581 6	2,364 0	1,893 4	9,948 4	-847 2	16,453 11	35 2	1,459 7	5,583 4
10	Alipuram Jail ...	1,709.20	11 8	6,469 4	13,427 6	2,364 0	6,005 12	4,812 7	7,528 11	35,891 0	271 0	4,483 2	11,646 4
	Vinayapattam ...	430.09	2 15	5,002 8	1,180 14	14 0	2,321 4	3,260 2	-7,043 11	4,720 1	5 10	5,407 1	1,524 6
	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.												
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail ...	74.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools for Adolescents.												
12	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	532.67	56 10	1,594 13	8,079 15	6 0	7,416 4	9,765 15	12,336 13	39,244 6	129 5	1,298 14	8,979 7
13	The Borstal School, Palamcottah ...	404.20	27 4	2,426 11	5,526 8	4,130 13	1,536 10	3,429 3	1,171 14	9,987 5	151 12	1,586 11	5,215 5
	District Jails.												
14	Cuddalore ...	293.84	83 1	697 2	1,017 5	599 1	1,441 11	714 2	3,878 8	7,282 12	9 12	570 0	1,485 1
15	Madurai ...	257.32	55 12	676 10	1,760 3	78 8	393 14	803 5	7,247 2	11,398 6	410 0	795 5	4,070 3
16	Berhampur ...	167.58	57 10	323 8	2,315 4	...	600 0	672 4	778 1	4,746 11	37 4	255 8	1,363 3
17	Koraput ...	182.54	0 11	2,627 14	877 4	523 13	501 3	1,789 8	3,692 2	8,914 13	30 7	1,559 18	2,151 0
	Total, 1929 ...	10,449.79	1,808 15	1,83,313 2	1,61,030 1	60,511 3	1,39,738 1	4,32,694 12	4,03,307 8	12,10,880 15	2,307 11	1,54,328 6	1,49,872 3
	Total, 1928 ...	13,642.43	2,009 5	1,98,083 4	1,19,863 10	22,308 13	1,89,635 11	2,33,079 7	8,74,871 8	16,15,233 0	1,308 15	1,33,313 2	1,61,030 1

STATEMENT No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the result of the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

Serial number.	Jails.	5 (Credits).				6				Total.	7 (Debits).		
		d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b		c	a	b
		Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1929.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1929.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1929.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash or invoice during 1929.	Value of labour or major works costing over Rs. 500.		Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash profits.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Central Jails												
1	Rejahmundry	1,498 10	10,424 13	5,665 9	22,159 1	...	52,041 12	16,486 9	23 1	...	39,781 14	37 10	...
2	Vellore	2,980 12	19,209 15	9,096 13	81,280 0	(a)	1,33,882 8	39,263 11	37 2	...	27,014 3	35 9	...
3	Trichinopoly	13,064 9	5,736 0	5,376 6	29,083 6	...	43,630 2	23,315 7	30 13	...	229,145 3	201 2	...
4	Colombatore	9,125 2	54,083 13	3,42,956 11	5,02,532 6	(b)	10,31,420 13	1,99,602 12	175 8	...	38,096 4	55 2	...
5	The Penitentiary	2,809 7	4,694 12	8,365 10	60,973 9	(c)	80,541 15	41,453 2	60 0	...	16,427 13	32 11	...
6	Gannalore	3,083 8	3,478 11	10,287 13	18,138 15	(d)	41,965 13	22,603 14	44 15	...	6,871 9	5 15	...
7	Salem	1,463 12	14,096 15	5,205 3	16,402 9	...	57,328 14	25,714 8	34 0	...	5,939 14	12 18	...
8	Bellary	1,108 0	1,412 4	11,291 10	4,925 4	167 8	24,716 14	8,263 3	17 14	...	19,624 10	11 8	...
9	Alipuram Jail	5 9	4,720 13	4,294 3	27,153 5	...	52,513 2	16,632 2	9 12	...	9,549 14	22 3	...
10	Vizagapatam	206 13	2,643 2	3,422 5	2,506 3	...	16,501 14	10,581 13	24 10	...	...	...	...
	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	11 1	4,688 1	9,133 12	24,912 1	...	49,137 7	9,886 1	18 9	...	12,575 4	23 10	...
13	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	8,108 9	9,259 6	3,581 15	6,550 10	...	18,242 2	8,254 13	20 7	...	5,378 12	13 5	...
	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cuddalore	333 6	1,923 4	525 4	8,742 1	...	12,922 0	5,689 4	19 6	...	4,863 9	16 9	...
15	Madurai	68 15	3,084 5	1,098 4	8,798 3	...	18,187 5	6,783 15	26 6	...	1,561 1	6 0	...
16	Berhampore	10 11	211 2	650 15	4,105 5	...	6,409 7	1,855 15	11 1	...	3,327 4	19 14	...
17	Koraput	457 1	2,368 15	1,706 7	4,706 15	342 15	12,402 7	3,484 10	19 2	...	1,357 12	7 7	...
	Total, 1929	43,310 13	1,42,036 3	4,22,598 12	8,22,962 13	510 7	16,50,807 10	4,39,926 11	42 2	...	4,20,944 14	40 5	...
	Total, 1928	60,511 3	1,39,738 1	4,32,694 12	10,74,921 14	...	18,82,465 10	3,67,262 10	26 15	...	2,00,050 6	14 11	...

NOTE.—The figures in Columns 4 (b), (c) and (f) and 5 (b), (c) and (f) show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and those in Columns 4 (e) and 5 (e), the amounts of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

(a) Includes Rs. 1,428-10-3 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for twelve months from January to December 1928.

(a)	Do.	Rs. 2,834-10-4	do.
(b)	Do.	Rs. 22,492-3-0	do.
(c)	Do.	Rs. 2,867-10-2	do.
(d)	Do.		do.

29,023-1-8

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL), 1929.

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jail and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 7 of Statement No. XII-A).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to government (column 8 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,23,977	133 0	— 811 13	...	1,23,977 0	133 0
2	Vellore ...	1,50,137	113 6	39,761 14	30 0	1,10,376 2	83 6
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,17,453	104 13	27,014 3	24 2	90,439 13	80 11
4	Coimbatore ...	1,68,418	112 1	2,29,145 3	152 7	— 60,897 3	...
5	The Penitentiary ...	1,48,185	167 12	38,098 4	48 2	1,10,088 12	124 10
6	Connanore ...	1,06,025	151 13	16,427 13	23 8	89,597 3	128 5
7	Salem ...	1,49,321	117 3	6,371 9	5 0	1,42,949 7	112 3
8	Bellary ...	92,683	158 0	5,939 14	10 2	86,743 2	147 14
9	Alipuram Jail ...	2,50,783	122 14	19,624 10	9 10	2,31,158 6	113 4
10	Vizagapatam ...	74,171	142 6	4,549 14	18 5	64,621 2	124 1
	<i>Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.</i>						
11	The Wellesely Sanatorium Jail ...	16,038	178 11	...	...	16,038 0	178 11
	<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>						
12	Tanjore Borstal School.	89,322	141 7	12,575 4	19 15	76,746 12	121 8
13	Palamcottah Borstal School ...	61,012	123 2	5,378 12	10 14	55,633 4	112 4
	<i>District Jails.</i>						
14	Ouddalore ...	56,304	139 7	4,868 9	12 1	51,440 7	127 6
15	Madura ...	50,209	107 7	1,551 1	3 5	48,657 15	104 2
16	Berhampur ...	82,279	153 8	3,327 4	15 13	28,951 12	137 11
17	Koraput ...	41,318	187 7	1,357 12	6 3	39,960 4	181 4
	Total Central and District jails ...	17,27,665	129 4	4,20,173 1	31 7	13,06,680 2	97 13
18	The Civil Jail, Madras.	7,670	624 10	111 5	9 1	7,558 11	615 9
19	Subsidiary Jails ...	3,13,346	136 6	1,093 11	0 8	3,12,552 5	135 14
	Grand Total ...	20,48,981	130 10	4,21,378 1	26 14	16,26,791 2	103 12
	Grand total for 1928 ...	21,93,552	128 5	3,98,762 0	23 5	17,94,790 0	105 0

No. XIV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

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

Serial number.	2	3			4			5			6			
		Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	884	100	984	805.45	53.61	859.06	856	62	918	297	12	309
		Under-trials ...	18	4	22	8.70	0.04	8.74	7	7	14	2	...	2
		Civil ...	20	...	20	30.59	...	30.59	48	...	48	7	...	7
		Total ...	922	104	1,026	844.74	53.65	898.39	...	...	...	306	12	318
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,733	100	1,833	1,141.84	125.44	1,267.28	1,405	108	1,513	91	16	107
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	0.17	0.01	0.18	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil ...	46	...	46	56.72	...	56.72	63	...	63	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,779	100	1,879	1,198.73	125.45	1,324.18	...	...	...	94	16	110
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts ...	1,219	...	1,219	900.37	...	900.37	1,090	...	1,090	821	...	821
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	6.15	...	6.15	16	...	16	2	...	2
		Civil ...	300	...	300	218.85	...	218.85	296	...	296	260	...	260
		Total ...	1,519	...	1,519	1,120.37	...	1,120.37	...	...	...	1,083	...	1,083
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,160	10	1,170	1,360.73	7.88	1,368.11	1,443	14	1,457	226	1	227
		Under-trials ...	64	...	64	71.01	1.21	72.22	123	4	127	9	...	9
		Civil ...	80	...	80	62.67	...	62.67	92	...	92	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,304	10	1,314	1,494.41	8.59	1,503.00	...	...	...	238	1	239
5	Penitentiary...	Convicts ...	882	29	911	819.69	11.27	830.96	891	11	902	154	...	154
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	50.43	1.79	52.22	75	1	76	7	...	7
		Civil ...	...	...	...	0.24	...	0.24	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	906	29	935	870.36	13.06	883.42	...	...	...	161	...	161
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	1,163	...	1,163	610.35	1.15	611.50	668	7	675	32	...	32
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	52	...	52	86.97	...	86.97	136	...	136	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,215	...	1,215	697.32	1.15	698.47	...	...	...	35	...	35
7	Salem	Convicts ...	1,335	...	1,335	1,274.41	...	1,274.41	1,357	...	1,357	98	...	98
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,335	...	1,335	1,274.41	...	1,274.41	...	...	...	98	...	98
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	609	...	609	562.14	...	562.14	646	...	646	143	...	143
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	11.27	...	11.27	86	...	86	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18.31	...	18.31	26	...	26	2	...	2
		Total ...	645	...	645	586.72	...	586.72	...	...	...	147	...	147
9	Alipuram Jail.	Convicts ...	4,980	...	4,980	2,020.44	...	2,020.44	2,310	...	2,340	612	...	612
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	20.88	...	20.88	40	...	40	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,980	...	4,980	2,041.32	...	2,041.32	...	...	...	612	...	612
10	Vizagapatam.	Convicts ...	518	...	518	508.72	...	508.72	576	...	576	56	...	56
		Under-trials ...	48	4	52	11.44	0.88	12.32	44	...	44	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	566	4	570	520.16	0.88	521.04	...	...	...	57	...	57
Special jail for Tubercular Patients.														
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	Convicts ...	18	...	18	89.77	...	89.77	92	...	92	59	...	59
		Total ...	18	...	18	89.77	...	89.77	...	...	...	59	...	59

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
7.89	.31	8.00	7	2	9	368.74	223.84	329.70	9.55	5.78	9.31	8.69	37.31	10.48	8.69	37.31	10.48
.07	...	.07	...	...	...	229.89	...	228.83	8.05	...	8.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
.09	...	.09	...	...	...	228.83	...	228.83	2.94	...	2.94	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.85	.31	8.16	7	2	9	362.24	223.67	353.97	9.29	5.78	9.08	8.29	37.28	10.02	8.29	37.28	10.02
6.08	1.27	7.35	12	1	13	79.70	127.55	84.43	5.33	10.12	5.80	10.51	7.97	10.26	10.51	7.97	10.26
.08	...	.08	...	...	...	52.89	...	52.89	1.41	...	1.41	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.16	1.27	7.43	12	1	13	78.42	127.54	83.07	5.14	10.12	5.61	10.01	7.97	9.82	10.01	7.97	9.82
27.95	...	27.95	25	...	25	911.85	...	91.85	31.04	...	31.04	27.77	...	27.77	27.77	...	27.77
.05	...	.05	...	...	...	325.20	...	325.20	8.13	...	8.13	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.47	...	8.47	...	...	...	1,215.81	...	1,215.81	16.23	...	16.23	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.47	...	31.47	25	...	25	966.64	...	966.64	28.09	...	28.09	22.31	...	22.31	22.31	...	22.31
7.21	.09	7.30	8	...	8	166.09	135.50	165.92	5.30	12.20	5.34	5.88	...	5.85	5.88	...	5.85
.26	...	.26	1	...	1	126.74	...	124.62	3.66	...	3.60	14.08	...	13.85	14.08	...	13.85
.05	...	.05	...	...	...	47.87	...	47.87	.80	...	.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.52	.09	7.61	9	...	9	159.26	116.41	159.02	5.03	10.48	5.06	6.02	...	5.99	6.02	...	5.99
6.65	...	6.65	6	...	6	187.88	...	185.33	8.11	...	8.00	7.32	...	7.22	7.32	...	7.22
.13	...	.13	...	...	...	138.81	...	134.05	2.58	...	2.49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.78	...	6.78	6	...	6	184.98	...	182.25	7.79	...	7.67	6.89	...	6.79	6.89	...	6.79
2.47	.17	2.64	7	...	7	52.43	...	52.33	4.05	147.83	4.32	11.47	...	11.45	11.47	...	11.45
.13	...	.13	3	...	3	34.49	...	34.49	1.49	...	1.49	34.49	...	34.49	34.49	...	34.49
2.60	.17	2.77	10	...	10	50.19	...	50.11	3.73	147.83	3.97	14.34	...	14.32	14.34	...	14.32
6.05	...	6.05	15	...	15	76.90	...	76.90	4.75	...	4.75	11.77	...	11.77	11.77	...	11.77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.05	...	6.05	15	...	15	76.90	...	76.90	4.75	...	4.75	11.77	...	11.77	11.77	...	11.77
30.64	...	30.64	6	...	6	254.39	...	254.39	54.51	...	54.51	10.67	...	10.67	10.67	...	10.67
.05	...	.05	...	...	...	177.46	...	177.46	4.44	...	4.44	...	...	...	...	...	...
.05	...	.05	...	...	...	150.26	...	150.26	3.76	...	3.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.74	...	30.74	6	...	6	250.55	...	250.55	52.39	...	52.39	10.23	...	10.23	10.23	...	10.23
40.30	...	40.30	26	...	26	302.90	...	302.90	19.95	...	19.95	12.87	...	12.87	12.87	...	12.87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40.30	...	40.30	26	...	26	299.81	...	299.81	19.74	...	19.74	12.74	...	12.74	12.74	...	12.74
2.44	...	2.44	5	...	5	110.08	...	110.08	4.80	...	4.80	9.83	...	9.83	9.83	...	9.83
.03	...	.03	...	...	...	87.41	...	81.17	2.62	...	2.44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.47	...	2.47	5	...	5	109.58	...	109.40	4.75	...	4.74	9.61	...	9.60	9.61	...	9.60
51.00	...	51.00	...	...	...	657.24	...	657.24	568.12	...	568.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
51.00	...	51.00	...	...	...	657.24	...	657.24	568.12	...	568.12	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Special Schools for Adolescents.														
12	Tanjore Borstal School.	Convicts ...	570	...	570	631.51	...	631.51	642	...	642	53	...	53
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		570	...	570	631.51	...	631.51	...	...	...	53	...	53
13	Palamcottah Borstal School.	Convicts ...	438	...	438	479.86	...	479.86	580	...	580	159	...	159
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	12.52	0.13	12.65	68	1	64	8	...	8
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3.07	...	3.07	17	...	17	1	...	1
	Total ...		438	...	438	495.45	0.13	495.58	...	...	...	168	...	168
District Jails.														
14	Cuddalore	Convicts ...	329	...	329	353.22	...	353.22	411	...	411	69	...	69
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	17.42	...	17.42	49	...	49	8	...	8
		Civil ...	28	...	28	33.12	...	33.12	71	...	71	10	...	10
	Total ...		387	...	387	403.76	...	403.76	...	...	...	82	...	82
15	Madura	Convicts ...	340	18	358	307.83	17.29	325.12	858	26	384	181	9	190
		Under-trials ...	92	4	96	64.66	1.13	65.79	111	4	115	34	...	34
		Civil ...	60	...	60	76.46	0.08	76.54	102	1	110	46	...	46
	Total ...		492	22	514	448.95	18.50	467.45	...	...	...	263	9	272
16	Berhampur	Convicts ...	220	...	220	197.53	...	197.53	231	...	231	42	...	42
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	9.78	...	9.78	30	...	30	2	...	2
		Civil ...	7	...	7	3.02	...	3.02	6	...	6	2	...	2
	Total ...		255	...	255	210.33	...	210.33	...	...	...	46	...	46
17	Koraput	Convicts ...	306	4	310	214.10	2.14	216.24	252	1	253	113	...	113
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4.19	0.02	4.22	12	...	12	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		306	4	310	218.29	2.17	220.46	...	...	...	113	...	113
18	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	16,704	261	16,965	12,277.96	218.28	12,496.24	...	...	...	3,208	38	3,246
		Under-trials ...	840	12	852	267.74	5.22	272.96	...	...	...	70	...	70
		Civil ...	593	...	593	600.90	0.08	600.98	...	...	...	339	...	339
	Total ...		17,637	273	17,910	13,146.60	223.58	13,370.18	...	...	...	3,615	38	3,653
19	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	63	...	63	12.28	...	12.28	25	...	25	1	...	1
	Total ...		63	...	63	12.28	...	12.28	...	...	...	1	...	1
20	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	509.13	20.65	529.78	...	...	...	540	14	554
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,699.65	59.44	1,759.09	...	...	...	1,442	39	1,481
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11.45	...	11.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		5,748	1,580	7,328	2,220.23	80.09	2,300.32	...	...	...	1,982	53	2,035
21	Grand total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	12,787.09	238.93	13,026.02	...	...	...	3,746	52	3,798
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,967.39	64.66	2,032.05	...	...	...	1,512	39	1,551
		Civil ...	...	...	...	624.63	0.08	624.71	...	...	...	340	...	340
	Total ...		28,448	1,853	25,801	15,379.11	303.67	15,682.78	...	...	...	5,597	91	5,688
22	Grand total for 1928.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	14,153.79	203.90	14,357.69	...	...	...	3,228	38	3,266
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,958.79	66.11	2,024.90	...	...	...	928	31	959
		Civil ...	...	...	...	715.27	0.02	715.29	...	...	...	171	...	171
	Total ...		28,469	1,855	25,804	16,827.85	270.03	17,097.88	...	...	...	4,327	64	4,391

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929—concluded.

7			8			9												
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.												
						A			B			C			D			
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
5.88	...	5.88	1	...	1	83.93	...	83.93	9.31	...	9.31	1.58	...	1.58	1.58	...	1.58	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.88	...	5.88	1	...	1	83.93	...	83.93	9.31	...	9.31	1.58	...	1.58	1.58	...	1.58	...
12.95	...	12.95	2	...	2	331.35	...	331.35	26.99	...	26.99	4.17	...	4.17	4.17	...	4.17	...
0.33	...	0.33	...	...	...	638.98	...	632.41	26.36	...	26.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	325.73	...	325.73	3.26	...	3.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.29	...	13.29	2	...	2	339.09	...	339.00	26.82	...	26.82	4.04	...	4.04	4.04	...	4.04	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.71	...	9.71	7	...	7	195.35	...	195.35	27.49	...	27.49	19.82	...	19.82	19.82	...	19.82	...
0.09	...	0.09	...	...	...	172.22	...	172.22	5.17	...	5.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.84	...	0.84	...	...	...	801.93	...	801.93	10.27	...	10.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.14	...	10.14	7	...	7	203.09	...	203.09	25.11	...	25.11	17.34	...	17.34	17.34	...	17.34	...
4.03	0.23	4.26	2	...	2	587.99	520.53	584.46	13.09	13.80	13.10	6.50	...	6.15	6.50	...	6.15	...
1.00	...	1.09	2	...	2	525.83	...	516.80	16.86	...	16.57	15.47	...	15.20	30.40	...	30.40	...
0.90	...	0.90	1	...	1	627.78	...	627.12	11.77	...	11.76	13.08	...	13.07	13.08	...	13.07	...
6.02	0.23	6.25	5	...	5	585.81	486.49	581.88	13.40	12.43	13.37	8.91	...	8.56	11.74	...	10.70	...
1.66	...	1.66	...	...	...	212.63	...	212.63	9.40	...	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.14	...	0.14	...	...	...	204.50	...	204.50	14.31	...	14.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	662.25	...	662.25	16.56	...	16.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.85	...	1.85	...	...	...	218.70	...	218.70	8.80	...	8.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.73	...	2.73	2	...	2	527.79	...	522.57	12.75	...	12.62	9.34	...	9.25	9.34	...	9.25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.73	...	2.73	2	...	2	517.66	...	512.56	12.51	...	12.38	9.16	...	9.07	9.16	...	9.07	...
225.44	2.07	227.51	131	3	134	261.12	174.09	259.60	18.36	9.48	18.21	10.67	13.74	10.72	10.67	13.74	10.72	...
2.24	...	2.24	3	...	3	261.43	...	256.45	8.37	...	8.21	7.47	...	7.33	11.20	...	10.99	...
5.17	...	5.17	4	...	4	564.45	...	564.08	8.60	...	8.60	6.66	...	6.66	6.66	...	6.66	...
232.85	2.07	234.92	188	3	141	274.98	169.96	273.22	17.71	9.26	17.57	10.42	13.42	10.47	17.67	13.42	10.55	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	81.43	...	81.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	81.43	...	81.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.53	0.32	8.85	7	1	8	1,060.63	677.97	1,045.72	16.75	15.50	16.71	13.75	48.43	15.10	13.75	48.43	15.10	...
17.99	0.73	18.72	10	1	11	848.41	656.12	841.91	10.58	12.28	10.64	5.88	16.82	6.25	5.88	16.82	6.25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.52	1.05	27.57	17	2	19	892.70	861.78	884.66	11.94	13.11	11.99	7.86	24.97	8.26	7.86	24.97	8.26	...
233.97	2.39	236.36	138	4	142	292.95	217.64	291.57	18.30	10.00	18.16	10.79	16.74	10.90	10.79	16.74	10.90	...
20.28	0.73	20.96	13	1	14	768.53	608.15	763.27	10.28	11.29	10.31	6.10	15.47	6.40	6.10	15.47	6.40	...
5.17	...	5.17	4	...	4	544.32	...	544.25	8.28	...	8.28	6.40	...	6.40	6.40	...	6.40	...
259.37	8.12	267.49	155	5	160	363.94	299.67	362.69	16.87	10.27	16.74	10.01	16.47	10.14	10.08	16.47	10.20	...
195.98	1.81	197.79	166	5	171	228.07	161.84	227.13	13.85	6.42	13.74	11.66	24.52	11.84	11.73	24.52	11.91	...
14.84	...	15.74	22	3	25	473.76	468.92	473.60	7.58	13.61	7.77	11.23	45.38	12.35	11.23	45.38	12.35	...
3.77	...	3.77	5	...	5	239.07	...	239.06	5.27	...	5.27	6.99	...	6.99	6.99	...	6.99	...
214.59	2.21	216.80	193	8	201	257.13	237.01	256.81	12.75	8.18	12.68	11.41	29.68	11.70	11.47	29.68	11.76	...

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

2		3		4																																	
Jails.		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers *		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.																							
Serial number.		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers *		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.			
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
Central Jails.																																					
1	Kajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Penttiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bellary Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.																																					
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools for Adolescents.																																					
12	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Jails.																																					
14	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Koraput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1928.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* This heading is included in the original document.

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

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

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

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

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.		Above 7 years.	
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	269.01	6	22.25	131.14	2	15.25	138.08	1	7.24	97.78	...	...
2	Vellore	294.00	4	13.61	205.00	3	14.68	198.00	2	10.10	131.00	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	96.38	9	93.38	110.02	6	54.54	164.62	3	18.22	262.32	...	...
4	Coimbatore	302.01	4	13.24	315.14	1	3.17	201.15	...	...	81.00	...	...
5	Penitentiary	238.98	...	...	117.33	1	8.52	65.76	...	...	78.59	...	...
6	Cannanore	204.00	...	...	106.00	1	9.43	88.00	2	...	75.00	...	...
7	Salem	751.06	3	3.99	201.61	1	4.96	128.99	6	48.39	61.83	...	...
8	Bellary	1.89	1	529.10	2.62.29	1	4.85	189.68	...	...	106.25	...	...
9	Alipuram	...	...	...	112.21	...	...	101.07	2	19.79	100.01	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	58.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.													
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	92.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools for Adolescents.													
12	Tanjore Borstal School...	167.91	...	...	245.72	...	...	104.73	1	9.55	61.38	...	...
13	Palamcottah Borstal School.	13.55	1	73.80	24.15	...	...	28.36	1	35.26	154.94	...	...
District Jails.													
14	Cuddalore	231.35	5	21.61	48.71	...	...	34.52	1	28.97	9.68	...	...
15	Madura	230.42	2	8.68	65.17	...	...	7.83	...	...	5.25	...	...
16	Berhampur	92.41	...	...	58.67	...	...	21.17	...	...	19.75	...	...
17	Koraput	80.19	1	12.47	41.12	...	...	47.07	...	...	15.09	...	...
Total Central and District Jails													
Subsidiary Jails		3,030.12	36	11.88	2,080.28	16	7.69	1,514.03	17	11.22	1,257.87	7	5.56
		520.00	8	15.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total		3,550.12	44	12.39	2,080.28	16	7.69	1,514.03	17	11.22	1,257.87	7	5.56
Grand total for 1928		4,140.30	58	14.03	1,837.34	22	11.97	1,446.71	14	9.68	1,259.21	12	9.53
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1929.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry.	9	1	83	...	92	1	93	8.70	37	37	33	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	12	...
2	Vellore	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	17	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly.	16	...	4	...	20	...	20	6.15	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore.	84	...	661	18	745	18	763	71.01	379	386	304	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary.	54	5	897	38	1,051	41	1,092	52.22	625	651	360	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	24	...	134	...	158	...	158	11.27	105	105	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipuram Jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam.	...	2	194	7	199	9	208	11.44	51	56	101	4	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.																					
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools for adolescents.																					
12	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah Borstal School	54	1	134	...	188	2	190	12.52	108	110	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																					
14	Cuddalore	11	...	178	...	189	...	189	17.42	137	137	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	59	1	715	15	774	16	790	65.79	391	403	335	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Berhampur.	5	...	175	...	180	...	180	9.78	115	115	47	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Koraput	2	...	131	...	133	...	134	4.18	34	34	53	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails																					
		328	10	3,401	79	3,731	89	3,820	27.95	1,989	2,088	1,365	37	152	2	...	...	...	...	224	1
Subsidiary Jails																					
		1,621	64	30,570	1,175	32,191	1,239	33,430	1,759.09	10,481	10,911	6,960	286	13,441	12	...	...	...	...	11	...
Grand total		1,944	74	33,878	1,254	35,922	1,328	37,250	2,032.04	12,470	12,979	8,325	323	13,593	12	...	...	...	...	14	...
Grand total for 1928		1,951	82	34,972	1,285	36,928	1,367	38,290	2,024.90	12,748	13,500	8,910	340	13,674	23	...	...	...	...	25	...

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1929.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
Serial number.			Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1923, in the part of the Jail devoted to																						
Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent in Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.							
1 Rajahmundry.	Cells ...	6	...	93	...	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	2	356	479	140	3,478	6	0	13,179	11	9		
	Barracks ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	41	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	150	...	98	...	378									687
	Total ...	47	...	93	10	20	...	...	18	4	...	150	...	100	...	731									1,176
	Total average population ...	785	31	81	66	2	41	30	50	...	8	63	...	97	03	619									07
2 Vellore.	Cells ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314	393	86	3,242	9	7	1,17,401	4	4			
	Barracks ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	64	12	132	10	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	959 + 450*	1,109 + 552*										
	Total ...	64	12	208	11	46	...	...	...	...	10	...	100	1,723	2,174										
	Total average population ...	616	127	80	21	4	25	56	64	...	17	01	...	119	92									1,324	18
3 Trichinopoly.	Cells ...	2	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	179	277	115	9,985	11	2	19,041	5	3	† The decrease is due to the conversion of the inquiry ante into a storing room for paddy and the revision and re-adjustment of accommodation according to the cubical capacity of the wards.	
	Barracks ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	62	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	1,388									
	Total ...	64	...	92	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,573									
	Total average population ...	31	47	40	40	210	38	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	825	73									1,130
4 Coimbatore.	Cells ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	2	884	1,030	125	6,892	13	0	80,646	7	11	‡ The increase is due to the construction of three double-storied buildings for 120 prisoners and the revision and re-adjustment of accommodation according to the cubical capacity of the wards.		
	Barracks ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	130	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272									490	
	Total ...	130	...	76	...	80	...	...	64	...	4	...	10	1,156	1,530										
	Total average population ...	7	92	...	...	62	62	...	70	75	...	...	7	29	1,563									52	1,508
5 The Penitentiary.	Cells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	3	266	322	46	8,418	0	11	8,464	8	4	§ The decrease is due to the demolition of the quarantine buildings for the construction of a Prison Press.		
	Barracks ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363									676	
	Total ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329									898	
	Total average population ...	6	78	...	17	98	...	24	...	50	30	...	17	88	11									766	61

[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 1929—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	3	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1929, in the part of the Jail devoted to																	18	Spent in Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.		
																					By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F.									
14	Ouddalore ...	District Jails.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	220	1,022 2 10	7,250 3 6	*The increase is due to the construction of a new mental defective ward occupied during the year				
			20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172								
			22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454								
			10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408 76								
15	Madura ...	District Jails.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	126	680 1 10	6,161 6 6	*The workshop in the under-trial yard was brought into use for lockup purposes, resulting in the increase of accommodation.				
			20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465								
			23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594								
			6 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467 45								
16	Berhampur.	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	90	308 6 0	12,661 4 7	*The increase is due to the addition of a block which was under repair in 1928.				
			20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271								
			20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308 1								
			1 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 33								
17	Koraput ...	District Jails.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	66	5,428 13 0	11,983 0 4	*The increase is due to the construction of a hospital ward for 8 prisoners.				
			16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311								
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220								
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 37								
18	Total, Central and District Jails.	District Jails.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,266	...	67,576 8 7	4,68,503 7 1					
			115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,013								
			967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,733								
			1,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,012								
			Total average population.																						

10	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1928.		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1928.		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

1	2	3	4	5					6					
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 ...	1,569	351	339	557	222	33	1,156	28	26	8	...	62	
2	Vellore ...	2,008	505	298	813	237	69	1,417	37	34	11	2	84	
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,461	214	180	433	283	151	1,047	60	85	46	9	200	
4	Coimbatore ...	2,071	235	174	682	533	255	1,644	55	101	30	6	182	
5	Penitentiary ...	1,853	705	317	472	140	45	974	80	79	13	5	177	
6	Cannanore ...	664	79	34	230	155	103	522	13	35	13	2	63	
7	Salem ...	236	31	35	114	27	7	183	9	10	3	...	22	
8	Bellary ...	1,100	171	185	305	178	82	750	47	89	37	6	179	
9	Alipuram Jail ...	800	10	37	370	96	36	539	3	19	23	6	51	
10	Vizagapatam ...	75	19	13	18	6	5	42	2	6	4	2	14	
	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.													
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.													
	Special Schools for Adolescents.													
12	Tanjore Borstal School.	190	26	39	52	47	21	159	1	4	...	...	5	
13	Palamcottah Borstal School.	175	23	28	72	29	19	148	1	3	..	...	4	
	District Jails.													
14	Cuddalore ...	871	85	103	302	204	126	735	23	21	3	4	51	
15	Madura ...	1,429	436	304	333	192	81	910	15	55	11	2	83	
16	Berhampur ...	589	127	88	182	111	53	484	13	23	2	...	38	
17	Koraput ...	375	101	79	92	85	27	283	22	15	2	2	41	
	Grand total ...	15,278	3,119	2,253	5,027	2,495	1,118	10,893	409	605	206	46	1,266	
	Grand total for 1928...	16,344	3,083	2,456	6,284	2,490	1,089	12,319	327	455	114	46	942	

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929.

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 ...	568	378	109	55	26	46	106	293	624	27	80	190	368	45 5 6	0 5 10
2	Vellore ...	888	624	144	76	24	44	121	373	811	27	78	186	415	52 9 7	0 15 6
3	Trichinopoly ...	654	407	184	84	29	54	113	332	1,031	29	79	175	471	55 7 0	1 12 10
4	Coimbatore ...	738	557	96	68	17	53	121	313	861	25	78	184	379	85 12 6	1 3 7
5	Penitentiary ...	445	254	120	47	24	90	142	318	601	28	64	193	380	55 1 6	1 1 3
6	Cannanore ...	258	181	45	30	2	48	110	301	696	26	79	200	468	67 10 0	0 12 11
7	Salem ...	184	89	41	24	80	42	109	270	1,012	29	76	90	397	25 5 6	1 15 3
8	Bellary ...	375	251	71	30	23	46	105	285	826	28	83	189	405	64 8 6	1 14 4
9	Alipuram Jail ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	593	...	...	...	178	32 2 6	8 3 3
10	Vizagapatam ...	70	32	18	15	5	47	112	295	478	34	79	200	367	12 3 6	1 7 2
Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.																
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools for Adolescents.																
12	Tanjore Borstal School.	4	...	3	1	...	4	16	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...
13	Palamcottah Borstal School.	51	36	7	8	...	47	102	160	...	31	81	151	...	3 14 6	0 8 6
District Jails.																
14	Cuddalore ...	281	209	31	25	16	45	103	276	804	27	82	205	454	29 12 0	1 7 7
15	Madura ...	343	301	19	18	5	46	100	291	467	22	75	164	360	7 11 6	0 4 10
16	Berhampur ...	230	199	18	13	...	65	137	311	...	18	93	197	...	16 15 6	0 7 10
17	Koraput ...	124	80	16	18	15	42	103	349	680	23	87	232	470	30 6 0	0 0 4

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

STATEMENT D.

Nature of crimes for which convicts were imprisoned.

[Abolished with reference to No. F. 457-22, Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, from the Government of India, Home Department, communicated with G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.]

**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 1929.

Serial number.	Jails.	Children under 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		Adolescents from 21 to 23 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry			2		98		74	5
2	Vellore					56	14	97	6
3	Trichinopoly			1		71		180	
4	Coimbatore					84	2	141	
5	Penitentiary	1		1	2	155	16	157	12
6	Cannanore					10	1	26	
7	Salem					3		4	
8	Bellary					27		52	
9	Alipuram Jail								
10	Vizagapatam							1	
	<i>Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.</i>								
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary								
	<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>								
12	Tanjore Borstal School			2		379		28	
13	Palamcottah Borstal School					65		22	
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
14	Cuddalore					4		50	
15	Madura			2		54	2	103	6
16	Berhampur					15		16	
17	Koraput								1
	Total, Central and District Jails	1		8	2	1,021	35	951	80
	Total, Subsidiary Jails	1	1	2		227	16	175	4
	Grand total	2	1	10	2	1,248	51	1,126	34
	Grand total for 1928	3		7	2	1,249	39	1,481	39

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL), 1929.

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).	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	28,344	0 0	49,381	0 0
2	Vellore	98,928	7 0	1,21,659	6 6
3	Trichinopoly	74,799	3 4	71,160	11 5
4	Coimbatore	3,72,736	7 3	6,62,162	8 4
5	Penitentiary	33,108	9 5	50,980	12 2
6	Cannanore	32,417	0 0	33,504	0 0
7	Salem	70,128	0 0	67,325	0 0
8	Bellary	14,686	13 8	20,408	1 11
9	Alipuram Jail	39,685	0 0	34,689	0 0
10	Vizagapatam	34,541	11 0	2,898	15 0
<i>Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.</i>					
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail	...	...	...	...
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>					
12	Tanjore Borstal School	28,125	15 10	30,881	2 3
13	Palamcottah Borstal School	23,915	1 1	28,448	0 0
<i>District Jails.</i>					
14	Cuddalore	9,596	8 8	15,313	5 4
15	Madura	16,320	0 0	14,467	0 0
16	Berhampur	3,846	9 0	4,489	8 0
17	Koraput	3,852	0 6	5,981	1 7
Total		8,85,031	6 9	12,13,749	8 6
				46	43

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

STATEMENT E.

[Showing the cost per head after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.]

[Abolished with reference to No. F. 457-22, Jails, dated the 14th June 1929, from the Government of India, Home Department, communicated with G.O. No. 4073, Law (General), dated the 21st October 1929.]

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	8	9	10	11	
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of subsidiary jails.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.				Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.							
1	Ganjam	14	618	934	...	1,552	39,96	58,45	...	93,41	23,80	1,37	2	21,41	28	2	21,41
2	Visakhapatnam	20	1,142	1,466	...	2,608	24,82	72,70	...	97,52	7,93	0,37	1	10,25	36	1	10,25
3	Godavari (East)	16	902	1,320	...	2,222	12,52	59,75	...	72,27	4,07	0,10	1	13,84	38	1	13,84
4	Godavari (West)	7	491	1,171	...	1,662	8,21	63,55	...	71,76	6,11	0,78	1	13,94	18	1	13,94
5	Kistna	10	460	965	...	1,425	8,22	48,80	...	57,02	6,52	0,88	1	17,54	33	1	17,54
6	Guntur	13	987	1,306	...	2,293	12,45	61,11	...	73,56	4,60	0,40	...	...	22	...	...
7	Nellore	14	1,204	1,214	...	2,418	83,62	61,30	1,29	145,21	25,05	0,87	3	...	36	3	...
8	Kurnool	14	837	1,263	...	2,100	14,08	79,06	...	93,74	6,40	0,63	1	32,00	34	1	32,00
9	Bellary	9	455	715	...	1,170	8,70	52,32	...	61,02	6,98	0,27	...	16,89	15	...	...
10	Anantapur	12	584	931	...	1,515	8,90	54,11	...	63,01	5,56	0,75	...	...	31	...	...
11	Cuddapah	11	738	1,127	...	1,865	12,34	69,79	...	82,63	6,35	1,35	1	...	36	1	...
12	North Arcot	14	1,370	1,466	...	2,837	16,13	53,27	...	68,40	4,30	0,42	...	14,41	40	...	...
13	Chittoor	12	1,329	1,373	...	2,702	16,54	70,00	...	92,54	4,54	0,51	...	...	34	...	...
14	Salem	17	1,256	1,326	...	2,582	23,71	80,10	...	104,81	7,18	0,98	1	...	49	...	...
15	Chingleput	9	777	1,319	227	2,323	11,72	68,18	...	81,86	5,50	0,20	1	12,22	18	...	...
16	South Arcot	14	1,270	1,334	...	3,104	15,15	87,16	...	102,31	4,36	0,61	...	...	33	...	...
17	Tanjore	19	1,536	2,154	...	3,690	18,19	105,58	...	123,77	4,32	0,92	1	8,08	44	...	...
18	Trichinopoly	11	911	1,609	...	2,520	12,31	100,76	...	113,07	4,93	0,62	2	17,69	38	2	17,69
19	Madura	10	1,076	1,541	...	2,617	15,96	88,24	...	104,20	5,41	...	...	...	28	...	...
20	Ramanad	9	609	1,194	...	2,803	9,94	80,14	...	90,08	5,96	1,33	...	...	24	...	...
21	Tinnevely	13	569	1,489	...	2,059	12,30	101,75	...	114,06	7,39	2,47	1	8,77	22	1	8,77
22	Malabar	20	1,351	1,160	...	2,511	59,28	49,67	...	108,96	16,02	2,78	...	...	63	...	...
23	South Kanara	9	714	607	...	1,321	55,51	46,14	...	101,65	28,88	4,11	1	9,84	28	1	9,84
24	Coimbatore	14	1,748	2,493	...	4,241	24,79	138,77	...	158,56	5,18	0,49	...	...	36	...	...
25	The Nilgiris	3	112	474	103	688	3,83	12,39	8,19	23,91	10,96	0,46	...	...	6	...	...
Total		314	23,046	33,430	364	56,840	529,78	1,759,09	11,45	2,300,32	8,39	27,57	19	8,26	788	154	788
Total for 1928		314	25,215	34,151	333	59,899	572,81	1,715,64	27,98	2,318,43	8,31	19,58	28	12,09	775	174	775

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	3		4		5			6					7																	
		Daily average number of prisoners.		Number of subsidiary jails.		Establishment.			Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.																	
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy ex-penses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G									
																							A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
1	Ganjam	14	39,96	58,45	98,41	6,575	66	6,641	71	6,370	6	594	...	5,682	60	18	3	4	...	129	...	...	...	133	1	6	9	97	1	3	
2	Visakhapatnam	20	24,82	72,70	97,52	2,871	21	2,892	29	10,174	143	...	...	10,317	105	12	8	...	48	...	...	...	48	0	7	11	129	11	8		
3	Godavari (East)	16	12,52	59,75	72,27	1,452	56	1,538	21	5,561	...	...	...	5,561	76	15	2	...	...	136	...	...	...	136	1	14	1,360	0	0		
4	Godavari (West)	7	8,21	63,55	71,76	...	91	91	1	5,776	...	...	...	5,778	80	8	4	...	...	39	...	...	...	39	0	8	8	53	6		
5	Kistna	10	8,22	48,80	57,02	884	151	985	17	5,231	80	...	...	5,261	92	4	3	5	...	66	...	...	...	71	1	3	11	80	10	11	
6	Guntur	13	12,45	61,11	73,56	837	66	893	12	6,860	137	2	...	6,499	88	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	984	6	12	51	131	0	7		
7	Nellore	14	82,62	61,30	145,21	8,978	12	8,980	26	7,654	72	...	...	7,654	67	1	10	42	...	25	...	...	...	25	0	4	3	6	14	2	
8	Kurnool	14	14,68	79,06	93,74	1,219	165	1,384	14	5,181	107	...	...	5,288	86	10	5	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	0	5	0	70	5	11	
9	Bellary	9	8,70	52,32	61,02	602	278	894	14	4,479	258	...	...	4,737	75	2	10	4	...	13	...	...	...	17	0	4	4	22	10	8	
10	Anantapur	12	8,90	54,11	68,91	1,284	145	1,379	16	5,950	40	...	...	5,990	72	7	10	58	...	29	...	...	...	87	1	0	10	64	7	1	
11	Cuddapah	11	12,84	69,79	82,93	624	276	900	12	7,479	...	...	...	7,479	107	12	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	94	1	0	2	1	21	6	10
12	North Arcot	14	16,13	53,27	69,40	2,149	188	2,337	25	9,961	103	...	...	9,961	107	10	3	44	...	...	...	...	94	1	0	3	62	4	4	0	
13	Chittoor	12	16,54	78,00	92,54	3,175	110	3,255	31	11,992	...	...	...	7,540	94	5	11	3	...	...	...	...	44	0	6	9	44	14	4	4	0
14	Salem	17	24,71	80,10	104,81	8,175	110	1,718	20	7,505	35	...	...	9,491	92	12	3	4	...	...	...	...	77	1	12	1	126	3	8	8	
15	Chingleput	9	11,72	68,18	102,31	983	173	1,156	11	12,223	34	...	...	12,257	99	0	6	...	...	70	...	...	...	194	1	9	1	210	13	11	
16	South Arcot	14	15,15	87,16	102,91	979	286	1,165	9	8,606	...	...	...	9,606	84	14	5	...	...	184	...	...	...	45	0	6	4	72	9	3	
17	Tanjore	19	18,19	105,58	123,77	1,331	273	1,604	14	9,926	67	...	...	9,993	95	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Trichinopoly	11	12,81	100,76	113,97	617	31	648	6	9,880	...	...	...	9,880	109	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Madura	10	15,96	88,24	104,20	1,181	...	1,181	13	9,880	...	...	...	9,880	109	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Ramanad	9	9,94	80,14	90,08	1,896	119	2,015	17	8,538	...	...	...	8,541	79	0	5	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Tinnevely	13	12,80	101,75	114,05	1,896	119	2,015	17	8,538	...	...	...	8,541	79	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Malabar	20	59,28	49,67	108,96	3,963	101	4,064	37	8,898	6	...	...	5,310	79	0	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	South Kanara	9	55,51	46,14	101,65	3,044	297	3,841	32	15,329	19	...	...	15,848	99	15	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Coimbatore	14	24,79	133,77	168,56	785	53	838	5	7	...	...	...	1,485	94	7	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	The Nilgiris	3	3,33	12,39	28,91	360	4	364	15	1,485	...	...	...	1,485	94	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		314	539,78	1,759,09	2,300,32	42,541	3,442	46,083	20	2,00,684	1,195	...	...	2,00,613	87	10	4	727	...	2,399	...	...	...	3,181	1	6	2	115	6	1	
Total for 1928		314	572,81	1,715,64	2,316,43	38,185	2,631	40,816	17	2,06,986	1,506	...	...	2,02,770	91	10	8	708	...	1,795	...	...	...	2,609	1	2	0	133	3	11	
Rusellikonda		...	28,47	4,56	33,03	4,285	...	4,285	129	1,322	6	...	...	734	22	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore		...	75,20	17,80	94,29	3,005	...	3,005	31	5,375	66	...	...	5,806	57	0	10	42	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ootcaut		...	43,41	10,71	58,12	3,888	2	3,888	73	2,963	...	...	...	2,669	50	3	11	4	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangalore		...	53,49	24,72	78,21	3,044	106	3,150	40	3,422	3	...	...	3,280	41	15	0	420	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8				9				10				11				12									
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.				Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.				Travelling allowances.									
		A	B	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B							
Total cost.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ganjam	480	5 2 3	1,537	16 7 3	389	4 2 8	532	46	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	980	10 7 10	568	6 1 3				
2	Vizagapatam	410	4 3 3	1,323	13 14 8	973	9 15 8	1,086	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	1,360	13 15 2	...	...				
3	Godavari (East)	129	1 12 7	686	95	157	2 2 9	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	528	7 4 11	13	0 2 11				
4	Godavari (West)	171	2 6 2	718	10	105	2 2 4	227	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	280	3 10 0	...	...				
5	Kistna	175	3 1 1	681	13	106	1 13 9	246	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	294	5 2 6	25	0 7 0				
6	Guntur	6	0 1 4	729	52	184	2 8 9	560	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	932	8 10 9	25	0 5 5				
7	Nellore	601	4 13 8	691	70	1	2 8 0	864	26	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	638	6 6 8	115	0 12 8				
8	Kurnool	174	1 13 8	726	17	...	4 3 10	390	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	629	6 11 4	...	...				
9	Bellary	83	1 5 9	337	1	...	4 5 10	549	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	441	7 11 6	2	0 0 6				
10	Anantapur	253	4 0 3	1,012	28	...	5 10 6	377	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	445	7 11 6	16	0 4 1				
11	Cuddapah	91	1 1 7	671	19	...	3 10 1	464	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	516	6 8 11	...	...				
12	North Arcot	145	2 1 5	1,497	...	...	3 5 7	432	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	8 0 8	2	0 0 6				
13	Chittoor	77	0 11 9	2,160	198	...	2 8 0	683	63	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1,014	9 10 10	112	1 1 1				
14	Salem	24	0 4 10	597	8	...	2 6 5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	456	5 9 2	60	0 11 9				
15	Chingleput	165	1 8 3	1,319	21	...	13 1 10	295	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	695	6 12 8	1	0 0 2				
16	South Arcot	161	1 4 10	2,137	20	...	17 6 10	111	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	803	6 7 10	2	0 0 3				
17	Tanjore	379	3 5 8	463	95	...	5 0 8	193	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	964	8 8 5	11	0 1 7				
18	Trichinopoly	157	1 8 1	370	...	...	2 8 6	636	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	787	7 8 10	13	0 2 0				
19	Madura	249	2 12 3	583	...	...	8 8 7	291	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	612	6 12 8	8	0 1 1				
20	Ramanad	60	0 7 0	361	145	...	4 7 0	119	80	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	877	7 11 0	35	0 4 11				
21	Tinnevely	50	5 5 11	1,755	...	...	16 5 1	1,178	45	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	1,613	14 12 10	62	0 9 1				
22	Malabar	585	5 3 7	310	25	...	4 3 4	428	28	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	732	7 3 3	165	1 10 0				
23	South Kanara	531	1 5 8	1,023	39	...	6 11 6	393	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	829	5 13 9	...	...				
24	Coimbatore	215	8 2 3	320	13 6 2	...	13 6 2	18	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	304	12 11 5	...	...				
25	The Nilgiris	128	8 2 3	320	13 6 2	...	13 6 2	18	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	304	12 11 5	...	...				
	Total	5,658	2 7 7	23,185	913	176	10 8 10	8,166	...	1,174	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,976	17,95	7 13 2	1,238	0 8 7				
	Total for 1928	6,841	2 15 10	22,258	964	85	10 1 0	8,329	...	997	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,277	17,405	7 8 3	1,019	0 7 0				
	Russellkonda	365	11 0 10	12	...	...	0 5 10	158	11	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	497	15 0 9	564	17 1 2				
	Nellore	455	4 14 3	158	65	...	2 5 10	342	-1	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	478	5 1 1	97	1 0 6				
	Calicut	288	4 7 8	26	...	...	0 7 10	912	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	499	9 6 4	62	1 2 8				
	Mangalore	461	5 14 4	22	...	...	1 11 8	291	9	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	503	6 6 11	97	1 3 10				

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13													14													15												
Contingencies.													Extraordinary charges for livestock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.													Grand total of expenditure.												

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8				9				10				11				12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.				Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.				Travelling allowances.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		A	B	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	A	B	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
																												A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1	Ganjām	480	5	2	3	1,537	...	34	...	1,537	16	7	3	...	389	4	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1929 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	Districts.	13													14													15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Contingencies.													Extraordinary charges for livestock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.													Grand total of expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Cost per head of average strength.													Total cost.													Cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugs and medicines (excluding keep, which goes under II F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural

Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2303, 28th May 1930

Jails—Administration Report—1929—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from Lieut.-Col. G. W. MACONACHIE, M.B., I.M.S., Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated Ootacamund, the 11th April 1930, No. G. 339.

Order—No. 2303, Law (General), dated 28th May 1930.

The salient features of the Jail Administration in the Madras Presidency during the year are summarized in paragraphs 80 and 81 of the Inspector-General's administration report.

2. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails at the close of the year was 15,162 against 16,686 at the close of 1928. There was a further decrease in the daily average number of prisoners from 17,098 in 1928 to 15,683 in 1929.

3. A gratifying feature is the distinct improvement in the average period of detention of undertrial prisoners before Sessions Courts, which fell from 33·89 to 28·84 days and that before Magistrates from 16·38 to 14·83 days.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners fell from 715 in 1928 to 652 in 1929. The Government have recently sanctioned amendments to rule 40 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, so as to disallow imprisonment for debt, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable to repay the debt. The Government trust that this will have the effect of further reducing the number of civil prisoners. The question of reducing the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months is still under the consideration of the Government.

5. The Government regret to note that the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 6,811 in 1928 to 6,957 in 1929, although the number of prisoners sentenced to terms of over one month and not exceeding three months decreased from 5,104 to 4,905.

6. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jails fell from 6 to 3. There has also been a noteworthy fall from 1,520 to 1,160 in the number of adolescents committed to custody whose age varied from 21 to 23 years.

7. The Government note with pleasure that the conduct of habitual prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and that they are shrewd enough to appreciate that good conduct while in custody pays better than misbehaviour.

8. There was a further noticeable decline of prison offences and punishments during the year. The total number of offences fell from 2,330 to 2,011. The total number of punishments and the ratio percentage of punishments to average strength fell from 2,334 and 16·25 in 1928 to 2,011 and 15·44 respectively in 1929.

9. The Government are glad to note the useful work done by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and by the various District Committees. They also note with pleasure that the number of probation officers appointed increased from 1,071 in 1928 to 1,384 in the year under review.

10. The number of visits paid by officials and non-officials increased from 903 in 1928 to 1,002 in 1929. This is satisfactory. The total number of inspections of sub-jails increased from 1,831 in 1928 to 1,884 in 1929.

11. The total expenditure on the department fell from Rs. 21,93,552 in 1928 to Rs. 20,48,981 in 1929, but the cost per head rose from Rs. 128-4-8 to Rs. 130-10-5.

12. The total value of articles manufactured during the year increased from Rs. 8,85,031 to Rs. 12,13,750, although the daily average number of convicts employed on jail manufactures fell from 6,353 to 4,522. The total value of supplies made to the Police, Forest, Medical and other departments shows considerable increase over previous years and it is gratifying to know that the supplies were generally regarded as satisfactory.

13. There was an increase in sickness in jails, the ratio of sick per mille rising from 12.68 in 1928 to 16.74 in 1929. This increase is partly accounted for by the fact that there was a mild epidemic of influenza in Rajahmundry and an increase of Malaria in Bellary. Notwithstanding the increase in sickness, there was a decrease in jail mortality from 11.76 in 1928 to 10.20 per mille in 1929. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year 71.30 per cent gained weight against 75.37 in the previous year and the proportion of prisoners who lost weight increased from 5.77 to 8.28. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and to the medical treatment of prisoners.

14. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the various public spirited ladies and gentlemen referred to in paragraphs 26 and 76 of the report and to the continuous good work done by Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, C.I.E.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

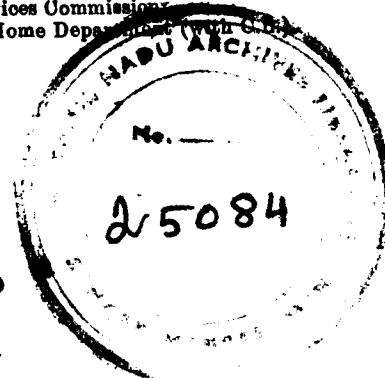
J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons (with reports of Superintendents).
 „ the Inspector-General of Police.
 „ the Commissioner of Police.
 „ all District Magistrates.
 „ all Sessions Judges.
 „ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
 „ 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.

„ „ Public (Police) Department.
 „ „ Law (Education) Department.
 „ „ Revenue Department.
 „ „ Public Works and Labour Department.
 „ „ Development Department.
 „ „ Hony. Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
 „ „ Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
 „ „ Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).

Press.



R

Y:4:62.211YN29

N30