

Judicial (1895) Department.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

JAILS.

Reviewing the report on the administration of---in this
Presidency during the year 1894.

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MAY.

Jails.

Viewing the report on the administration of
the during the year 1894.

higher than in any of the four preceding years. The recognitions after conviction appear particularly good, the number being 370 as against 153 in 1893 when the total number of admissions was greater. In paragraph 14 of the report, however, it is stated that of late years the cases of identification shown in the Penitentiary returns have been confined to persons sentenced under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code and a reference to the detailed figures shows that, as a consequence presumably of the rectification of this mistake, the number of recognitions after conviction in the Penitentiary has risen from 5 to 181. If the Penitentiary returns be excluded, the percentage of identifications in jail falls from 2.5 to 1.5—a figure which, though better than in the preceding two years, is still not high. There was a further marked increase in the number of old offenders who were admitted into subsidiary jails, the total number being 986, of whom no less than 115 had two convictions against them while 52 had been previously convicted more than twice. As was remarked in the previous year's review, these figures appear to indicate undue leniency towards habitual criminals on the part of the magistracy. The Government notes with approval that the descriptions of prisoners admitted into district and central jails will in future be recorded in accordance with the Bertillon method, though the general working of the system has been entrusted to the police.

4. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes from central and district jails—six—was lower than in any year during the past decade except 1887. Mr. Cardew's anticipation that escapes from the Russellkonda District Jail would be frequent has not been fulfilled, and in view of this fact the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure involved in raising the outer wall of the jail. The advisability of substituting a more effectual safeguard for the iron railing which encloses the Criminal Leper Ward should form the subject of a separate communication. There was an increase in the number of escapes from subsidiary jails, but the figure was not unusually high.

5. *Conduct of Convicts.*—As was anticipated in the review of the previous year's report, there was a further increase in the number of punishments recorded. Nearly the whole of this occurred under the head of minor punishments, but, as the Inspector-General remarks, the introduction in the middle of the year of the Prisons Act, 1894, has disturbed the classification of offences, and detailed comparison with the statistics relating to prison offences in previous years is therefore impossible. A rough comparison with the figures relating to other provinces, however, appears to show that punishments are not unduly frequent in Madras:—

Provinces.	Punishments inflicted.		
	By criminal courts.	Total.	Percentage of total punishments to daily average number of convicts.
Madras (1894)	23	10,205	114.8
Bombay (1893)	23	4,475	62.2
Bengal (1893)	60	45,077	274.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1893) ..	44	9,831	39.9
Punjab (1893)	122	29,543	251.0
Central Provinces (1893)	18	3,137	74.9
Burma (1893)	41	31,420	276.4
Assam (1893)	35	1,523	127.9

The ratio of punishments to average population was far lower in Cannanore (50.7 per cent.) than in any other jail; the Inspector-General attributes this to inefficient administration. The Superintendent responsible for this has retired. The number of punishments in the Tanjore District Jail was again far above the average—a circumstance which is not explained in the report; the majority of the offences recorded relate to work, and it is possible that the explanation is, as suggested by the Inspector-General, that the number of industries is large and that the convicts being frequently

transferred from one class of work to another, the change furnishes an excuse for idleness; Mr. Cardew will no doubt, during the current year, look into this matter more closely.

6. *Employment of Convict Officers.*—Fewer convict officers were employed in the year under review, but the infliction of punishment upon them was more frequent, no fewer than 38 per cent. of the total number being reduced or receiving punishment in some other form. The proportion of convict officers reduced or otherwise punished in the Salem Central Jail was again particularly high, but the explanation of this is apparently to be found in the fact that the convict officers appointed in and prior to 1892 were a very indifferent body of men and that it has been necessary to weed them out; it is to be hoped that an improvement will be noticed in the current year. Among district jails the ratio of reductions and other punishments was highest in Palamcottah (87.5), while in Berhampur and Nellore no punishments were inflicted. No reasons have been assigned for the very high rate of punishments in the first of these jails or for the total absence of them in the other two.

7. *Diet Scales.*—The year was marked by a revision of the punishment diets owing to the introduction of the Prisons Act IX of 1894.

8. *Financial.*—The gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,34,228 against Rs. 10,52,821 in 1893; these figures, however, exclude outlays of Rs. 1,16,589 and 1,28,047 incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department in 1893 and 1894 respectively. The cost per head of average population exhibits a slight increase, which, as the Inspector-General points out, is more than accounted for by the higher cost of establishment, arising partly from an increase in the rate of exchange compensation allowance, partly from the fact that the fixed establishment charges were distributed among a smaller jail population. The expenditure upon rations, establishment, hospital charges, clothing and bedding and contingencies is compared below for a period of five years:—

Year.	Cost per head of daily average population of					
	Rations.	Establishment.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding.	Contingencies.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1890	27 14 8	30 13 8	1 9 2	3 9 9	9 3 3	72 4 8
1891	27 13 9	27 7 0	1 4 11	2 14 2	8 13 9	67 10 9
1892	31 15 11	23 5 10	1 12 0	2 4 11	7 10 7	66 7 2
1893	29 4 8	23 5 3	1 11 7	2 6 3	6 7 9	62 9 3
1894	28 10 8	25 4 2	1 12 8	2 2 8	6 4 0	63 8 0
Average for the whole of India in 1893	25 14 9	23 11 7	1 15 6	3 3 2	5 10 9	60 5 4

These rates compare favourably with the statistics relating to the year 1893 in the

majority of other provinces as the marginally-noted figures show. The details of the various items of expenditure require but few remarks. The reasons which have led to the general increased cost of establishment have been mentioned above but they do not furnish an adequate explanation in the case of one particular jail, viz., Palamcottah, in which the establishment charges rose from Rs. 8,156 to Rs. 10,560—an increase which requires further explanation. The prices of food-grains having fallen, it was to be expected that the expenditure on rations would be

proportionately lower than in 1893, but this expectation has not been fully realized, for the statistics given in paragraph 33 of the report show that, whereas the average reduction in the prices of the staple articles of food was 18 per cent., the decrease in the average cost of rations in central and district jails was under 9 per cent., even though allowance be made for the increase in the stock of grain at the end, as compared with the beginning, of the year. Paragraphs 35 and 36 of the report assign special reasons for the high rates prevailing in the Penitentiary, the central jail at Trichinopoly and the district jails of Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Madura and Bellary, but even if these be excluded from consideration the results are not up to what might fairly have been expected, for the average cost of rations in the remaining district and central jails was Rs. 24-15-0 or only some 11 per cent. less than the general average cost for 1893. In the case of Cuddapah, the increased cost appears particularly unsatisfactory. Full particulars should be reported with the explanation of the officer who appears to be responsible. The new tables analysing the expenditure on hospital charges and contingencies, which are to be found in paragraphs 38 and 43 of the report, form a useful addition. The outlay on rations in subsidiary jails was particularly unsatisfactory, the average cost *per head* increasing from Rs. 36-15-10 to Rs. 40-1-4 in spite of the marked fall in prices. The highest rates prevailed in the Nilgiris, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madura, Anantapur and Malabar. The circumstances of the Nilgiris are peculiar, but in the other districts mentioned there seems no reason why the cost of rations should be so high and the attention of the District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the matter with the remark that Government expects them to give their personal attention to it. The reduction in the cost of clothing and bedding in sub-jails is satisfactory, but the increase in the expenditure on "Other charges" is the reverse and should be carefully looked into by District Magistrates and the Inspector-General, as there seems but little doubt from the figures under this head that appreciable economies are possible in several districts.

9. *Manufactures*.—It is satisfactory to observe an absolute increase of 269 in the average number of convicts employed on manufactures in spite of the decrease from 9,226 to 8,731 in the average number of prisoners under sentence of labour. Salem was the only central jail in which there was a decrease in the proportion of convicts so employed, and among district jails there was a decided improvement in the poor development of manufacturing operations in which attracted unfavourable notice in last year's review; Nellore was, however, still very backward in this respect. Párvatipuram, on the other hand, showed a further retrogression, which is, however, largely attributable to the epidemic of sickness which prevailed in the latter half of the year. The statistics relating to cash earnings are particularly encouraging, the profit shown in Statement XII being Rs. 1,14,859 against Rs. 45,566 in the previous year. These figures do not, however, take account of outstandings and unsold stock, including which the net profits work out to Rs. 1,16,466. The new Statement XII-A, which is a much more reliable index of the results in particular jails, shows that Vellore occupies the first place among central jails with a true profit of Rs. 25,269, the Penitentiary coming next with Rs. 21,814, followed by Coimbatore with Rs. 14,262. In district jails by far the highest profit was realized in Tanjore—Rs. 12,901—and among the smaller jails a marked improvement is noticeable in Russellkonda. The manufacturing receipts in sub-jails were as usual trifling. Statement XIII shows the *nett cost per head* to be Rs. 52-1-0—the lowest figure on record in this Presidency, and a striking contrast to the average of the three years 1885 to 1887, viz., Rs. 85-7-4. The value of articles manufactured for jail use was Rs. 31,473 against Rs. 32,566 in 1893, while there was a marked increase in the supply of vegetables grown by jail labour, the value of which rose from Rs. 11,629 to Rs. 16,803.

10. *Health*.—Judged by the daily average sick-rate, the general health of the year was less favourable than in 1893, but this rate varies very little from year to year and is probably a less reliable indication of health than the death-rate, which in the past year was only 19.9—lower than in any year since 1886. In central jails the mortality was 15.9 *per mille* as against 30.9 in district jails where the high rate was due to the heavy mortality in Párvatipuram. There was an improvement in the

health of the three jails which attracted special mention in last year's review, viz., Trichinopoly (20.36), Cannanore (26.04), and Cuddapah (42.40). The daily average sick-rate was, however, higher in Cuddapah than in any other jail, while the death-rate at this jail was only exceeded in Párvatipuram and in the Criminal Leper ward, in which a high mortality is to be expected. The town of Cuddapah is so persistently unhealthy that it has been decided to close the jail, at any rate until the effect of the new drainage scheme has become apparent. In the Párvatipuram District Jail the death-rate reached the very large figure of 135.2 *per mille*, owing to an epidemic of diarrhoea and dysentery which commenced in the month of August. A detailed report on the subject was submitted through the Surgeon-General which showed that no defect in the quality of the water or food supplied to the convicts and no failure of management existed to an extent which would at all account for the outbreak and led to the conclusion that it had its origin almost entirely from the overcrowded state of the jail buildings. It is to be hoped that the throwing back of the main wall, which is now being undertaken, will have a beneficial effect on the health of the inmates. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to take an opportunity of visiting this jail towards the close of the year and to report to Government the result. Mangalore (32.81) and Bellary (31.10) are the only other district jails in which the death-rate exceeded 30 *per mille*; the population of the former is, however, so small that one additional death raises the ratio by 10 *per mille*. In Bellary, which is usually healthy, the high death-rate may have been partly due to the constant changes in the office of Superintendent and Medical officer, referred to by the Inspector-General, but it is observed that 44 per cent. of the deaths arose from causes which the best of jail management could not have prevented. The weightment statistics are satisfactory, 62.2 per cent. of the total number of prisoners discharged having gained weight—a higher proportion than in any year since 1886.

11. *Miscellaneous*.—The total accommodation available was largely in excess of the average jail-population in spite of the abolition of the Kurnool and Guntúr district jails. The average population in particular jails was, however, in excess of the ordinary accommodation—notably in Párvatipuram, Salem, Bellary, Cuddalore and Palamecottah. New buildings are under construction in the three first-named of these, which will increase the accommodation, but it is a question whether more frequent resort to transfers should not be had in order to prevent overcrowding, the effect of which on the health of the convict inmates may be very prejudicial. In accordance with the policy enunciated by the Government of India in Home Department letter, No. 4-Jails—213, dated 24th April 1894, steps are being taken to provide separate cubicles in portions of the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly central jails and the new district jail at Cuddalore is to be built entirely on the cellular system. It is to be remarked, however, that progress in this direction must necessarily be limited by financial considerations, the cost of providing cellular accommodation in existing jails being almost prohibitive.

The number of convicts released during the year who earned remission under the mark-system was more than double that of the previous year owing to its extension to the case of convicts sentenced to imprisonment for one year and less than two years—a change to which may also be attributed the increase in the number of convicts who failed to gain any remission. The use of fetters for purposes only of safe custody increased with the result that escapes from extra-mural gangs decreased appreciably. The duty of inspection was performed more satisfactorily by non-official visitors, but was entirely neglected by the Sessions Judges of North Arcot and Madura; the neglect was the more open to remark in the latter case inasmuch as special attention was drawn to a similar shortcoming in the review of the previous year's report.

The general features of the year's administration are summarized in paragraph 93 of the report. Matters of special note are the increase in manufacturing transactions and profits, the reduction in the number of escapes, and the low death-rate. The year has been marked by progress in almost every direction and the Govern-

has once more to express its satisfaction with the administration of Mr. Cardew and his subordinates, more particularly those officers whose names are mentioned in paragraph 94 of the report.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 29th May 1895, No. 1166, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.
„ the Public Works Department.

Editors' Table.

CURRENT NO. 1897
Judicial (1895) Department

Tails

From,

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Colacamund.

To,

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Price C.S.
Chief Secretary to Government.

March

5 April

1895.

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4 advance copies of the Report and
original reports of the Superintendents
of Central Tails.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1894.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

OOTACAMUND,
20th March 1895.

From

A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894, accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. By Judicial Notification, No. 228, dated 28th June 1894, the designation of Inspector-General of Jails was changed to that of Inspector-General of Prisons. I held the office throughout the year.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.

3. The number of Central and District Jails, viz., 7 and 12 respectively, remained unchanged during the year. The number of sub-jails was reduced from 306 to 304.

4. In the General Summary, the first statement annexed to the report, statistics as to the number of all classes of prisoners admitted, disposed of, and remaining are given. These figures include admissions by transfer. A summary of the results for ten years is appended. A considerable reduction in jail population will be observed, the causes of which cannot be stated with any certainty, but which may be probably connected with the downward tendency of food prices. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was much below the daily average for the year, and up to date there is every indication of a further decline:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Remained at the commencement of the year	8,041	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,547	9,644	10,920	10,850	10,638
Received during the year	55,463	54,622	53,938	57,784	61,132	67,381	75,562	87,658	79,893	73,388
Total	63,504	63,137	62,266	65,313	70,011	75,928	85,206	98,578	90,743	84,026
Discharged from all causes during the year	54,989	54,809	54,737	56,434	61,465	66,284	74,239	87,730	80,105	74,880
Remained at the end of the year	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,546	9,644	10,967	10,848	10,638	9,646
Daily average number	8,312.43	8,214.03	7,379.47	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.48	11,164.37	10,652.14	10,025.13

* includes 23,881 transfers
* includes 23,536 transfers

5. Of the three classes of prisoners who are included in the General Summary, the details relating to convicts are noticed in subsequent portions of the report. An abstract of the statistics connected with Under-trial Prisoners for a period of ten years is appended. The percentage of convictions to the total number disposed of shows a further fall, viz., from 42.1 per cent. in 1892 and 32.8 per cent. in 1893 to 30.5 per cent. in the year under report:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	927	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,613	1,034	1,054
Received during the year ...	27,967	24,832	23,761	27,126	25,661	25,728	29,540	33,881	29,774	25,610
Total ...	28,894	25,761	24,556	27,960	26,803	26,606	30,569	35,494	30,808	26,664
Released ...	11,737	9,998	9,468	10,903	12,250	11,435	10,431	12,754	11,502	9,671
Convicted and sentenced ...	11,275	10,336	9,797	10,695	10,850	11,204	12,046	14,525	9,776	8,184
Transferred ...	4,906	4,578	4,411	5,157	2,748	2,885	6,397	7,115	8,412	7,854
Escaped ...	20	39	36	43	42	37	61	33	48	48
Died ...	27	15	10	20	35	16	15	33	16	15
Total ...	27,965	24,966	23,722	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,460	29,754	25,772
Remaining at the end of the year ...	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,619	1,034	1,054	892
Daily average number ...	816.75	777.55	798.47	871.32	857.44	827.25	1,042.60	1,338.42	1,110.03	986.48

including transfers as shown below.
In 1894 the actual number received was 25,610 - 8,184 = 17,426.

6. Under the head Civil Prisoners, the third main class included in the General Summary, are combined State Prisoners, Judgment-debtors, Revenue defaulters, and any other prisoner ordered by law to be confined in the Civil Jail. The number of these prisoners admitted into jails has increased each year since 1890, and is now larger than it was in 1887, the year prior to that in which the law regulating imprisonment for debt was revised. The whole increase in the number of admissions of Civil Prisoners during 1894 as compared with its predecessor is accounted for by the four districts of Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Cuddapah:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Remaining at the commencement of the year ...	140	157	177	156	107	125	146	* 130	* 141	* 173
Admitted during the year ...	1,616	1,621	1,563	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,244	1,317	1,468	1,594
Total ...	1,756	1,778	1,740	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,447	1,609	1,767
Released ...	1,591	1,595	1,576	1,213	1,112	1,139	1,260	1,280	1,428	1,559
Transferred ...	6	4	4	5	3	..	..	25	8	11
Died ...	2	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Escaped ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	1,599	1,601	1,584	1,220	1,115	1,139	1,261	1,306	1,436	1,570
Remaining at the end of the year ...	157	177	156	107	125	146	129	* 141	* 173	† 197

* Including 1 State prisoner.

† Including 14 State prisoners.

7. The next statement appended to this report is Judicial Statement No. I dealing with the admission and disposal of convicts. The same general features appear here as were noticed above in dealing with the total of all classes of prisoners, namely a decided fall in admissions, in daily average strength, and in the number remaining at the close of the year. Referring first to direct admissions, the following table shows that the principal reductions in the number of prisoners received occurred in the central and southern portions of the Presidency, in Madras City and in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely. In the districts north of Madras, jail populations had been low in 1893 and naturally they show less tendency to decline in 1894, though the apparent increase in direct admissions into the Rajahmundry Central Jail and into the Bellary District Jail having been closed crime, but is due to the Guntur and Kurnool District Jails having been closed throughout the year. The cause of the increased admissions at the Cannanore Central Jail and at the Palamcottah District Jail was probably the abolition of the sub-jails at those stations as places of detention of convicts by G.O., No. 2471, 11th October 1894. The only unexplained increase of any importance occurred in the Párvatipuram Jail, and seems in that instance to be due to a real increase in convictions in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, the causes of which are not known. The Agent was asked for information on the subject, but he stated that it was not available in his office. The other fluctuations do not call for notice:—

Districts	Jails.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ganjám	Russellkonda, Hill ...	267	335	217	608	325	262	194	199	178	224
	Berhampur, District ...	444	394	397	774	1,012	519	449	448	297	286
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,046	1,272	1,209	1,108	1,566	1,409	883	1,141	519	584
Vizagapatam	Párvatipuram, Hill ...	128	226	377	327	518	574	543	481	414	567
	Vizagapatam, District ...	619	469	447	714	768	400	456	675	564	597
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,404	1,319	1,194	1,336	2,004	1,646	1,031	1,346	855	789
Gódvári	Rajahmundry, Central ...	456	496	545	579	442	517	486	600	566	922
	Subsidiary Jails ...	802	593	661	661	595	608	535	618	638	589
Kistna	Guntur, District ...	373	330	108	130	122	84	39	550	507	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	466	447	278	573	377	382	405	578	384	268
Nellore	Nellore, District ...	309	278	269	270	246	264	327	502	374	398
	Subsidiary Jails ...	287	318	287	181	186	267	451	506	380	320
Kurnool	Kurnool, District ...	226	209	256	238	230	245	379	440	139	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	230	182	232	260	258	211	342	402	343	362
Bellary	Bellary, District ...	532	512	466	396	491	476	546	727	874	1,077
	Subsidiary Jails ...	199	164	161	171	147	167	223	235	126	129
Anantapur	Subsidiary Jails ...	116	135	54	117	97	76	164	274	200	132
Cuddapah	Cuddapah, District ...	337	273	358	393	459	526	976	1,010	631	576
	Subsidiary Jails ...	488	418	317	318	293	330	379	507	434	461
North Arcot	Vellore, Central ...	559	489	466	431	588	832	1,078	1,606	1,093	977
	Subsidiary Jails ...	521	326	448	354	353	323	335	323	418	336
Salem	Salem, Central ...	486	348	430	449	570	713	846	1,111	782	831
	Subsidiary Jails ...	516	433	391	323	381	606	933	1,053	698	614
Madras	Penitentiary ...	1,490	1,876	1,776	2,157	2,112	2,936	2,720	3,443	2,810	2,243
Chingleput	Subsidiary Jails ...	834	729	651	492	577	692	1,041	1,303	1,144	840
South Arcot	Cuddalore, District ...	504	453	500	509	392	568	880	929	1,106	795
	Subsidiary Jails ...	827	631	759	746	682	664	894	1,205	1,305	1,338
Tanjore	Tanjore, District ...	694	534	500	576	655	714	629	657	784	614
	Subsidiary Jails ...	942	716	560	563	405	760	656	732	876	822
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly, Central ...	629	459	469	375	411	530	503	566	742	492
	Subsidiary Jails ...	487	536	537	424	369	297	407	461	376	286
Madura	Madura, District ...	715	522	591	462	517	664	923	1,005	1,199	1,043
	Subsidiary Jails ...	727	729	720	651	632	615	673	633	624	618
Tinnevely	Palamcottah, District ...	688	621	561	629	522	958	745	907	859	872
	Subsidiary Jails ...	364	269	277	248	321	225	223	401	493	417
Malabar	Calicut, District ...	650	700	649	473	761	913	808	56	...	...
	Cannanore, Central ...	35	31	21	36	38	173	405	1,120	1,159	1,211
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,628	1,625	1,737	1,440	1,948	3,170	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,968
South Canara	Mangalore, District ...	245	188	196	175	212	274	312	329	309	265
	Subsidiary Jails ...	352	449	480	175	154	201	345	242	279	414
Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Central ...	645	665	618	482	624	879	955	1,034	1,262	1,067
	Subsidiary Jails ...	697	614	577	561	598	527	952	953	939	1,013
Nilgiris	Subsidiary Jails ...	70	58	57	147	114	59	67	109	152	141
Total	Central & District Jails.	11,031	10,408	10,217	11,183	12,015	14,081	15,199	18,395	16,649	15,057
	Subsidiary Jails	13,003	11,963	11,587	10,849	12,057	13,235	16,141	19,107	16,886	15,441
Grand Total		24,034	22,371	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502	33,535	30,498

and Malabar apparently

It might surely have been observed

Párvatipuram

Rajahmundry

Bellary

Malabar

8. Contrary to the anticipation which was expressed in the last report, the number of convicts admitted by transfer shows an increase instead of a reduction, the number being 15,686 in 1894 against 15,116 in 1893 and 14,958 in 1892. The figures in column 6-A of Statement No. I show clearly that this increase is not due to transfers between District and Central Jails, as the number of such transfers has diminished by just one-third during the year under report. The whole increase occurs under the head of prisoners admitted into sub-jails in transit to other jails and an examination of the figures returned by the several District Magistrates has shown that the whole increase occurred in the Malabar district, in which the number of admissions on transfer into sub-jails has risen from 2,591 in 1892 and 2,797 in 1893 to 4,425 in 1894. This is the more remarkable because the number of direct admissions into Subsidiary jails in this district shows a material decline, while the number of direct admissions into the Cannanore Central Jail has not materially varied during the last three years. The District Magistrate's attention was drawn to the subject, and he has stated in reply that the number of *en route* prisoners is very large in the Divisions of the Deputy Magistrate, Calicut, and of the Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, and that he has called on these officers for information. There has not yet been time for this to be received. If it had not been for the increase in the Malabar district, the number of convicts admitted into sub-jails on transfer would have shown a reduction by over 1,000. The other figures in this statement, dealing with releases, escapes and deaths are more conveniently noticed in connection with subsequent statements. Executions nearly doubled during the year. Three convicts were conditionally released by Government on medical grounds as compared with 2 in 1893. Of the 12 convicts released by Government on other grounds, 2 were criminal lunatics who were made over to their friends under section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 10 were convicts who were unconditionally released in exercise of the powers of pardon vested in Government by section 401 of the same Code.

9. The statistics of the religion of convicts admitted into jail, which are given in Statement No. II, call for little remark. As usual, the proportion to free population is slightly higher among Muhammadans than among other classes. The number of juvenile convicts received fell from 593 to 562, but the ratio to the total number of direct admissions was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1·8 per cent. Moreover, nearly 92 per cent. of all juveniles admitted to jail were sentenced to periods of three months and under, and were thus concerned in petty crime, while the vast majority, about 90 per cent. of the juveniles sentenced to imprisonment, were first offenders. It is evident that short sentences of imprisonment on boys not previously convicted are still too common. In certain cases, such as offences against the Salt and Abkari laws, the Forest Laws, &c., courts have no power to inflict corporal punishment on boys under 16, and it would be an advantage if this difficulty were removed. Details as to the terms of imprisonment to which juveniles were sentenced are given in the following table:—

Year.	Distribution of Juvenile convicts admitted according to length of sentence.												Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F				
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1893 ...	388	97	45	12	35	3	4	1	4	2	2	...	478	115	593
1894 ...	375	80	50	10	31	5	8	...	1	...	2	...	467	95	562

10. Of the 30,498 convicts received by direct committal during the year, 9·5 per cent. were able to read and write and 3·7 per cent. were able to read only, while 86·8 per cent. were entirely illiterate. This is the first year in which complete figures on this subject are available, but as regards District and Central Jails it is observed that the percentage of illiterate convicts admitted has shown no marked advance or reduction in the last twenty years. When admissions are numerous and the number of criminals rises, there is an increased proportion of illiterate convicts, and the ratio of educated persons admitted to jails is highest in those years in which crime is low. Thus in 1875 the percentage of convicts unable to read or write who were admitted into Central and District Jails was 82·41, but in 1877 it rose as high as 90·27. In 1885 to 1888 there was again a reduction in the proportion of illiterates to an average of about 83 per cent., which rose in 1892 to 87·21. It may be presumed that, as increased crime in this Presidency is almost certainly dependent on food-scarcity and bad seasons, the recruits thus driven into the ranks of criminals are generally drawn from the poorest and most backward classes. Education in jails is now confined to juveniles, and the arrangements in this respect have not altered during the year.

11. The record of the previous occupations of convicts admitted continues to show improvement in accuracy as the further reduction in the proportion of persons whose employment was classed as miscellaneous proves. The fall in the proportion of widows admitted to jail is noticeable. No cause is known:—

Percentage to Total Admissions.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Males.</i>						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	2·89	2·47	1·98	1·52	1·85	1·92
B. Professional persons	5·47	6·17	5·63	3·00	3·64	4·01
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	11·42	10·36	10·08	9·80	10·62	12·89
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	31·62	32·44	34·21	45·37	51·40	51·30
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	5·95	5·40	5·56	5·38	6·41	6·12
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	6·67	7·62	8·57	5·69	5·58	6·48
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	26·30	27·17	26·38	20·92	13·50	11·04
<i>Females.</i>						
H. Married women	5·45	4·70	4·07	4·69	4·17	3·94
I. Unmarried women	·82	·78	·60	·65	·70	·56
J. Widows	2·92	2·62	2·70	2·78	1·97	1·46
K. Prostitutes	·49	·27	·22	·20	·16	·28
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

12. In Judicial Statement No. III, statistics are given as to the nature and length of the sentences under which convicts were admitted to jail during 1894. An abstract of the figures for that year in comparison with those of the previous five years is furnished by the following table. There was a tendency to pass slightly heavier sentences in 1894 than in previous years, the percentage of sentences not exceeding 30 days falling from 57.92 to 57.68. The reduction in sentences of transportation for a term may be ascribed to the influence of G.O., No. 2050, dated 24th August 1894:—

Percentage to Total Admissions.

Years.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transported beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	Total.
									For life.	For a term.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1889	54.76	22.09	13.69	4.24	2.43	1.48	.51	.02	.37	.13	.28	100.00
1890	54.88	20.16	14.33	4.90	2.42	1.84	.45	.07	.49	.23	.23	100.00
1891	57.23	19.31	13.46	4.75	2.43	1.61	.40	.01	.47	.08	.25	100.00
1892	57.69	18.95	13.45	4.67	2.21	1.86	.67	.01	.28	.06	.15	100.00
1893	57.92	18.54	13.64	4.82	2.29	1.57	.55	.02	.33	.12	.20	100.00
1894	57.68	19.42	13.06	4.57	2.45	1.49	.67	.03	.36	.05	.22	100.00

13. The number of previously convicted convicts who were received into jail during the year is exhibited in Judicial Statement No. IV, and the ratio borne by these admissions to the total admission of the year is compared with that of the five previous years in the following table:—

Years.	Percentage to Total Admissions.		
	Recognised before conviction.	Recognised after conviction.	Total.
1889	13.2	2.2	15.4
1890	12.1	1.5	13.6
1891	11.2	1.5	12.7
1892	11.3	1.2	12.5
1893	11.4	1.1	12.5
1894	12.1	2.5	14.6

14. It will be seen that recognitions both before and after conviction have increased. As regards the former class, Superintendents of Jails report that in 108 cases assistance was rendered by Jail officers, under-trial convicts being brought to the jail for recognition. This practice is nearly confined to the Tanjore District and Madras City, and it will apparently cease under the operation of Government Order, No. 256, dated 7th February 1895. As regards recognition after conviction, that is by Jail Officers in jail, an increase has occurred in the majority of District and Central Jails, especially in the Penitentiary, Madras, in which it was found that of late years the cases of recognition returned by the Superintendent had been confined to persons sentenced under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code. The headings of the table shows details for each District and Central Jail. It will be noticed that the figures agree with those in Judicial Statement No. IV, subsidiary jails only being excluded:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions are recorded in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in jail, identified by the jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be old offenders.	Total number of old offenders.	Remarks.
Rajahmundry.	1890 .. 517 1891 .. 486 1892 .. 600 1893 .. 566 1894 .. 922	87 77 91 89 130	31 38 19 1 27	 1	118 115 110 90 158	
Vellore	1890 .. 832 1891 .. 1,078 1892 .. 1,606 1893 .. 1,093 1894 .. 977	117 121 174 154 97	17 19 3 12 20	.. 1	134 141 177 166 117	
Trichinopoly.	1890 .. 530 1891 .. 503 1892 .. 566 1893 .. 742 1894 .. 492	64 61 69 107 82	6 2 7 5 7	 4 2 2	70 63 80 114 91	
Coimbatore ..	1890 .. 879 1891 .. 955 1892 .. 1,034 1893 .. 1,262 1894 .. 1,067	95 112 142 178 145	12 18 19 25 38	.. 1 7 4 ..	107 131 168 207 183	
Cannanore ..	1890 .. 173 1891 .. 405 1892 .. 1,120 1893 .. 1,159 1894 .. 1,211	26 43 125 103 124	.. 1 .. 8 4		26 44 125 111 128	
Salem	1890 .. 713 1891 .. 846 1892 .. 1,111 1893 .. 782 1894 .. 831	86 99 107 94 104	3 3 6 2 5	 1 6 ..	89 102 114 102 109	
Penitentiary.	1890 .. 2,936 1891 .. 2,720 1892 .. 3,443 1893 .. 2,810 1894 .. 2,243	302 335 431 314 259	16 11 8 5 181		318 346 439 319 440	
Russellkonda.	1890 .. 262 1891 .. 194 1892 .. 199 1893 .. 178 1894 .. 224	25 28 20 24 15	.. 4 11 6 3		25 32 31 30 18	
Berhampur ..	1890 .. 519 1891 .. 449 1892 .. 448 1893 .. 297 1894 .. 286	88 53 85 49 52	3 13 9 4 1	1 3 .. 6 ..	92 69 94 59 53	
Vizagapatam.	1890 .. 460 1891 .. 456 1892 .. 675 1893 .. 564 1894 .. 597	98 66 104 104 99	1 1 1 3 2		99 67 105 107 101	
Párvatipuram	1890 .. 574 1891 .. 543 1892 .. 481 1893 .. 414 1894 .. 567	88 97 86 88 128	.. 7 24 24 20	.. 2 4 4 1	88 106 114 116 149	
Guntúr	1890 .. 84 1891 .. 39 1892 .. 550 1893 .. 507	12 8 46 30	3 1 5 10		15 9 51 40	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as offenders whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in jail, identified by the jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be old offenders.	Total number of old offenders.	Remarks.
Nellore	1890 .. 264	26	1	2	29	
	1891 .. 327	29	3	1	33	
	1892 .. 502	53	12	..	65	
	1893 .. 374	44	6	..	50	
	1894 .. 398	39	10	..	49	
Kurnool	1890 .. 245	16	3	..	19	
	1891 .. 379	13	13	3	29	
	1892 .. 440	24	7	6	37	
	1893 .. 139	8	2	..	10	
Bellary	1890 .. 476	40	9	..	49	
	1891 .. 546	47	14	6	67	
	1892 .. 727	57	10	..	67	
	1893 .. 874	62	2	..	64	
	1894 .. 1,077	71	3	..	74	
Cuddapah	1890 .. 526	26	2	5	33	
	1891 .. 976	30	13	6	49	
	1892 .. 1,010	32	2	..	34	
	1893 .. 631	11	..	..	11	
	1894 .. 576	38	2	..	40	
Cuddalore	1890 .. 568	106	8	4	118	
	1891 .. 880	148	13	1	162	
	1892 .. 929	159	2	..	161	
	1893 .. 1,106	184	9	..	193	
	1894 .. 795	156	5	3	164	
Tanjore	1890 .. 714	88	20	..	108	
	1891 .. 629	62	15	2	79	
	1892 .. 657	81	6	1	88	
	1893 .. 784	81	10	1	92	
	1894 .. 614	85	25	1	111	
Madura	1890 .. 664	127	7	2	136	
	1891 .. 923	87	6	..	93	
	1892 .. 1,005	106	5	..	111	
	1893 .. 1,199	94	6	..	100	
	1894 .. 1,043	94	5	..	99	
Palamcottah	1890 .. 958	64	6	37	107	
	1891 .. 745	73	4	..	77	
	1892 .. 907	72	19	18	109	
	1893 .. 859	56	12	7	75	
	1894 .. 872	87	11	3	101	
Calicut	1890 .. 913	107	11	3	121	
	1891 .. 808	91	3	..	94	
	1892 .. 56	..	..	..	..	
Mangalore	1890 .. 274	19	..	..	19	
	1891 .. 312	20	..	..	20	
	1892 .. 329	22	..	..	22	
	1893 .. 309	23	1	..	24	
	1894 .. 265	15	1	1	17	
Abstract.						
1890 ..	14,081	1,707	159	54	1,920	
1891 ..	15,199	1,700	202	26	1,928	
1892 ..	18,395	2,086	175	41	2,302	
1893 ..	16,649	1,897	153	30	2,080	
1894 ..	15,057	1,820	370	12	2,202	

15. During the year under report, the working of the Bertillon system was undertaken by the Police Department, and the records of measurements which had been collected in this office have been made over to the Inspector-General of Police, in whose hands the working of the system will in future rest. The descriptions of prisoners admitted into District and Central Jails will still be recorded in accordance with the Bertillon methods, for to revert to the old unscientific and generally useless methods of description would be a serious retrogression; but the maintenance of a central bureau of measurements and the duty of recognizing prisoners through the means of the measurements there recorded will no longer appertain to the Jail Department.

16. In Judicial Statement No. V, information is given as to escapes and recaptures of convicts during the year. The total number of such escapes was 23 against 32 in 1893 and 51 in the previous year. The following table shows details for ten years:—

Years.	Escapes of Convicts.				
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Total, Central and District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total, Central, District and Subsidiary Jails.
1885 ..	10	12	22	10	32
1886 ..	1	7	8	13	21
1887 ..	4	..	4	10	14
1888 ..	13	3	16	17	33
1889 ..	13	11	24	25	49
1890 ..	7	3	10	12	22
1891 ..	22	6	28	17	45
1892 ..	17	17	34	17	51
1893 ..	10	14	24	8	32
1894 ..	2	4	6	17	23
Average ..	9.9	7.7	17.6	14.6	32.2

17. There were no escapes from inside Central Jails during the year. No less than three organized attempts were, however, discovered and frustrated, in each of which a number of convicts were concerned. They were duly punished.

18. The number of escapes from inside District Jails (including under this category, for the sake of convenience, the Criminal Leper Ward) was two. Of these, one occurred at the Russellkonda Hill Jail, where a convict jumped over the wall in the day time, owing to the carelessness of a convict officer. The wall is only 6 feet high. It was reported in this office letter No. 847, dated 12th February 1894, that this jail is unsafe and that the wall should be raised, but the Government negatived the proposal at the time, on financial grounds. It would be advantageous if the work could now be sanctioned. The convict officer was prosecuted and sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment. The other escape occurred from the Criminal Leper Ward. A leper convict, who was on the sick-list, being left in one of the wards by a temporary warder, who was in charge, effected his escape. The ward is enclosed by a low iron railing, which is not safe against escape. The warder was dismissed.

19. Two escapes occurred from outside Central Jails and two escapes from outside District Jails. In three out of these four cases the convict, being employed on the Jail lands, managed to slink away unobserved. In the fourth case, that at the Berhampur District Jail, he suddenly bolted, but was run down and caught. All four convicts were recaptured. In consequence of these escapes from out-gangs, orders were given in June 1894 that all convicts employed extramurally should wear light fetters, and this measure has been so far successful that since its adoption no escape from any out-gang has up to date occurred. In only one case out of the four was it considered desirable to prosecute the warders concerned. In that case, which occurred at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, two warders were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6 or in default to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

20. Seventeen escapes occurred from Subsidiary Jails, two from inside the jail and 15 from outside the jail. They were distributed among ten districts, namely, Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Salem, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely. The guarding of Subsidiary Jails is entirely conducted by the Police, and is not under my control.

21. The next statement, Judicial Statement No. VI, which deals with offences and punishments, requires somewhat detailed remark. In the first place, as the Prisons' Act 1894 came into force only on the 1st July 1894, the figures included in this statement relate partly to offences and punishments under the new Act and partly to those dealt with under Madras Act V of 1869, the provisions of which on this subject differed in various respects from those in force since July 1894. In the second place, the rules contemplated by section 59 (2) of Act IX of 1894 for the classification of prison offences and punishments into 'serious' and 'minor' have not yet been framed by the Government of India, and, in the absence of authoritative guidance, the classification proposed by the Jail Conference of 1892 has been followed. This classification was not properly applicable to the punishments imposed prior to the 1st July 1894, and the division of punishments into Major and Minor is not yet on a satisfactory basis. Lastly, it will be obvious that no close comparison between the figures given in Statement No. VI for 1892 and 1893, as printed in the last report, and those now submitted, is practicable, as the two earlier years referred entirely to offences and punishments under the now repealed Prisons' Act of Madras.

Total Offences and Punishments.

22. The following table gives an abstract of the number of offences and punishments recorded in jails during each of the last five years:—

Years.			Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.				
					Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.	Other breaches of Jail Rules.	Total.
1890	..	..	47,597	7,953.85	29	1,089	834	1,364	3,316
1891	..	..	52,745	8,580.61	40	1,295	744	1,469	3,548
1892	..	..	61,637	9,708.54	31	2,375	928	1,481	4,815
1893	..	..	58,326	9,411.49	29	4,451	1,185	2,424	8,089
1894	..	..	55,595	8,891.72	23	5,601	1,803	2,778	10,205

Years.	Punishments.							Ratio per cent. to total jail population.	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.
	By Criminal Courts.	Separate confinement.	Penal diet.	Separate confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.		
1890	29	..	1,692	450	40	1,105	3,316	6.97	41.69
1891	39	..	1,705	452	69	1,283	3,548	6.73	41.35
1892	31	..	2,460	393	60	1,871	4,815	7.81	49.60
1893	29	..	4,601	385	88	2,986	8,089	13.87	85.95
1894	23	353	3,559	580	115	5,575	10,205	18.36	114.77

23. The most marked features presented by this table are a further increase equal to 26 per cent. in the total number of offences and punishments recorded, a decline equivalent to 17 per cent. in the resort to penal diet (with or without solitary confinement), an increase by 30 per cent. in the number of whippings, and an increase equal to nearly 87 per cent. in 'Other Punishments.' As regards the methods of punishment resorted to, it is thus evident that there was a greatly increased use of such minor forms of punishments as warnings, fines of marks and loss of other privileges under the remission system. The increase in these minor punishments, which are classed together in the table, was 2,589, which is larger than the total increase (2,116) in all offences taken together. The growth in the number of warnings from 1,378 in 1893 to 2,366 in year under report accounts for nearly half of the entire increase in the number of punishments imposed during the year. The increase in corporal punishment, though large relatively to the figure in the previous year, is absolutely small; the ratio between whippings and all punishments other than whipping has only varied by .04 per cent., and the proportion of convicts whipped to daily average population, which was 1 in 46 or 2.2 per cent. throughout all the provinces of India in 1893, was only 1 in 77 or 1.3 per cent. in Madras in 1894. The usual table showing details of corporal punishments is appended:—

1	2	3	4	5					6	7	8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.					Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.		
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.			Total.	(a)	(b)
											Death.	Illness.	
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,781	1,006	..	6	6	..	9	21	1.18	2.09	..	..
2	Vellore ..	2,096	1,419	..	2	1	7	1	11	.52	.78	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,778	703	..	2	3	..	4	9	.51	1.28	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	2,148	761	..	4	1	..	5	10	.47	1.31	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	2,103	361	..	..	2	..	..	2	.10	.55	..	..
6	Salem ..	1,445	861	..	1	2	1	8	12	.83	1.39	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3,864	894	..	3	1	1	4	9	.27	1.01	..	..
Total ..		14,715	6,005	..	18	16	9	31	74	.50	1.23	..	..

19. Two escapes occurred from outside Central Jails and two escapes from outside District Jails. In three out of these four cases the convict, being employed on the Jail lands, managed to slink away unobserved. In the fourth case, that at the Berhampur District Jail, he suddenly bolted, but was run down and caught. All four convicts were recaptured. In consequence of the continuance of these escapes from out-gangs, orders were given in June 1894 that all convicts employed extramurally should wear light fetters, and this measure has been so far successful that since its adoption no escape from any out-gang has up to date occurred. In only one case out of the four was it considered desirable to prosecute the warders concerned. In that case, which occurred at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, two warders were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6 or in default to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

20. Seventeen escapes occurred from Subsidiary Jails, two from inside the jail and 15 from outside the jail. They were distributed among ten districts, namely, Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Salem, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely. The guarding of Subsidiary Jails is entirely conducted by the Police, and is not under my control.

21. The next statement, Judicial Statement No. VI, which deals with offences and punishments, requires somewhat detailed remark. In the first place, as the Prisons' Act 1894 came into force only on the 1st July 1894, the figures included in this statement relate partly to offences and punishments under the new Act and partly to those dealt with under Madras Act V of 1869, the provisions of which on this subject differed in various respects from those in force since July 1894. In the second place, the rules contemplated by section 59 (2) of Act IX of 1894 for the classification of prison offences and punishments into 'serious' and 'minor' have not yet been framed by the Government of India, and, in the absence of authoritative guidance, the classification proposed by the Jail Conference of 1892 has been followed. This classification was not properly applicable to the punishments imposed prior to the 1st July 1894, and the division of punishments into Major and Minor is not yet on a satisfactory basis. Lastly, it will be obvious that no close comparison between the figures given in Statement No. VI for 1892 and 1893, as printed in the last report, and those now submitted, is practicable, as the two earlier years referred entirely to offences and punishments under the now repealed Prisons' Act of Madras.

Total Offences and Punishments.

22. The following table gives an abstract of the number of offences and punishments recorded in jails during each of the last five years:—

Years.			Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.				
					Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.	Other breaches of Jail Rules.	Total.
1890	..	..	47,597	7,953.85	29	1,089			
1891	..	..	52,745	8,580.61	40	1,295	834	1,364	3,316
1892	..	..	61,637	9,708.54	31	2,375	744	1,469	3,548
1893	..	..	58,326	9,411.49	29	4,451	928	1,481	4,815
1894	..	..	55,595	8,891.72	23	5,601	1,185	2,424	8,089
							1,803	2,778	10,200

Years.	Punishments.							Ratio per cent. to total jail population.	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.
	By Criminal Courts.	Separate confinement.	Penal diet.	Separate confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.		
1890	29	..	1,692	450	40	1,105	3,316	6.97	41.69
1891	39	..	1,705	452	69	1,283	3,548	6.73	41.35
1892	31	..	2,460	393	60	1,871	4,815	7.81	49.60
1893	29	..	4,601	385	88	2,986	8,089	13.87	85.95
1894	23	353	3,559	580	115	5,575	10,205	18.36	114.77

23. The most marked features presented by this table are a further increase equal to 26 per cent. in the total number of offences and punishments recorded, a decline equivalent to 17 per cent. in the resort to penal diet (with or without solitary confinement), an increase by 30 per cent. in the number of whippings, and an increase equal to nearly 87 per cent. in 'Other Punishments.' As regards the methods of punishment resorted to, it is thus evident that there was a greatly increased use of such minor forms of punishments as warnings, fines of marks and loss of other privileges under the remission system. The increase in these minor punishments, which are classed together in the table, was 2,589, which is larger than the total increase (2,116) in all offences taken together. The growth in the number of warnings from 1,378 in 1893 to 2,366 in year under report accounts for nearly half of the entire increase in the number of punishments imposed during the year. The increase in corporal punishment, though large relatively to the figure in the previous year, is absolutely small; the ratio between whippings and all punishments other than whipping has only varied by .04 per cent., and the proportion of convicts whipped to daily average population, which was 1 in 46 or 2.2 per cent. throughout all the provinces of India in 1893, was only 1 in 77 or 1.3 per cent. in Madras in 1894. The usual table showing details of corporal punishments is appended:—

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,781	1,006	..	6	6	..	9	21	1.18	2.09	..	..
2	Vellore ..	2,096	1,419	..	2	1	7	1	11	.52	.78	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,778	703	..	2	3	..	4	9	.51	1.28	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	2,148	761	..	4	1	..	5	10	.47	1.31	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	2,103	361	..	..	2	..	..	2	.10	.55	..	..
6	Salem ..	1,445	861	..	1	2	1	8	12	.83	1.39	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3,364	894	..	3	1	1	4	9	.27	1.01	..	..
Total ..		14,715	6,005	..	18	16	9	31	74	.50	1.23	..	..

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of Jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a)	(b)
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda ..	283	88	2	1	2	..	..	5	1.77	5.68	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	390	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	753	149	..	1	1	..	..	2	.27	1.34	..	..
11	Párvatipuram ..	779	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore ..	452	195	..	1	..	..	..	1	.22	.51	..	..
13	Bellary ..	1,329	329	1	2	2	..	..	5	.38	1.52	..	..
14	Cuddapah ..	781	289	..	1	1	..	..	2	.26	.69	..	..
15	Cuddalore ..	998	400	..	1	..	..	..	1	.10	.25	..	..
16	Tanjore ..	968	1,141	1	8	6	..	..	15	1.55	1.31	..	..
17	Madura ..	1,330	338	..	2	1	..	..	3	.23	.89	..	..
18	Palamcottah ..	1,205	663	..	4	..	..	..	4	.33	.60	..	..
19	Mangalore ..	306	134	1	1	1	..	..	3	.98	2.24	..	..
Total ..		9,574	4,076	5	22	14	..	..	41	.43	1.01	..	..
Total, Central and District Jails.		24,289	10,081	5	40	30	9	31	115	.47	1.14	..	..
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails.		28,653	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		52,971	10,085	5	40	30	9	31	115	.22	1.14	..	..

24. Referring to the increase in recorded jail offences, it is, as has been stated in previous reports, a necessary result of the greater attention paid to the enforcement of tasks and to the detection of prohibited articles. The theory which was set forth in the Jail Reports of this Presidency ten years ago, that the conduct of convicts was proved to be good by the number of detected or recorded offences being small, may be demonstrated to be false both by *a priori* argument and by the evidence of experience. On the one hand, it is impossible to believe that a large number of criminals, whose commission of crime is frequently due to dislike of honest labour, would voluntarily assume habits of diligence immediately on admission to jail. On the other hand, the absence of all offences and punishments in Subsidiary Jails does not mean that there are no prohibited articles in those jails or that hard labour is uniformly enforced, for the contrary is known to be the case. The differences between different jails in the ratio of offences to population, as shown in column 12 of Statement No. VI, are not susceptible of complete explanation. There must always be inequalities in the number of punishments for offences relating to work; in a jail like the Coimbatore Central Jail, in which there is a single large industry, a convict having learnt his work finds little difficulty in doing it, whereas in other jails the transfer of a prisoner from one class of work to another, even from weaving one class of cloth to weaving a closely allied one, furnishes an excuse for idleness. The number of recorded offences relating to prohibited articles mainly depends on the amount of trouble that is devoted to searches. The small

number of recorded offences of both classes and the reduced proportion of punishments to population in the Cannanore Central Jail must be regarded as evidence of inefficient administration. Of the 51 cases returned in column 5 (c) of Statement No. VI against the Rajahmundry Central Jail, 46 are reported by the Superintendent to have been of a trivial character. The Superintendent of the Cannanore Central Jail similarly reports that the 39 cases returned in the same sub-column against his jail were of a trivial nature. The larger number of such cases recorded in these two jails is probably due to a difference in classification.

25. The next Statement, viz., No. VII, deals with the employment of convicts as prison officers. In accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 5 of Home Department Resolution No. 10, Jails—668-79, dated 13th December 1894, the numbering of this, and of all subsequent statements has been altered from that which was followed in previous reports. Great care has been exercised by Superintendents of Central Jails in reducing the number of convict officers employed and in no case has the 10 per cent. limit been exceeded, in spite of a smaller jail population and of the number of convict warder guards being fixed. The classification of convict officers for the purposes of this statement in this and other provinces is under examination and, if necessary, the Government will be addressed. The proportion of convict officers punished or reduced is high in the Salem Central Jail, as in the previous year, but the Superintendent explains that, when he took charge in 1892, the convict officers were a very indifferent lot and that it has been necessary to weed them out. He considers that the number of punishments will now show a reduction, as more careful selection has produced a better class of convict officer. The proportion of convict officers punished or reduced in the Cannanore Central Jail is, as was noticed of the total punishments in connection with Statement VI, unduly low. The usual table exhibiting the percentage of convict officers' employment in Central Jails during each of the last ten years is annexed:—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of convict officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Rajah-mundry.	Vellore.	Trichino-poly.	Coimba-tore.	Canna-nore.	Salem.	Peniten-tiary.
1885	14.35	12.37	11.63	13.56	2.88	10.72	7.98
1886	13.61	12.57	13.71	15.17	12.34	9.82	9.91
1887	10.48	11.66	9.54	12.50	11.41	10.82	10.30
1888	11.49	12.55	9.90	5.41	9.29	11.96	9.64
1889	9.33	10.24	9.21	4.93	10.12	8.23	7.38
1890	7.46	10.02	7.57	7.83	10.43	7.77	7.70
1891	6.97	8.74	6.95	8.45	8.74	10.12	12.58
1892	10.03	7.58	9.39	8.84	7.11	6.34	11.61
1893	11.83	7.63	10.06	9.29	8.17	8.30	11.85
1894	8.61	8.28	8.28	9.54	7.76	8.56	8.74

26. Statement No. VIII exhibits the diet scales in use during the year. No change in the ordinary diet scales was introduced during 1894. The punishment diets were revised on the coming into force of the Prisons' Act IX of 1894 and a scale of diet was framed and prescribed for State prisoners confined in jails.

PART II.—FINANCIAL.

27. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department during 1894 is compared in the following table with that of the four preceding years. The total amount, viz., Rs. 10,34,227-14-0 differs by Rs. 19-3-8 from the amount recorded in the Accountant-General's registers, owing to certain errors in the latter, which will be duly pointed out:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision ..	38,822	51,184	36,940	39,952	39,057
Rations	2,45,132	2,69,770	3,53,253	3,08,233	2,83,470
Establishment ..	2,75,532	2,68,882	2,60,381	2,48,473	2,53,252
Hospital charges ..	14,069	12,806	18,747	18,340	17,962
Clothing	28,702	24,912	22,363	22,502	19,267
Contingencies—					
Transfer of prisoners ..	9,377	7,779	13,601	10,501	12,977
Batta to discharged prisoners and prisoners' children	6,890	9,938	10,153	9,286	9,072
Transportation of convicts ..	6,670	3,408	1,460	4,153	2,653
Clothing and uniform ..	10,933	11,957	7,339	5,299	4,646
Travelling and conveyance allowances	10,907	13,731	3,845	3,044	1,316
Rent, rates and taxes ..	7,961	7,198	6,381	8,284	7,655
Executions	125	156	120	81	124
Charges admissible without detailed audit	21,084	28,654	21,590	18,154	16,245
Service postage	1,473	1,608	1,759	1,724	1,826
Service telegrams	183	356	272	246	250
Freight charges	300	..	..	206	357
Rewards	118	239	248	165	155
Miscellaneous (Arms—					
Ordnance supplies) and European stores ..	6,096	1,699	18,604	7,730	4,455
Purchase of land	66	81	100	188	900
Petty construction and repair	11,531	13,102	29,502	29,506	24,521
Total	6,95,971	7,27,500	8,06,658	7,36,067	7,00,160
Manufactures	1,38,746	1,71,195	2,09,530	3,10,347	3,28,974
Charges incurred on account of released convicts from Port Blair	..	..	..	..	302
Clothing supplied to Leper Hospital	34	19	..	..	..
Uniform supplied to Leper Hospital	24	2	..	..	..
Uniform supplied to Criminal Leper Ward	..	..	26	..	..
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	..	2,260	5,175	6,407	4,789
Transfer charges on account of Reformatory	..	22	..	..	..
Charge allowance drawn by the Medical officer of Bassien Jail (Burma) at Madras ..	..	..	..	..	3
Grand Total	8,34,775	9,00,998	10,21,389	10,52,821	10,34,228

28. The general result of the year's expenditure was a decrease of Rs. 18,593, composed of decreased outlay under rations, hospital charges, clothing, contingencies and petty construction and repair and of increased expenditure under establishment and manufactures. The increased charges under establishment are due mainly to the compensation for exchange allowance having been drawn throughout the year and at higher rates than in 1893. One jail, moreover, Vellore, drew pay for thirteen months within the year, the

salaries due for December 1893 being drawn after, and those due for December 1894 before, the Christmas holidays. The larger drawings under manufactures were due to larger operations. Under rations, the saving of Rs. 24,763 was caused partly by there being a smaller jail population and partly by an actual reduction in cost in central and district jails. The saving of Rs. 3,235 under clothing and of Rs. 6,430 under contingencies was produced by a similar cause. The small reduction of Rs. 378 under hospital charges requires no explanation.

29. Financial Statement No. IX shows the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners in jail during 1894, and Financial Statement No. X compares the average cost per head in the year under report with that of the three previous years. In the following table an abstract of the results appearing in Statement IX is compared with those of 1893:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1893.	1894.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1893.	1894.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.	Rations	1,75,654	1,59,792	7,118	15,862	28 13 11	27 3 11	..	1 10 0
	Establishment ..	1,55,239	1,62,357	..	224	25 5 6	27 7 11	2 2 5	..
	Hospital charges ..	13,300	13,076	..	224	2 2 9	2 3 5	0 0 8	..
	Clothing and bedding ..	16,150	14,244	..	1,906	2 11 0	2 7 2	..	0 3 10
	Contingencies ..	33,991	30,912	..	3,079	5 8 9	5 3 9	..	0 5 0
	Total	3,94,334	3,80,381	..	13,953	64 6 0	64 6 8	0 0 8	..
District Jails.	Rations	74,930	65,001	..	9,929	26 0 8	25 6 4	..	0 10 4
	Establishment ..	77,893	74,995	..	2,898	26 9 5	28 9 4	1 15 11	..
	Hospital charges ..	4,609	4,530	..	79	1 9 2	1 11 8	0 2 6	..
	Clothing and bedding ..	4,909	4,383	..	526	1 12 6	1 12 9	0 0 3	..
	Contingencies ..	20,012	15,558	..	4,454	6 13 4	5 14 11	..	0 14 5
	Total	1,82,353	1,64,467	..	17,886	62 4 0	62 11 0	0 7 0	..
Criminal Leper Ward.	Rations	406	475	69	..	32 1 1	38 0 0	5 14 11	..
	Establishment ..	537	534	..	3	42 6 8	42 11 6	0 4 10	..
	Hospital charges ..	397	324	..	73	31 5 9	25 14 9	..	5 7 0
	Clothing and bedding ..	58	..	..	58	4 9 4	..	..	4 9 4
	Contingencies ..	126	110	..	16	9 15 3	8 12 10	..	1 2 5
	Total	1,524	1,443	..	81	120 6 1	115 7 0	..	4 15 1
Civil Jail.	Establishment ..	2,198	2,325	127	..	67 12 1	87 2 10	19 6 9	..
	Hospital charges ..	34	32	..	2	1 0 9	1 3 2	0 2 5	..
	Contingencies ..	629	721	92	..	19 6 3	27 0 7	7 10 4	..
	Total	2,861	3,078	217	..	88 3 1	115 6 7	27 3 6	..
Subsidiary Jails.	Rations	57,243	58,202	959	..	36 15 10	40 1 4	3 1 6	..
	Establishment ..	12,606	13,041	435	..	8 1 11	8 15 2	0 13 3	..
	Hospital charges ..	1,385	640	..	745	2 2 9	1 0 3	..	1 2 6
	Clothing and bedding ..	14,303	15,330	1,027	..	9 3 5	10 8 4	1 4 11	..
	Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	85,537	87,213	1,676	..	55 1 10	59 13 7	4 11 9	..
Grand Total.	Rations	3,08,233	2,83,470	..	24,763	29 4 8	28 10 8	..	0 10 0
	Establishment ..	2,48,473	2,53,252	4,779	..	23 5 3	25 4 2	1 14 11	..
	Hospital charges ..	18,340	17,962	..	378	1 11 7	1 12 8	0 1 1	..
	Clothing and bedding ..	22,502	19,267	..	3,235	2 6 3	2 2 8	..	0 3 7
	Contingencies ..	69,061	62,631	..	6,430	6 7 9	6 4 0	..	0 3 9
	Total	6,66,609	6,36,582	..	30,027	62 9 3	63 8 0	0 14 9	..

30. The general result of the year is an increase of As. 14-9 in the rate per head, which is more than accounted for by the higher cost under establishment, consequent partly on the payment of higher salaries through the compensation for exchange allowance, as already explained, and partly on the smaller jail population among which the fixed charges

for establishment have to be divided. The latter is the more important cause, for it will be observed that the actual increase under establishment is only Rs. 4,779, while the decreases under other heads shown in Statement IX aggregate Rs. 34,806. There is a reduction in the rate per head under each head of expenditure which is susceptible of control from this office, viz., rations, clothing and contingencies.

31. The best result among the several classes of jails is shown by central jails in which the average cost per head is only 8 pies in excess of that of 1893, in spite of an increase equal to Rs. 2-2-5 per head on account of establishment charges. Among district jails, a similar, though somewhat less favourable result appears; economies under rations and contingencies have reduced a rise of Rs. 2-2-5 per head for establishment and hospital charges to a net increase of As. 7 a head. The Civil Jail, Madras, shows a large rise in the rate per head under establishment, partly due to a smaller population and partly to pay for a certain deceased officer which accrued in 1893 being drawn in 1894. There is a small increase under contingencies, owing to purchase of a stock of kerosine oil. In the Criminal Leper Ward there is a rise under rations, but a corresponding decrease under hospital charges, and this change merely means that certain leper convicts received raggi diet instead of rice. The only remaining class of jails is subsidiary jails, and here the results are eminently unsatisfactory, but they will be noticed more particularly in the subsequent part of this report dealing with this class of jails and are, therefore, not further referred to here.

32. The average cost of rations per head in all classes of jails other than subsidiary jails was Rs. 26-11-3, which is the lowest figure yet recorded in this presidency, the next lowest rate having been Rs. 26-14-5 in 1891. It should be added that a considerable increase has been made to the cost of the dietary since that year, and that the stocks of grain in hand at the end of 1894 were worth just Rs. 10,000 more than those in hand at the beginning, several Superintendents having laid in supplies at the beginning of the year in accordance with the population then in jail, which considerably diminished as the year advanced. If this sum of Rs. 10,000 were excluded from the accounts, as it should be in order to obtain any real estimate of the cost of the year, the average charge for rations would be only Rs. 25-8-5, and the increase in total cost, which is referred to in paragraph 30 *supra*, would disappear. The actual value of ration stocks at the beginning and end of the year was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of stock on 31st December 1893	14,464	11	8
Value of stock on 31st December 1894	24,402	1	5
Difference	9,937	5	9

33. The next table shows the course of grain prices during 1894 in comparison with the four previous years. There was a decided and progressive improvement throughout the year under report. The average price of raggi fell 19 per cent., that of cholum 20 per cent. and that of rice 11 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Assuming that five-sixths of the grain used in jails are raggi or cholum and one-sixth rice, the average reduction in the price of the grains consumed in jails was equal to about 18 per cent. The reduction in rations under all classes of jails other than sub-jails, as shown in Statement No. IX, is Rs. 1-4-2 per head, equal to 4.5 per cent. on the figures of 1893, but the real reduction, allowing for increase in the stock of grain, is Rs. 2-7-0, from which it will be seen that the reduction in cost of rations did not altogether keep pace with the fall in grain prices. There are other articles in the dietary, especially mutton, dāl, oil and condiments which would account for this result. The following table is, as usual, derived from the weekly price lists published by the Board of Revenue:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 in number of seers (80 tolas) per rupee.

		Northern Circars.				Ceded Districts.				Central Districts.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1890	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.7	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.6
	1891	16.6	16.1	14.4	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.1	9.6	11.7	11.7	10.6	10.1
	1892	10.7	10.6	11.0	12.3	8.8	8.9	9.8	10.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2
	1893	13.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	11.3	11.9	12.2	11.8	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.4
	1894	14.1	14.1	13.5	13.9	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.2	13.4	12.5	12.5
Cholum	1890	24.9	24.2	24.1	25.9	27.6	27.0	26.3	26.3	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.8
	1891	29.1	29.3	23.8	19.5	25.7	26.2	22.9	17.0	20.4	20.1	16.2	14.1
	1892	16.4	15.1	16.2	18.6	13.8	14.3	16.9	19.7	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.2
	1893	20.6	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.1	21.5	21.2	20.6	14.2	11.7	12.4	13.1
	1894	20.0	21.1	22.2	20.4	22.5	23.4	23.8	25.2	16.2	17.9	18.8	20.6
Raggi	1890	27.6	26.5	26.9	29.8	31.2	30.1	29.2	28.7	26.6	25.8	24.0	24.3
	1891	30.6	30.1	27.3	21.6	27.5	27.9	24.9	18.5	22.3	22.1	18.1	15.8
	1892	17.4	17.0	18.9	24.5	14.6	15.6	18.3	21.9	13.5	14.8	16.8	19.7
	1893	24.6	23.8	24.4	24.7	21.7	23.3	23.7	23.1	17.4	18.4	18.7	18.8
	1894	25.8	25.9	25.0	26.1	24.8	25.6	25.9	26.4	19.5	21.3	21.5	23.6
		Southern Districts.				West Coast.				General results of the Presidency.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1890	12.2	12.5	11.0	11.5	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.0	12.6	12.7
	1891	11.7	11.9	11.0	10.7	12.8	12.1	11.1	11.8	13.0	12.7	11.6	10.8
	1892	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.8	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.9
	1893	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4
	1894	12.3	13.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.7	13.6	13.0	12.4	12.7
Cholum	1890	23.6	24.2	19.7	20.7	...	...	...	...	24.6	26.1	20.7	23.4
	1891	21.7	22.1	19.1	16.7	...	...	...	...	24.2	24.4	20.5	16.8
	1892	16.2	16.5	16.2	16.6	...	...	...	...	15.0	15.0	16.1	17.8
	1893	14.5	15.3	14.7	13.7	...	...	...	...	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9
	1894	19.9	21.5	20.2	19.9	...	...	...	...	19.6	21.0	20.7	21.5
Raggi	1890	26.0	24.2	22.3	23.5	24.5	24.1	22.4	22.5	27.2	26.1	25.0	25.8
	1891	22.3	22.1	20.9	17.8	21.3	20.2	18.8	17.8	20.8	24.5	22.0	18.3
	1892	16.5	16.1	17.0	18.4	15.3	15.4	15.9	18.3	15.4	15.8	17.4	20.5
	1893	16.5	17.3	17.3	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.0	19.7	19.2	20.4	20.7
	1894	22.0	22.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	23.0	23.9	23.4	24.8

34. In the year under report the true cost of rations in individual jails is so much affected by the value of the stocks of rations which were in hand at the end of the year that it is necessary to allow for this factor before attempting to make a comparison

Allowance for ration stocks.

of the cost incurred. Accordingly a table is given below in which the cost per head of rations as shown in Statement No. IX is compared as regards each central and district jail with the cost per head after allowance is made for the value of the opening and closing ration stocks. In the case of those jails in which the value of the stock at the end of the year was greater than the value at the beginning, a deduction equal to the difference has been made from the nominal outlay under rations, and in those cases in which the value of the stock of rations was diminished during the year, a corresponding addition has been made to the cost per head shown in Statement No. IX. It will be observed that the true cost per head of rations, as shown in column 3 of this table, differs materially from that shown in column 2.

Jails.	Cost per head under Rations.	
	As per Statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
<i>Central Jails.</i>		
Rajahmundry	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vellore	24 10 5	23 4 9
Trichinopoly	22 4 8	23 2 4
Coimbatore	34 8 0	28 9 1
Cannanore	27 3 7	25 5 3
Salem	23 13 1	25 0 3
Penitentiary	29 9 1	25 11 1
	28 15 11	30 0 3
Total, Central Jails ..	27 3 11	25 13 8
<i>District Jails.</i>		
Russellkonda	24 1 9	23 5 10
Berhampur	23 10 8	24 4 7
Vizagapatam	27 15 8	27 0 6
Párvatipuram	25 11 2	21 14 11
Nellore	24 13 11	24 5 3
Bellary	26 13 8	26 4 0
Cuddapah	30 3 9	30 5 7
Cuddalore	25 14 10	25 12 5
Tanjore	24 0 0	23 2 11
Madura	24 9 5	26 5 9
Palamcottah	23 1 9	21 3 9
Mangalore	23 4 4	20 11 9
Total, District Jails ..	25 6 4	24 11 5
Criminal Leper Ward ..	38 0 0	36 1 3
Total, Jails ..	26 11 3	25 8 5

35. The highest cost per head of rations in any central or district jail is shown by the Cuddapah District Jail, and has not been at all explained by the Superintendent. From the total amount, a deduction of Rs. 290, equal to about Rs. 1½ per head, has to be made for charges of 1893 adjusted in 1894. For the rest, the only apparent cause was the purchase of raggi and other rations at very dear rates throughout the year. The Jailor of this jail is the same officer who was employed at the Cuddalore District Jail in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, when that jail headed the list. If the Cuddapah District Jail is not closed, steps to

recurrence of this state of affairs will be taken. The next highest rate per head is shown by the Penitentiary. In explanation, the Superintendent points out that his jail has to bear the cost of dieting European prisoners, that it has no lands on which cereals can be grown or sheep kept as in other central jails, and that its facilities for buying articles of rations at cheap rates in the villages are much smaller than those of mofussil jails. There is undoubtedly force in these arguments, but comparing the figures of 1894 with those of 1890 and 1891, I do not think that the high rate of the year under report is sufficiently accounted for. The increased dietary now allowed to short-term prisoners may have affected the Penitentiary more than other jails. The exact effect of this cause is being investigated. The third highest rate is that of the Trichinopoly Central Jail. The Superintendent states that the cost of rations in his jail was unfavourably influenced by a large purchase of raggi being made early in the year; if the laying in of stock had been made two months later, better rates would have been secured, as prices fell considerably in April. This could not have been foreseen, and the Superintendent's explanation, so far as it goes, is correct. But this does not account for more than Rs. 1-2-0 per head of the rations charges, and leaves the jail fully Rs. 2-0-0 per head above the average rate of the other six central jails. This excess the Superintendent attributes to the high price paid for mutton and oil, but he has not explained why a higher price had to be paid for these articles, and further information has been called for.

36. In the Vizagapatam District Jail, which shows the next highest cost per head under rations, the rate was also prejudiced by an unfavourable purchase of raggi made through a Tahsildar in the district. In the preceding year this plan had proved successful. The Madura and Bellary District Jails stand next. No explanation of the high cost per head is forthcoming. In the case of the Madura Jail, it may be ascribed to an inefficient or dishonest jailor, who is now dead; in that of the Bellary District Jail to constant changes in the office of Superintendent. The position of this jail during 1894 will be more specially noticed in the vital portion of the report. It is hoped that in both cases an improvement has now been effected. As in preceding years the lowest cost per head under rations is shown by the Mangalore District Jail.

37. The cause of the higher cost per head under establishment has already been explained, and the differences between individual jails do not call for much notice, as they are mostly dependent on the number of convicts among whom the charges have to be divided. Hence it is that Salem, which is now the smallest of central jails, shows the highest rate per head under establishment. Similarly the marked reduction in the Rajahmundry Central Jail is due to the rise in average population, which has been effected by the closing of the Guntúr District Jail. Among district jails, increments drawn by jailors and assistant jailors, and the grade of jailor employed, necessarily affect the rate per head under establishment. Jailors belonging to the first grade were, during the whole or part of the year, employed at the district jails of Russellkonda, Berhampur, Nellore and Párvatipuram. The high cost per head at Mangalore is due to the smallness of the jail population.

38. In the new form of Statement No. IX, which has been prescribed in Home Department Resolution, No. 10 Jails—668—79, dated 13th December 1894, and which will be adopted in future reports, hospital charges have, in accordance with a suggestion from this presidency, been sub-divided into several heads, of which the most important are (1) cost of food, whether regular diet or extras, of patients actually in hospital, (2) cost of all extra or substituted articles of food issued on medical recommendation to persons not in hospital, (3) cost of medicines, and other hospital necessities for all classes of patients. It is evident that unless the charges, which are at present lumped together under hospital charges in Statement No. IX, are thus sub-divided, no comparison any value can be drawn between different jails. The information necessary for this classification of hospital charges has been collected during the year under report, and is now presented in the following table, which, in future years, will be in Statement No. IX itself:—

Jails.	Daily average population.	Daily average number sick.	Cost of diet of prisoners sick in hospital.			Cost of extra or substituted diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital.			Cost of hospital supplies other than diet.			Total hospital charges.
			Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.		Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.		Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.		
Rajahmundry	794.63	16.96	RS. 842	RS. 49 10 4	P. 393	RS. 0 7 11	441	RS. 0 8 11	1,676			
Vellore	1,036.23	31.51	1,392	44 2 10	742	0 11 5	257	0 4 0	2,391			
Trichinopoly	933.24	17.69	697	39 6 5	417	0 7 2	105	0 1 10	1,219			
Coimbatore	953.80	18.80	1,084	57 10 7	405	0 6 10	69	0 1 2	1,558			
Cannanore	729.63	39.18	2,165	55 4 1	446	0 9 9	359	0 7 10	2,970			
Salem	619.55	10.72	460	42 14 7	193	0 5 0	171	0 4 5	824			
Penitentiary	838.05	32.42	1,769	54 9 0	162	0 3 1	507	0 9 8	2,438			
Total, Central Jails	5,905.13	167.28	8,409	50 4 4	2,758	0 7 6	1,909	0 5 2	13,076			
Russellkonda	76.48	1.81	63	34 12 11	13	0 2 9	25	0 5 3	101			
Berhampur	115.54	2.29	88	38 6 10	2	0 0 3	19	0 2 8	109			
Vizagapatam	193.06	2.38	80	33 9 10	52	0 4 4	23	0 1 11	155			
Párvatipuram	214.50	5.39	204	37 13 7	161	0 12 0	96	0 7 2	461			
Guntúr	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Nellore	93.10	3.21	134	41 11 11	12	0 2 1	17	0 2 11	163			
Bellary	353.72	12.34	688	55 12 1	268	0 12 1	127	0 5 9	1,083			
Cuddapah	188.69	10.18	315	30 15 1	124	0 10 6	58	0 4 11	497			
Cuddalore	218.44	2.76	76	27 8 7	175	0 12 10	70	0 5 2	321			
Tanjore	345.76	5.32	297	55 13 3	112	0 5 2	47	0 2 2	456			
Madura	378.88	5.79	180	31 1 5	42	0 1 9	62	0 2 7	284			
Palamcottah	354.03	7.44	284	38 2 9	302	0 13 8	120	0 5 5	706			
Mangalore	91.44	2.75	98	35 10 2	66	0 11 7	29	0 5 1	193			
Total, District Jails	2,623.64	61.66	2,508	40 10 10	1,329	0 8 1	693	0 4 3	4,530			
Criminal Leper Ward	12.50	...	206	...	66	5 4 6	52	4 2 7	324			
Civil Jail, Madras	26.67	.92	...	...	...	...	32	1 3 2	32			
Total, Jails	8,567.94	229.86	11,123	48 6 3	4,153	0 7 9	2,686	0 5 0	17,962			

39. Referring first to the cost of dieting the actual sick in hospital, it will be seen that the highest cost per head is shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail. No cause for this is known and the Medical officer will be asked to explain. The second highest rate appears in the Tanjore District Jail, but in this case it is known that there were several longstanding and serious cases in hospital, for whom expensive extras may have been necessary. The same cause is believed to have been in operation at the Cannanore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, but further enquiries will be made. No cause is apparent for the high cost shown at the Bellary District Jail, and the attention of the Medical officer will be drawn to the matter. The second subdivision of hospital charges shows the extent to which the extra food has been issued to prisoners not in hospital on medical recommendation. The highest rates are shown by the Palamcottah, Cuddalore, Bellary and Párvatipuram District Jails, and in each of these jails it is probable that there has been an undue tendency to issue rice diets for long periods to sickly men. In three out of these four jails the health has not been all that could be desired, and there is a danger lest resort to rice diet should be used to bolster up the health of a jail where the ordinary food is not properly looked after. The third head of hospital charges includes medicines and hospital supplies of all kinds other than food. The Medical officers of the Penitentiary and of the Rajahmundry Central Jail will be asked to explain the high rates appearing against those jails. It should be added that none of the Medical officers concerned have yet been given an opportunity of explaining the figures in this table, as its compilation has only just been completed.

40. The cost of clothing supplied to prisoners in central and district jails during 1894 amounted to Rs. 2-4-0 ahead as against Rs. 2-6-6 in the previous year. The variations between the several central jails are not very great. At the Penitentiary the expense of providing clothing for European prisoners and transportation convicts raises the rate per head. The issues of clothing in the Coimbatore Central Jail were very small in 1893 and this produced a higher rate in the year under report. The average of the two years is

only Rs. 2-3-6. The cost of clothing in the Rajahmundry Central Jail shows a considerable reduction, but was still above the average owing to a special issue of canvas to make cloaks for outgangs during the wet months. Among district jails, the comparatively high cost of clothing at Cuddalore was mainly due to the bedding having been destroyed by white-ants, which attack the blankets even while the prisoners are sleeping on them. On this account sheeting has lately been issued instead. The next highest rate is shown by the Berhampur and Vizagapatam District Jails. The Superintendent of the first-named jail has not offered any explanation of the comparatively large expenditure recorded against his jail, and he will now be called upon to do so. In the Vizagapatam District Jail extra outlay was caused by the adjustment of a large issue of cumblies. It will be remembered that in the report for 1893, it was explained that variations between the cost of clothing in jails was due to different manufacturing jails charging different prices for their articles. This accounted for the high rate charged against the Rajahmundry and Berhampur Jails in 1893. Since then a uniform scale of prices for articles of jail supply has been fixed. District jails show a lower average cost under 'Clothing' than central jails owing to short-term convicts in the former class of jails receiving only one suit. The rules contained in Chapter XXIV of the Jail Code, directing the issue of clothing to be made 'according to requirements' (Rule 463), have not worked well and are condemned by almost all Superintendents. They were based on Drs. Walker and Lethbridge's recommendations (Report 1889, Chapter XV, para. 3), but it will probably be necessary to revert to a modified system of fixed issues. The matter will be submitted for the orders of Government in a separate communication.

41. The last head of account is contingencies, and this also, as in the case of hospital charges, will in future be sub-divided under several sub-heads, which will give much additional information as to the real causes of discrepancies between jails. In the following table the total amounts of the several sub-heads maintained by the Accountant-General are exhibited in comparison with the corresponding figures for the three previous years:—

Sub-heads of Contingencies.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1. Transfer of prisoners	RS. 7,779	RS. 13,601	RS. 10,501	RS. 12,977
2. Batta to discharged prisoners	9,742	9,955	9,150	8,963
3. Transportation of prisoners	3,408	1,460	4,153	2,653
4. Uniform	11,957	7,339	5,299	4,646
5. Rent, rates and taxes	7,198	6,381	8,284	7,655
6. Executions	156	120	81	124
7. Charges admissible without detailed audit	28,654	21,590	18,154	16,245
8. Service postage	1,608	1,759	1,724	1,826
9. Service telegrams	396	272	246	250
10. Freight charges	..	..	206	357
11. Ordnance supplies and miscellaneous	1,780	18,604	7,730	4,455
12. Travelling allowances	13,346	3,485	2,684	956
13. Conveyance allowance to Superintendent of Prisons	385	360	360	360
14. Batta to prisoners' children	196	198	136	109
15. Rewards for re-apprehending escaped convicts	239	248	165	155
16. Contingencies, Criminal Leper Ward (unadjusted)	..	176	..	..
17. Purchase of land	..	..	188	900
Total ..	86,844	85,548	69,061	62,631

42. The first item included in this account, viz., Transfer of Prisoners, shows an increase of Rs. 2,476. Of this increase, Rs. 950 relates to sub-jails and is the result of increases in several districts, especially Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely. The remaining Rs. 1,500 is connected with central and district jails, and is due partly to the larger number of Burmese convicts who were re-transferred to the Rangoon Central Jail during the year. The cost of re-transferring 38 additional Burman convicts to Rangoon would be Rs. 817 for the sea-passage alone. The balance, which would not be large, was presumably

and practically the entire control is vested in the magistracy. The following table gives, in the usual form, the number of subsidiary jails in each district, the average population, and the average cost per head under each head of account :—

Statement showing the cost of guarding and maintaining the Prisoners confined in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Districts.	Average number of prisoners confined in Subsidiary Jails.			Rations.		Establishment.		Clothing and bedding.		Other charges.		Total.	
	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Grand Total.	Cost per head.
Ganjām	14	31-44	27-11	58-60	2,282	38 15 7	1,023	17 7 4	481	8 3 4	3,786	64 9 9	RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	22	63-13	47-66	110-79	4,196	37 14 0	1,565	14 2 0	1,968	17 12 3	7,740	69 13 9	RS.
Gōdāvari	18	21-05	27-18	48-23	1,832	37 15 9	303	6 4 6	481	9 15 7	2,703	56 0 8	RS. A. P.
Kistna	20	11-56	35-44	47-00	1,733	36 13 11	844	17 15 4	800	17 0 4	3,450	73 6 6	RS.
Nellore	16	11-34	13-59	24-93	740	29 10 11	576	23 1 8	416	16 11 0	1,732	69 7 7	RS. A. P.
Kurnool	12	15-92	36-50	52-42	1,804	34 6 8	347	6 9 11	1,032	19 11 0	3,183	60 11 6	RS.
Bellary	9	4-96	17-45	22-41	807	36 0 2	284	12 10 9	419	18 11 2	1,518	67 11 10	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	6	5-30	19-68	24-98	1,147	45 14 8	67	2 10 11	489	19 9 3	1,729	69 3 5	RS.
Cuddapah	13	16-84	39-15	55-99	2,202	39 5 3	60	1 1 2	861	15 6 1	3,137	56 0 5	RS. A. P.
North Arcot	19	11-96	42-27	54-23	1,778	32 12 7	887	16 5 8	872	16 1 3	3,629	66 14 8	RS.
Salem	17	18-88	46-72	65-60	2,531	38 9 4	624	9 8 2	586	8 14 11	3,741	57 0 5	RS. A. P.
Chingleput	12	24-04	27-75	51-79	2,455	47 6 5	727	14 0 7	603	11 10 3	3,786	73 1 8	RS.
South Arcot	18	38-03	43-87	81-90	3,244	39 9 9	1,426	17 6 7	730	8 14 7	5,410	66 0 11	RS. A. P.
Tanjore	17	25-36	51-17	76-53	2,803	36 10 0	824	10 12 3	826	10 12 8	4,498	58 12 5	RS.
Trichinopoly	9	13-22	32-21	45-43	1,709	37 9 11	401	8 13 3	388	8 8 8	2,530	55 11 0	RS. A. P.
Madura	18	29-87	65-20	95-07	4,379	46 1 0	1,095	11 8 3	506	5 5 2	6,009	63 3 4	RS.
Tinnevely	16	16-92	73-59	90-51	3,525	38 15 2	175	1 14 11	493	5 7 2	4,221	46 10 2	RS. A. P.
Malabar	21	217-04	104-77	321-81	13,528	42 0 7	576	1 12 8	1,939	6 0 5	16,151	50 3 0	RS.
South Canara.	8	13-73	12-31	26-07	867	33 4 9	...	...	282	10 13 1	1,180	45 4 2	RS. A. P.
Coimbatore	15	33-08	53-58	86-66	4,010	46 4 4	894	10 5 1	1,019	11 12 2	5,968	68 13 10	RS.
Nilgiris	4	5-81	5-30	16-24	630	56 11 3	343	21 1 11	139	8 8 11	1,112	68 7 7	RS. A. P.
Total	304	629-48	822-50	1,457-19	58,202	40 1 4	13,041	8 15 2	15,330	10 8 4	87,213	59 13 7	RS.

49. The average cost per head under Rations in subsidiary jails was Rs. 40-1-4, an increase of Rs. 3-1-6 per head over the cost of the previous year. Considering the facts that grain prices are shown to have fallen about 18 per cent. in the year, and that the cost of rations in central and district jails was decreased by 4.5 per cent. in spite of increased rations' stocks, the results in subsidiary jails appear to be decidedly unsatisfactory. It has, however, to be remembered that the revision of the diet scale in sub-jails which, in consequence of the orders of the Government of

India, was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1012, Judicial, dated 16th May 1893, considerably increased the expensiveness of the dietary. The average cost recorded in 1894 is almost exactly equal to a daily rate of As. 1-9 per head. The districts showing the heaviest cost are Nilgiris, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madura, Anantapur and Malabar. It is very doubtful whether there is any good reason (except in regard to the Nilgiris) why the cost of dieting sub-jail prisoners in these districts should exceed the cost exhibited in neighbouring districts, such as North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and South Canara. The statements of dieting charges which are furnished quarterly to this office by District Magistrates under G.O., 10th April 1894, No. 860, Judicial, have been duly scrutinized, and numerous references have been made to District Magistrates regarding the figures shown in them. It was, however, impossible in any case to do more than invite attention to excessively high rates, and little result has been produced.

50. The total outlay on sub-jail establishment is greater by Rs. 435 than in 1893. It has increased by Rs. 1,509 equal to 13 per cent. in the last five years, and will show a further advance during the current year. The cost per head was As. 13-3 per head higher in 1894 than in the preceding year, the increased rate being mainly due to a smaller sub-jail population. The districts showing the chief increases are Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madura.

51. No large supplies of clothing or bedding were made to the subsidiary jails of any district during the year, and hence there was a reduction by more than one-half in the outlay under this head. As clothing and bedding is now mostly obtained on indent on this office, it has been kept down as much as possible. The highest rate per head is shown by the North Arcot, Kistna, Anantapur and Gōdāvari districts. Of these the three last-named incurred no expenditure on clothing in 1893.

52. The items of sub-jail expenditure, which are included under the head 'Other charges' are classified in the next table as far as the details maintained in the Accountant-General's registers allow. In my letter, No. 6469, dated 7th November 1894, I explained in detail the causes which have hitherto produced such widely different rates in different districts. The instructions which were then circulated seem to have had some effect in reducing anomalies and to this cause is probably to be attributed the increase of Rs. 950 under 'Conveyance of Prisoners'. Under 'Rent rates and taxes' the Municipal taxes on the Calicut Sub-jail were evidently not paid during the year. The chief increases in 'Charges admissible without detailed audit' occurred in the Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Salem, Chingleput, Madura and South Canara districts :—

Districts.	Conveyance of prisoners.	Service Telegrams.	Rent, Rates and Taxes.	Charges admissible without detailed audit.	Travelling allowances.	Freight charges.	Uniform.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām	71 2 2	...	23 8 0	382 12 10	...	3 12 0	...	481 3 0
Vizagapatam	1,137 14 9	...	...	829 11 5	...	...	...	1,967 10 2
Gōdāvari	141 1 0	...	53 8 0	279 6 6	...	7 8 0	...	481 7 6
Kistna	450 8 10	...	116 1 7	222 15 11	2 7 6	7 8 0	...	799 9 10
Nellore	197 10 8	...	...	217 15 7	...	...	...	415 10 3
Kurnool	705 9 8	...	...	317 7 2	...	...	...	1,032 0 10
Bellary	255 4 5	...	9 0 0	164 0 2	...	...	...	419 4 7
Anantapur	318 11 0	...	...	170 5 11	...	...	...	489 0 11
Cuddapah	526 0 8	...	...	334 7 10	...	...	...	860 8 6
North Arcot	387 2 5	...	26 0 0	458 9 7	...	...	...	871 12 0
Salem	270 13 1	...	...	315 1 3	...	...	...	585 14 4
Chingleput	266 9 9	...	5 0 0	331 0 5	...	...	...	602 10 2
South Arcot	274 7 9	...	81 12 8	374 2 4	...	...	...	730 6 9
Tanjore	284 12 7	...	...	541 7 5	...	...	...	826 4 0
Trichinopoly	55 8 0	...	57 12 0	274 13 9	...	...	...	388 1 9
Madura	127 13 5	...	...	365 5 1	...	...	12 10 0	505 12 6
Tinnevely	198 15 0	...	...	294 2 2	...	...	...	493 1 2
Malabar	572 2 3	17 2 0	31 3 2	1,318 13 6	...	...	...	1,939 4 11
South Canara	33 10 6	...	...	245 10 2	...	2 8 0	...	281 12 8
Coimbatore	767 9 0	...	...	251 15 0	...	...	...	1,019 8 0
Nilgiris	22 15 0	...	...	116 6 0	...	...	...	139 5 0
Total	7,066 5 11	17 2 0	403 13 5	7,806 10 0	2 7 6	21 4 0	12 10 0	15,330 4 10

53. Statements IX and X, dealing with the regular expenditure of the department, being thus concluded, the next statement appended to the report is No. XI, which shows the employment of convicts in jails during the year. Great pains have been taken to improve the accuracy of this return by the more careful maintenance of the Labour Register in jails, and, by the orders of the Government of India conveyed in Home Department Letter, No. 346, dated 23rd June 1894, the doubtful points as to its compilation have been settled and various difficulties removed. The following table shows in the usual form the chief results of Statement No. XI for 1894 and five previous years:—

Employment of Convicts.

Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.				
						A. On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.			
							B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, &c., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.
1889 ..	141.85	6,831.49	195.02	343.28	..	..	502.66	659.90	885.25	1,366.44
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.36	9.66	12.96	20.00
1890 ..	144.82	7,358.81	211.11	374.33	..	..	547.92	728.59	949.19	1,453.13
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.45	9.90	12.90	19.75
1891 ..	183.75	7,966.37	204.11	331.38	..	..	609.55	751.18	988.59	1,602.89
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.65	9.45	12.41	20.12
1892 ..	189.43	9,054.16	264.99	360.45	..	..	670.76	737.60	1,207.02	1,828.55
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.41	8.15	13.33	20.20
1893 ..	170.43	9,225.99	227.48	347.70	..	..	725.64	895.34	1,364.60	1,630.14
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.87	9.70	14.79	17.67
1894 ..	168.23	8,731.43	239.76	313.51	200.55	..	623.42	752.97	1,302.92	1,336.22
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.14	8.62	14.92	15.30

Years.	Average number employed on working days—contd.								Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.
	F. Jail repairs.	On jail buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L.		
		Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.		
		G. Under Superintendent.	H. Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Public Works Department.		(a) Public Works Jail.	(b) Other extramural labour.	
1889 ..	487.00	283.90	52.48	105.42	..	1,680.62	..	27.65	241.87
Ratio per cent.	7.13	4.16	0.77	1.54	..	24.60	..	0.40	3.54
1890 ..	466.51	303.05	38.09	0.14	..	2,275.44	..	2.63	8.68
Ratio per cent.	6.34	4.12	0.52	..	..	30.92	..	0.04	0.12
1891 ..	481.55	201.34	35.82	..	..	2,671.79	..	79.60	8.57
Ratio per cent.	6.04	2.53	0.45	..	..	33.59	..	1.00	0.11
1892 ..	612.36	260.67	30.11	..	..	2,952.97	..	..	18.06
Ratio per cent.	6.76	2.88	0.33	..	..	32.61	..	..	0.20
1893 ..	319.14	161.88	93.71	..	..	3,219.92	..	..	31.23
Ratio per cent.	3.46	1.75	1.02	..	..	34.90	..	..	0.34
1894 ..	323.66	55.85	88.83	..	..	3,489.25	..	..	4.49
Ratio per cent.	3.71	.64	1.02	..	..	39.96	..	..	0.05

54. The chief features presented by this table are a decrease in the proportion of the convict labouring population employed as convict officers and convict servants; a similar decrease in the number employed in preparing articles for jail use and in alterations and additions to jail. On the other hand, there is a large increase in the number and proportion employed on manufactures, and in the proportion employed on gardening and jail repairs. As these changes indicate that the jails, as a whole, were worked with greater economy of convict labour on unproductive services, thus setting free more convicts for remunerative employment on manufactures, gardening and farmwork, they call for no remark. In the Cuddalore District Jail, an average number of 3.34 convicts is shown as hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department. This entry represents a gang of convicts which annually repairs the last half mile of road leading to the jail at the cost of the District Board, an arrangement which received the sanction of Government in G.O., 19th May 1892, No. 939. At the Berhampur District Jail, an average number of 1.15 convicts is entered in the same column of Statement No. XI, and represents the employment of one and occasionally two convicts to look after the calves of the District Board's vaccine depôt in a shed just outside the jail. This was reported in paragraph 68 of the Report for 1893.

55. Among central jails, Cannanore is the only one which shows more than 10 per cent. of the labouring population employed as convict servants. The Superintendent has been requested to effect a reduction during the current year. The highest proportion of convict servants employed in district jails is shown by the Cuddapah District Jail, and the Superintendent explains that this is due partly to the number of orderlies required for the sick and partly to the distance to which excreta have to be carried by the scavenger gang. In the Madura District Jail, the Superintendent promises to effect a reduction in the proportion of convict servants, and orders to the same effect have been issued to the Bellary and Cuddalore District Jails. In the small jails of Russellkonda, Nellore and Mangalore, the proportion of convict servants cannot always be kept down to 10 per cent. Gardening is an important item in this statement, as the return derived from cultivating the jail lands with cereals and vegetables is considerable. The figures call for no remark, except as regards the Párvatipuram Hill Jail. From the explanation submitted by the Superintendent of that jail, of the large number of convicts shown as employed in gardening, it appears that some of the entries relate to the scavenger gang and should have been placed in column 8 C. Jail repairs is a somewhat indefinite head, and the number of convicts so employed varies with the number of works of petty repair in progress. Under manufactures, the smallest ratios of convicts thus employed are shown by the Párvatipuram and Nellore District Jails. In the case of the first-named jail, manufactures were much interfered with by the epidemic of sickness which occurred during the second half of the year. The only cause apparent at the Nellore District Jail is the omission of the Superintendent and Jailor to develop the manufacturing operations of the Jail. On the whole the ratio of convicts employed on manufactures was the highest on record, the next highest figure being 35.84 per cent. in 1882.

56. The next Statement No. XII is concerned with manufactures, and shows the drawings from and payments into the treasury on this account, together with the profits derived from the same. Under all the three heads the figures are considerably larger than in the previous year. If the comparison is carried further back, it appears that the manufacturing operations of 1894 are by far the largest on record in this presidency, as the following figures for fifteen years show. Prior to the year 1879 the value of articles supplied to the Jail Department and valued on no known principle was included in the manufacturing accounts, and hence no comparison of the figures can be made:—

Years.					Cash drawn.	Cash paid in.	Profits.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
1879	...	...	...	...	2,14,019	3,26,899	1,12,880
1880	...	...	...	...	2,47,528	3,36,522	88,994
1881	...	...	...	...	2,68,896	4,00,581	1,35,724
1882	...	...	...	...	2,46,094	3,69,295	1,23,201
1883	...	...	...	...	2,04,992	3,10,572	1,05,460
1884	...	...	...	...	1,69,826	2,26,123	58,064
1885	...	...	...	...	1,43,823	1,93,507	49,677
1886	...	...	...	...	1,51,933	1,83,795	31,861
1887	...	...	...	...	1,44,992	1,65,389	20,381
1888	...	...	...	...	1,38,759	1,96,023	57,263
1889	...	...	...	...	1,12,992	1,36,653	23,661
1890	...	...	...	...	1,38,746	1,88,240	49,493
1891	...	...	...	...	1,71,195	2,37,464	66,269
1892	...	...	...	...	2,09,530	3,28,662	1,19,132
1893	...	...	...	...	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566
1894	...	...	...	...	3,28,974	4,43,833	1,14,859

In the early years of this series, it must be remembered that the Police Department paid a much higher price for its cloth than it now does, which accounts for the profits then made. The customary table showing the cash earnings (profits) of the several classes of jails for the year under report and four previous years follows:—

Jails.	Total cash earnings (profits).					Average earnings per head of average number sentenced to labour.					Average earnings per head of average number employed on manufactures.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central	45,010	48,571	1,01,920	21,657	84,496	9 5	9 13	17 12	3 10	14 10	25 3	24 13	44 6	8 10	31 6
District	3,932	15,773	16,905	23,368	29,225	1 10	6 4	6 5	8 11	12 5	8 8	22 11	27 2	35 7	40 6
European Prison.	511	1,880	...	...	...	49 10	...	...	...	...	124 5	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary	40	45	307	541	1,138	0 2	0 1	0 8	0 15	2 0	1 12	2 2	8 14	12 3	15 5
Total	49,493	66,269	1,19,132	45,566	1,14,859	6 12	8 5	13 3	4 15	13 2	21 12	24 13	40 5	14 2	32 15

57. The figures which appear from this table, and from Statement No. XII, on which it is based, are much more favourable than in 1893. But, as was pointed out in the report for that year, the results shown by Statement No. XII, considered by themselves are

Statement XII, how defective.

entirely unreliable, and may easily become fallacious and misleading. In order to form any estimate of the real working of the manufacturing department in jails, it is absolutely necessary to take into account outstandings and stocks, and, as the form of statement prescribed by the Government of India omits to do this, a supplementary statement has been framed and is printed as Statement XII-A, in which the necessary additional data are given. In the following remarks, no further reference will be made to Statement XII, which is clearly incomplete and unreliable, and attention will be directed to Statement XII-A. This has been drawn up in the form recommended by the Accountant-General in his Letter No. I.B.A. 8., dated 31st January 1895.

Statement XII-A.—Real results of manufacturing operations.

58. The true manufacturing profits of the year 1894 amount, as will be seen, to Rs. 1,19,833-5-3. This result is made up of the following increases and decreases:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cash in hand	...	...	...
Manufactured articles	...	...	...
Raw materials (excluding articles unpaid for)	...	...	...
Plant and machinery	...	...	...
Bills due to jails	...	...	...
Excess of payments into treasury over drawings	...	...	...
	+ 1,19,833	5	3

Excluding the increase due to plant and machinery, which is hardly a legitimate item to be taken credit for in forming a reliable estimate of the working of the manufacturing departments, the net profits were Rs. 1,16,465-8-10, about Rs. 2,744 more than is shown in Statement No. XII. It will be seen that there has been a reduction in the stock of manufactured articles, showing that the larger profits are not due to the accumulation of unsaleable goods, and that the value of no raw materials, which were unpaid for at the end of the year, has been taken credit for. The profits are, thus, clearly genuine, and their distribution between the several jails is far more equable and reliable than that shown in Statement No. XII.

59. The first place in manufacturing profits is occupied by the Vellore Central Jail, in which the transactions of the year realized a true profit of Rs. 25,269. This result is less favourable than that shown in Statement XII, because the latter does not allow for the reduction in the stock of raw materials and in bills due to the jail which occurred. Still the figure in Statement XII-A is very creditable to the jail. The next largest profits are shown by the Penitentiary. The bulk of these was earned by the labour of convicts employed in the Press, and the earnings of the manufactory department proper were small. The special attention of the Superintendent has been drawn to this matter. The Coimbatore Central Jail stands third with Rs. 14,262. In Statement XII, the profits of this jail are small, no allowance being made for the large increase in the stock of manufactured articles, especially police drill, of which at the end of 1894, the jail had 95,000 yards in stock after supplying the police demand in full. As it is clear that this reserve is excessive, it will be reduced to 50,000 yards during the current year.

60. The next place in manufacturing profits is occupied by the Tanjore District Jail, where the results are again very favourable to the jail, even to a larger extent than is shown by Statement XII. The Rajahmundry Central Jail shows earnings of Rs. 8,162, which is a creditable result when it is remembered that half way through 1893 the manufacturing department was Rs. 3,180 in debt. (Vide this office Letter, No. 4448, dated 27th September 1893.) There is reason to think that a considerable extension of the manufacturing operations and profits of this jail may be possible in future, consequent on the opening and extension of the East Coast Railway. The Trichinopoly Central Jail shows a profit of Rs. 7,894, a result which will, it is hoped, be improved upon during the current

year. The Palamcottah District Jail has done well, earning Rs. 7,534, nearly the same amount as is shown in Statement XII.

61. The Cannanore Central Jail, which according to Statement XII was worked at a loss, earned a sum of Rs. 6,439, but a deduction of some Rs. 779 must be made from this as representing merely an increase in plant. The chief reason why the Cannanore Central Jail failed to show any cash earnings within the year 1894 was the Superintendent's omission to complete and deliver his allotment of police boots, which was due on the 1st December, by the prescribed date. The Salem Central Jail, being the smallest, stands last among central jails; it will be seen that the profits of this jail as shown in Statement XII are greatly exaggerated, or rather that the figure there exhibited, Rs. 12,079, really represents the profits of 1893 and 1894. Considering its size and opportunities, the results are fairly favourable. The last of the larger manufacturing jails, that of Bellary, shows a much less satisfactory result in Statement XII-A than in Statement XII, and ought undoubtedly to have done better.

62. Among the small district jails, the jails at Madura and Vizagapatam stand first, while the worst results are shown by Nellore and Párvatipuram. The remarks which were made in paragraph 55 *supra* regarding the proportion of convicts employed on manufactures in these jails are again applicable here. The great progress made in manufactures in the Russellkonda Jail is noticeable, and may be ascribed to the substitution of a young and energetic jailor in place of Mr. Reay, and to the interest taken in the jail by recent Special Assistant Agents, Messrs. Oldfield and Moore.

63. The manufacturing receipts of sub-jails increased from Rs. 541 in 1893 to Rs. 1,138 in the year under report. Of the latter figure, Rs. 473 were contributed by the Malabar district, Rs. 290 by the Kistna district, Rs. 88 by the Tanjore district and Rs. 51 by the Trichinopoly district. In all other districts the amounts were below Rs. 50. In Vizagapatam, Bellary and Anantapur there were no receipts, while in Madura, Nilgiris, Salem, Cuddapah, Nellore and Gódvári they ranged from a few annas to under six rupees. No reason for these differences is known.

64. The last of the Financial Statements, No. XIII, shows the net cost of the prisoners in jail during the year, *i.e.*, the average cost of maintenance per head less the cash earnings or manufacturing profits as shown in Statement No. XII. The increased profits of the year more than counterbalance the small enhancement in cost of maintenance, which, as has been shown, is only nominal, and the net cost per head is, therefore, Rs. 52-1-0, which is the lowest on record in this presidency. The figures for the last ten years are as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1885	82	1	0
1886	87	5	0
1887	87	0	0
1888	73	1	0
1889	72	15	0
1890	66	12	0
1891	60	15	0
1892	55	12	0
1893	58	5	0
1894	52	1	0

65. The total value of articles of jail manufacture, which were supplied for the use of jails during the year and which are consequently not included in Statements XII and XIII, was Rs. 31,473 against Rs. 32,566 in the previous year. The value of vegetables grown by jail labour and supplied for jail consumption was Rs. 16,803 as compared with Rs. 11,629 in 1893. The increased allowance of vegetables in the jail dietary has thrown a considerably heavier task on jail gardens than existed before. The supply of vegetables thus made was equal to an average saving of Rs. 2-0-6 per head in central jails and of Rs. 1-14-7 per head in district jails.

PART III.—VITAL.

Vital Statement No. XIV
—General results.

66. The main results of the year in respect to sickness and mortality are exhibited in Vital Statement No. XIV, and are compared in the following table with those of the previous ten years:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths.			Death-rate.		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1884	8,090	215	26.6	9	155	164	1.1	19.2	20.3
1885	8,312	191	23.0	11	151	162	1.3	18.2	19.5
1886	8,214	197	23.9	...	148	148	...	18.0	18.0
1887	7,379	165	22.4	3	167	170	0.4	22.6	23.0
1888	7,922	194	24.5	12	190	202	1.5	24.0	25.5
1889	8,434	209	24.8	110	215	325	13.0	25.5	38.5
1890	8,931	217	24.3	22	191	213	2.5	21.4	23.9
1891	9,819	209	21.3	90	257	347	9.1	26.2	35.3
1892	11,164	276	24.7	192	312	504	17.2	27.9	45.1
1893	10,652	238	22.3	23	224	247	2.2	21.0	23.2
1894	10,025	249	24.9	17	182	199	1.7	18.2	19.9

It will be observed that, judged by the ratio of sick to population, the year under report was a less healthy one than its immediate predecessor, but that in spite of this circumstance, there was a further improvement in mortality, which was the lowest since 1886. If deaths from cholera are excluded, the death-rate of 1894 was only 18.2 per mille, which is practically equal with the lowest ratio ever recorded in this Presidency, namely, 18.2 and 18.0 in 1885 and 1886, respectively.

67. The results of 1894 in regard to classes of jails are compared in the following table with those of the previous five years. The mortality in central jails is lower than in any other year included in the period; that in district jails is higher than in any year except 1889, but this unfavourable feature is entirely due to a single jail—Párvatipuram. If that jail were excluded, the death-rate in district jails would be only 21.6 per mille. The ratio of deaths to population at the Criminal Leper Ward is high, but as all the inmates are admitted suffering from leprosy, perhaps this is inevitable:—

Classes of Jails.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails	173	39.7	117	23.9	243	45.4	386	62.4	161	26.3	94	15.9
District Jails	117	40.7	79	28.5	79	26.7	90	28.7	63	21.5	81	30.9
Subsidiary Jails	35	30.0	17	13.9	25	16.8	28	15.6	21	13.5	20	13.7
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	158.0	4	320.0
Total	325	38.5	213	23.9	347	35.3	504	45.1	247	23.2	199	19.9

* First opened in 1892.

† Closed in 1890.

68. The usual table showing the sickness and mortality in individual jails for a period of eight years follows. The cases requiring special notice are those shown by the Párvatipuram, Cuddapah, Mangalore and Bellary District Jails:—

Jails.	1887.				1888.				1889.				1890.			
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry ...	546.92	1,026	41	74.97	527.10	1,110	11	20.87	520.75	766	11	21.12	530.33	675	15	28.28
Vellore ...	711.09	322	8	11.25	719.25	254	3	4.17	778.65	371	2	2.57	971.22	794	8	8.24
Trichinopoly ...	783.34	151	3	3.83	798.28	282	32	40.08	710.35	638	50	70.39	794.42	1,088	32	40.28
Coimbatore ...	698.99	220	20	28.61	847.97	319	21	24.76	776.14	389	80	103.07	811.81	620	26	32.02
Cannanore ...	363.24	402	15	41.29	387.67	540	28	72.23	404.25	244	11	27.21	522.20	463	10	19.15
Salem ...	410.10	217	4	9.75	427.89	144	4	9.35	505.25	174	8	15.83	573.07	156	12	20.93
Penitentiary ...	532.85	378	8	15.01	617.62	540	23	37.24	662.12	445	11	16.61	698.12	376	14	20.05
Russellkonda ...	98.86	87	...	...	164.44	60	5	30.41	182.99	101	11	60.11	98.63	59	1	10.14
Berhampur ...	99.36	79	5	50.32	248.59	116	13	52.29	440.92	388	21	47.62	174.88	313	16	91.49
Vizagapatam ...	133.38	51	4	29.99	141.44	96	4	28.28	204.07	235	14	68.60	140.99	124	2	14.19
Párvatipuram ...	162.51	131	18	110.76	164.07	112	19	115.80	196.91	112	16	81.26	202.90	320	12	59.14
Guntúr ...	99.74	89	1	10.03	119.07	99	1	8.40	167.63	103	3	17.90	157.17	69	3	19.09
Nellore ...	70.02	31	1	14.28	76.10	26	...	...	74.19	55	...	...	84.53	85	...	...
Kurnool ...	53.54	111	1	18.68	70.13	74	1	14.26	69.15	68	1	14.46	67.58	57	2	29.59
Bellary ...	328.50	126	5	15.22	290.46	188	1	3.44	277.59	113	4	14.41	273.19	77	6	21.96
Cuddapah ...	94.25	80	5	53.05	121.71	116	...	...	130.02	108	4	30.76	146.24	91	1	6.84
Cuddalore ...	166.60	77	...	...	188.77	119	4	21.19	182.46	91	2	10.96	216.86	106	1	4.61
Tanjore ...	184.18	60	7	38.01	206.95	194	6	28.99	226.34	138	8	35.35	299.99	219	6	20.00
Madura ...	188.08	91	1	5.32	207.17	113	2	9.65	229.71	80	4	17.41	271.00	92	7	25.83
Palamcottah ...	236.97	144	2	8.44	226.62	137	2	8.83	213.84	111	15	70.15	275.93	131	3	10.87
Cochin ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	193.63	128	4	20.66	171.67	82	5	29.13	209.75	145	9	42.91	284.01	148	14	49.29
Mangalore ...	66.43	91	2	30.10	62.90	91	4	63.59	70.52	101	5	70.90	76.49	89	5	65.37
European Prison...	12.90	4	1	77.52	16.54	24	...	...	13.20	5	...	...	12.44	9	...	...
Civil Jail ...	19.60	40	...	...	23.32	51	...	...	22.31	79	...	...	21.34	75	...	...
Crml. Leper Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,255.20	4,136	156	24.94	6,825.78	4,887	189	27.69	7,269.16	5,060	290	39.89	7,705.34	6,236	196	25.44
Sub-Jails ...	1,124.27	398	14	12.45	1,095.77	503	13	11.86	1,165.14	390	35	30.04	1,225.28	292	17	13.87
Grand Total ...	7,379.47	4,534	170	23.04	7,921.55	5,390	202	25.50	8,434.30	5,450	325	38.53	8,930.62	6,528	213	23.85

Jails.	1891.				1892.				1893.				1894.			
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry ...	543.52	628	35	64.99	645.66	683	64	99.12	627.01	252	12	19.14	794.63	497	14	17.62
Vellore ...	1,070.66	913	30	28.02	1,185.10	870	18	15.19	1,137.08	736	17	14.95	1,036.23	928	21	20.27
Trichinopoly ...	965.45	1,043	48	49.72	1,133.26	962	57	50.30	1,127.71	540	34	30.15	933.24	565	19	20.36
Coimbatore ...	902.34	438	30	33.24	996.57	1,209	118	118.40	1,002.35	527	22	21.95	953.80	405	7	7.34
Cannanore ...	589.59	353	30	50.88	757.77	892	64	84.46	795.87	647	61	76.65	729.63	782	19	26.04
Salem ...	563.53	374	23	40.81	689.49	310	35	50.76	588.42	145	4	6.80	619.55	260	4	6.46
Penitentiary ...	712.09	474	47	66.00	780.40	559	30	38.44	847.26	837	11	12.98	838.05	1,076	10	11.93
Russellkonda ...	64.82	49	1	15.43	69.56	53	2	28.75	62.82	86	1	15.92	76.48	43	1	13.08
Berhampur ...	146.85	49	3	20.43	137.57	228	17	123.57	118.32	99	3	25.35	115.54	47	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	163.72	72	4	24.43	215.36	277	14	65.01	175.45	105	2	11.40	193.06	69	2	10.36
Párvatipuram ...	188.47	180	10	53.06	204.39	196	5	24.46	170.98	83	3	17.55	214.50	140	29	35.20
Guntúr ...	177.52	99	9	50.70	209.61	110	2	9.54	187.10	74	3	16.03	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	123.51	74	2	16.19	167.57	130	1	5.97	116.09	116	1	8.61	93.10	83	2	21.48
Kurnool ...	92.67	60	1	10.79	131.25	121	2	15.24	37.41	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	316.19	64	2	6.33	313.12	176	8	25.54	340.38	210	8	23.50	353.72	426	11	31.10
Cuddapah ...	179.04	65	8	44.68	234.78	127	14	59.63	202.76	170	12	59.18	188.69	329	8	42.40
Cuddalore ...	211.16	107	2	9.47	266.67	174	1	3.75	262.60	156	5	19.04	218.44	113	3	13.73
Tanjore ...	300.28	166	14	46.62	290.55	172	7	24.09	359.02	278	8	22.28	345.76	116	2	5.78
Madura ...	366.95	59	4	10.90	403.74	76	7	17.34	430.92	102	10	23.21	378.88	143	10	26.39
Palamcottah ...	273.00	85	3	10.99	325.44	124	6	18.45	363.53	134	4	11.00	354.03	147	10	28.25
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	259.68	198	13	50.06	66.41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	96.94	99	3	30.95	99.88	54	4	40.05	101.91	40	3	29.44	91.44	78	3	32.81
European Prison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Jail ...	21.68	59	...	...	27.14	61	...	...	32.44	70	...	...	26.67	45	...	...
Crml. Leper Ward	...	...	...	...	14.84	...	...	...	12.66	...	2	157.98	12.50	...	4	320.00
Total ...	8,329.66	5,708	322	33.66	9,366.13	7,566	476	50.82	9,100.09	5,433	223	24.83	8,567.94	6,292	179	20.89
Sub-Jails ...	1,489.82	546	25	16.78	1,798.24	517	28	15.57	1,552.05	...	21	13.53	1,457.19	...	20	13.73
Grand Total ...	9,819.48	6,254	347	35.34	11,164.37	8,083	504	45.14	10,652.14	5,433	247	23.19	10,025.13	6,292	199	19.85

69. The outbreak of sickness which occurred in this jail in August and September 1894 was made the subject of a special report to Government, and this was recorded in G.O., dated 8th March 1895, No. 510. The jail, which has always shown a high death-rate, improved during 1892 and 1893, and during the first seven months of 1894, there was only one death. Early in August, a serious outbreak of diarrhoea and dysentery occurred, causing 19 deaths within two months. The disease then lessened, but did not entirely disappear until December. In the report above mentioned, the several possible causes of this outbreak, climate, season, food, water-supply and conservancy, have been examined, but it cannot be stated that the causation has been satisfactorily made out. The jail yard has been overcrowded by the buildings just erected, and to remedy this the Government has sanctioned the throwing back of the main wall on three sides as far as the compound will allow. This will, doubtless, have a beneficial effect, but the occurrence of so sudden an outbreak in a jail in which all available evidence, especially the fortnightly weighments of prisoners, pointed out to satisfactory management, is alarming, and the jail might, with advantage, be examined by sanitary experts during the next unhealthy season.

70. The Cuddapah District Jail is situated in the most unhealthy locality of the most unhealthy head-quarter station of the Presidency. Its main wall is within a few feet of the Bugga river, which throughout much of the year is a stagnant swamp. The bulk of the prisoners are admitted in bad health, and residence so near the river prejudices their health still further. As the sanitary and engineering authorities are agreed that nothing can be done that will materially improve the healthiness of the jail, proposals for closing it and for keeping the convicts of the Cuddapah District in the Vellore Central Jail have been submitted and are now under the consideration of Government.

71. The Mangalore District Jail shows a death-rate of 32.81 per mille, due to 3 deaths, all occurring in the month of August, 1 being due to valvular disease of the heart, 1 to dysentery, and 1 to intestinal catarrh or diarrhoea. The dysentery case was that of a Brahman convict, aged 31, who was admitted in good health and died 23 days later. In this case, the change of habits and diet and mental distress probably had an unfavourable effect. The death from diarrhoea was that of an old man, aged 55, admitted in indifferent health. The occurrence of these casualties was brought specially to the notice of the Surgeon-General, to whom extracts from the case-book regarding them were supplied, and he was apparently satisfied that they had been properly treated. The results of prisoners' weighments during the year (*vide* Statement B) show that there was no general falling off in health in the jail.

72. This usually healthy jail, which, during the year under report, shows 11 deaths or a mortality equal to 31.10 per mille of average population, suffered severely from constant changes in the office of Superintendent and Medical Officer. During the second half of 1894, there was a marked deterioration in health as evidenced by the convicts' weighments, and this was followed by a rise in mortality. The facts have been laid before the Surgeon-General, and the matter is still under correspondence. Of the 11 deaths, 3 were due to pneumonia, 1 to tubercle of lung, 2 to fatty heart, 1 to fracture of spine with paralysis, 1 to remittent fever, 1 to secondary syphilis, 1 to dysentery and 1 to ulceration of intestines. Seven occurred in the last four months of the year. Of the 4 deaths which occurred earlier in the year, 3 occurred in convicts who had spent only 9, 14 and 17 days respectively in jail, the causes of death being pneumonia and fracture of spine, the result of injury prior to admission. Thus, the only serious mortality was at the end of the year. The weighments are now improving.

73. Attention may be invited to the maintenance of a low death-rate in all the central jails, notably in jails once reputed unhealthy, such as Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, and the Penitentiary. Constant attendance to the proper preparation and distribution of the food is, doubtless, a prime factor in this result. There is a marked improvement in the death-rate of the Cannanore Central Jail. The absence of any mortality at the

Berhampur District Jail and the continuance of a low death-rate in the Vizagapatam District Jail are also noticeable. If it had not been for the unfortunate established a record.

74. Departing from the usual practice and from the order of the statements, it seems convenient at this point to notice the condition of prisoners as evidenced by their weight on discharge. The following table furnishes a comparison between the results of 1894 and those of the four previous years in each central and district jail :—

Percentage to total discharges of prisoners who lost weight in Jail.

Jails.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Rajahmundry ...	52.23	50.79	50.08	37.37	11.28
Vellore ...	29.30	22.81	19.79	16.42	21.16
Trichinopoly ...	43.80	51.36	29.62	31.36	28.14
Coimbatore ...	33.77	34.23	20.84	20.18	25.39
Cannanore ...	14.09	7.22	9.19	25.89	23.60
Salem ...	24.43	29.66	29.68	20.30	22.87
Penitentiary ...	22.82	21.54	24.63	15.17	21.81
Russellkonda ...	14.23	26.67	17.02	7.18	11.94
Berhampur ...	18.97	28.21	13.04	5.50	19.15
Vizagapatam ...	29.87	11.13	25.12	26.78	17.38
Párvatipuram ...	22.20	24.71	22.45	3.21	12.30
Guntúr ...	27.42	14.73	18.29	21.50	11.68
Nellore ...	33.80	13.65	17.67	8.79	32.89
Kurnool ...	11.73	34.66	8.12	5.72	28.11
Bellary ...	20.56	25.71	13.11	43.98	16.47
Cuddapah ...	37.28	20.65	19.70	20.05	16.91
Cuddalore ...	13.70	19.44	21.28	26.28	24.20
Tanjore ...	42.68	47.22	38.68	30.77	20.35
Madura ...	32.57	24.07	23.21	19.81	27.96
Palamcottah ...	24.96	29.53	24.97	...	20.23
Calicut ...	33.54	21.90	25.00	...	...
Mangalore ...	40.93	38.16	38.31	...	...
European Prison, Ootacamund	50.00	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	41.67	...	...
Grand Total ...	28.87	26.42	22.83	21.18	21.50

75. The figures herein contained supply some instructive information bearing on the vital statistics of the year. It will be observed, as regards the Párvatipuram Jail, that the percentage of prisoners who were found on discharge to have lost weight in jail, though higher than in 1893, was still small. If the weighments are correctly taken, this seems to negative any theory that the sickness and mortality was due to deficient food-supply. On the other hand, in the case of the Cuddapah District Jail, the percentage of prisoners who lost weight in jail was large, and there can be little doubt that, if the medical administration of the jail had not, during the greater part of the year, been careful and efficient, the mortality would have been much larger than it was. The prevalence of ague in this jail sufficiently accounts for the loss of weight. The deterioration in health which occurred in the Bellary District Jail is clearly brought out by the weighments. The improvement in weighments in most of the central jails during the last two years, as compared with 1890 and 1891, is very marked. The exception furnished by the Cannanore Central Jail is due to the closing of the Calicut District Jail in 1892 and to the consequent receipt of large numbers of short-term prisoners at Cannanore. It is a well-known fact that short-term prisoners more often lose weight in jail than those who, during a lengthy term, have become used to jail diet and discipline. The explanation of the increased proportion of prisoners who lost weight during imprisonment at Berhampur in 1894 is probably to be found in the comparatively large number of small losses under 5 lbs. each occurring among short-term prisoners. Other variations do not appear to call for detailed notice.

76. The general results in regard to the condition of prisoners on discharge during the year under report as compared with previous years are shown in the following table. The proportion of prisoners

who gained weight in jail is the highest since 1886, just as the death-rate was above noticed to be the lowest since that year :—

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight ...	16.3	16.4	19.5	18.7	18.8	16.3
Prisoners who had gained weight ...	58.5	54.7	54.1	58.5	60.0	62.2
Prisoners who had lost weight ...	25.2	28.9	26.4	22.8	21.2	21.5

77. Vital Statement No. XV, which stands next, deals with the diseases causing sickness and mortality during the year. Several of the headings included in this statement require revision, for they are not in accordance with present nomenclature of disease and are liable to become absolutely misleading. The Surgeon-General's opinion has been sought, and the Government will be addressed in due course. The following table shows the ratios of admissions and deaths from the chief classes of disease during 1894 and each of the five previous years :—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.									
	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever ...	118.75	29	120.90	27	94.04	13	121.32	11	107.02	11
Remittent and continued fever.	29.83	43	29.82	40	25.05	1.00	20.52	33	21.09	11
Cholera ...	21.37	12.05	6.85	2.69	25.55	9.89	40.25	19.63	4.56	2.05
Scrofula and phthisis pulmo-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nal ...	5.88	1.43	4.84	1.48	3.63	1.13	6.36	2.56	6.95	2.74
Anæmia and general debility..	43.02	3.44	37.21	2.82	43.45	2.50	76.94	1.34	50.49	3.65
Respiratory diseases ...	25.38	2.44	32.51	3.76	20.66	3.13	29.66	2.68	33.17	3.65
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	203.22	12.05	183.24	7.52	221.39	11.52	225.25	14.72	136.31	7.41
All other diseases ...	242.80	7.74	405.29	6.31	263.47	9.52	300.07	9.81	241.74	5.81
Total ...	690.26	39.87	820.66	25.26	697.26	38.82	820.37	51.18	601.32	25.53

78. The most remarkable feature in these figures is the great reduction in the cases of and mortality from the diseases hitherto classed as dysentery and diarrhoea which have for years been the chief cause of death in Madras Jails. It is to be hoped that this reduction will be maintained and there seems reason to believe that, with a population properly fed and showing a fair standard of general health, the liability to these forms of disease will be found to be diminished. The increase in respiratory disorders, notably pneumonia, is, on the other hand, an unsatisfactory feature of the last two years, but the figures relating to individual jails fluctuate so much from year to year that it is difficult to draw any certain conclusions as to the causes of the increase. In this class of disease, the admission rate is likely to be more important than the death-rate, as the recovery or death of the patients may depend on causes independent of those inducing the attack. The Cannanore Central Jail and Cuddapah District Jail show, as might be expected, a large number of cases, but the reasons for the high rate at Salem Central Jail and the Penitentiary are not apparent. It is not impossible that the classification of diseases in compiling this statement is faulty, and before the next report is written, endeavours will be made to obtain clear directions for the preparation of the statement as well as a revision of its headings.

9.0. 79. The next statement appended to this report is that newly prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 697—706—16, Jails, dated 21st December 1893, and shows mortality among convicts according to length of their original sentences. Although the Government of India in its letter, No. 346, dated 23rd June 1894 has explained the purpose which this statement is supposed to serve, its practical utility has not yet been understood, and it appears to call for no remark. It would be an advantage if this statement were abolished and one illustrating seasonal sickness and mortality were prescribed instead.

Vital Statement No. XVII—Mortality according to length of time passed in jail.

80. Statement No. XVII, which follows, contains information of a somewhat more useful character, namely the proportionate mortality among convicts according to the time passed in jail. The figures presented in this statement have been obtained by means of a monthly census in the manner prescribed in the Home Department Resolution last referred to, and are now fairly correct. The usual summary of the results for 1894 and five previous years is appended. There is a reduction in the death-rate in all periods except the last, and as regards this the number of deaths is too few to be of guidance and the figures in previous years were probably incorrect:—

Years.	Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.
1889 ...	2,680.40	109	40.67	981.08	42	42.81	815.60	40	49.04
1890 ...	2,811.76	88	31.30	1,056.51	38	35.97	934.30	23	24.62
1891 ...	3,220.08	135	41.92	1,073.73	59	54.95	961.69	50	51.99
1892 ...	3,922.49	222	56.60	1,237.11	91	73.56	996.08	61	61.24
1893 ...	3,631.28	121	33.32	1,185.15	39	32.91	1,047.56	24	22.91
1894 ...	* 4,342.87	* 107	24.64	1,137.17	27	23.74	1,187.50	20	16.84

Years.	From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.
1889 ...	755.64	37	48.97	1,027.96	41	39.88	712.03	9	12.64
1890 ...	807.99	11	13.61	1,126.66	21	18.64	706.76	7	9.90
1891 ...	867.65	14	16.14	1,133.88	37	32.63	728.57	15	20.59
1892 ...	816.36	24	29.40	1,180.04	45	38.13	815.86	16	19.61
1893 ...	800.13	13	16.25	1,249.12	21	16.81	860.76	6	6.97
1894 ...	715.73	10	13.97	1,121.92	16	14.26	341.39	4	11.72

* Includes Subsidiary Jail figures.

462-4395 81. With reference to Home Department Letter, No. 2 Sanitary—53, dated 21st February 1895, I beg to state that the great advantage of prompt removal into camp on the occurrence of epidemic disease is fully admitted and recognized in this Presidency. The rules on this subject in Chapter XLI of the Jail Code were recently revised, so as to ensure immediate encampment on the appearance of epidemics, such as cholera, and the question of a camping-ground for each jail has been carefully examined during the last three years and is now in most cases satisfactorily settled. The only outbreak of cholera during 1894 occurred in the Vellore Central Jail, and though the epidemic was slight and did not necessitate the evacuation of the jail, tents were at once procured from Madras and each barrack in which a case occurred was emptied and disinfected. These measures were successful and the disease disappeared. There were in all 17 cases and 8 deaths. The first case occurred on the 30th December 1893 and the last on the 16th January 1894. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to remove part of the population of the Párvatipuram Jail into camp during the months of August and September, but the Superintendent reported that the weather was too wet for this course to be advisable.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. The first of the miscellaneous statements annexed to the report is that which exhibits the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoner in each Central and District Jail. The following table is an abstract of the results in comparison with the average population. The slight decrease in total accommodation is due to the closing of the Kurnool and Guntúr District Jails:—

Jails.	1894.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails	7,436	266	7,702	5,760	145	5,905
District Jails	3,267	227	3,494	2,549	75	2,624
Criminal Leper Ward	22	..	22	12	..	12
Civil Jail, Madras	81	..	81	27	..	27
Total ..	10,806	493	11,299	8,348	220	8,568

83. The total accommodation in Central Jails has increased from 7,427 in 1889 to 7,638 in 1893 and 7,702 in 1894. A quarantine block was completed at the Penitentiary during the year under report, and certain other additions to the accommodation of that jail were made. A close Prison and Civil Debtors' yard were under construction at the Salem Central Jail, and a Civil Debtors' yard is also being built at the Rajahmundry Central Jail. Under-trial prisoners are not received in the Vellore and Trichinopoly Central Jails, Civil prisoners (except State prisoners) are not received at the Penitentiary, and female prisoners are not received in the Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Salem. The arrangements for State prisoners in the Penitentiary are not satisfactory, and an under-trial yard is required at the Rajahmundry and Cannanore Central Jails. With these exceptions, the accommodation in Central Jails is generally adequate.

84. The total accommodation in District Jails has diminished from 3,866 in 1889 to 3,631 in 1893 and 3,494 in 1894, the decrease in the year under report being due to the closing of the Kurnool and Guntúr Jails in 1893. Additional buildings were completed at Bellary, and were in progress at the Berhampur and Párvatipuram Jails. The plans and estimates for the new Jail at Cuddalore were sanctioned during the year, and work has now been commenced. The accommodation provided in District Jails is deficient in several instances. There is no separate yard for civil debtors at Nellore and Cuddapah, nor for under-trial prisoners at Russellkonda and Cuddapah. The accommodation for under-trial prisoners at the Palamcottah District Jail is frequently found insufficient. There was some overcrowding at Párvatipuram, Bellary, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Palamcottah, but in the case of the three jails first mentioned this will be relieved by the buildings newly erected or now in progress. Relief was afforded to the Tanjore and Palamcottah District Jails by transfers.

85. The accommodation at the Civil Jail, Madras, is ample. That at the Criminal Leper Ward is usually sufficient; the iron railing enclosing it is not a sufficient safeguard against escape.

86. Adverting to the letter of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 4, Jails, 213, dated 24th April 1894, regarding the policy of providing separate cubicles or separate compartments for each prisoner to sleep in, I beg to state that a scheme for converting three blocks at the Coimbatore Central Jail into cells and for providing wire-netting cubicles in the association wards of the Trichinopoly Central Jail was approved in G.O., 19th January 1895, No. 124, and that the necessary plans and estimates are under preparation in the Public Works Department. The new District Jail, which is about to be built at Cuddalore, is on the cellular system, and the recent additions to the convict accommodation of the Bellary, Salem and

Rajahmundry Jails have comprised cells. The provision of cubicles in already-existing association wards is a difficult matter and must be undertaken cautiously, lest the health of the inmates should suffer. In this connection, I observe that Sir John Tyler, the well-known Inspector-General of Prisons in the North-West Provinces, at the end of his report for 1893, instituted a comparison between the amount of cellular accommodation in this Presidency and in the North-West Provinces, and stated that there were only 1,265 cells in the former as compared with 3,475 in the latter. He omitted, however, to add that the total accommodation in the jails of the North-West Provinces is 33,772, while in Madras it is only 11,299. As the number of cells and cubicles in this Presidency is now 1,421, it will be seen that while $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the jail accommodation in Madras is cellular, the proportion in the North-West Provinces is only just over 10 per cent.

87. The next statement, which deals with weighments, has already been noticed.

Statement C—Remission. Statement C, which follows, shows the working of the mark system during the year. A considerable change has been produced in the statistics of 1894 as compared with those of previous years by the extension of the mark system to convicts sentenced to one year and less than two years, who had not previously been eligible for remission. Through this cause alone the number of convicts released under the remission rules was increased by 942 or 125 per cent., thus more than doubling the work in connection with these rules. Small increases are also apparent under other periods, due to the heavy committals of preceding years. The following table shows the total number of prisoners released under the remission rules during 1894 and the five previous years:—

Years.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year, who gained remission under the mark system.										Total.	
		Sentenced to											
		1 year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Not exceeding 4 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Not exceeding 7 years.	Not exceeding 8 years.	Not exceeding 9 years.	Not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.
1889 ..	1	..	210	127	122	130	50	47	2	..	16	5	709
1890 ..	2	..	237	142	63	89	60	35	8	2	8	4	648
1891 ..	1	..	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	..	9	8	643
1892 ..	4	..	310	150	70	108	27	33	15	1	18	4	736
1893 ..	2	..	310	166	67	110	22	31	12	3	26	5	752
1894 ..	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	1,749

88. There was no cause to be dissatisfied with the working of the rules during the year. In the longer periods of sentence, uniform results as to remission earned are neither to be expected, nor desired, as they would point to a mechanical and unintelligent award of marks. It is probable that a lower average amount of remission earned at the Vellore Central Jail and the larger average apparent at the Penitentiary are due to the differing personalities of the Superintendents, and no rules can prevent such divergences from arising. The exceedingly small average amount of remission earned by short-term prisoners in the Bellary, Palamcottah and Russellkonda Jails is due to fines of marks being freely inflicted in these jails. In the Bellary District Jail, the system of fining marks was probably worked injudiciously. The small number of remission-earning convicts released from the Cuddalore and Nellore District Jails during the year was due to convicts sentenced to one year and upwards being transferred to Central Jails.

89. Statement D shows the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during 1894. A further increase is apparent in the proportion borne by 'Offences against other laws' to crimes under the Penal Code, the former category having increased from 1,223 or

10.2 per cent. of the total in 1889 to 2,455 or 14.8 in 1893 and to 2,425 or 16.1 per cent. in 1894.

90. Statement E deals with fetters and shows the number of cases in which, and the length of time for which, fetters were imposed on convicts during the year. Fetters were in no case imposed as a punishment during the year, but in consequence of extramural gangs having been fettered during the second half of 1894, the number of cases in which fetters were imposed for purposes of safe custody has greatly increased. The fetters used for this purpose are light chains, suspended by a leather-belt from the waist, and attached to the ankle-rings. They prevent rapid movement, but are very little encumbrance to a man walking. The chief objection to their use is the liability of the rings to rub the leg and to produce sores, but such cases receive early attention, and no bad result has in any case occurred. The effect of the use of these fetters in reducing escapes from out-gangs has already been noticed.

91. The last statement deals with sub-jails and shows their number, the total number of convicts admitted during the year and the average duration of confinement. The only noteworthy features in these figures have been referred to in previous paragraphs of this report.

92. The following table, which deals with Burmese convicts confined in Madras Jails, shows a continuance of the rapid decline in their numbers noticed in previous reports. That this decrease is not due to mortality is proved by the fact that there were only 6 deaths in a daily average population of 573.25 showing a death-rate of under 10.5 per mille. The number re-transferred to Rangoon was 92. The conduct of the Burmese prisoners continued to be good:—

Jails.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1892.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1893.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1894.
Rajahmundry	24	24	19
Vellore	162	151	139
Trichinopoly	..	..	3
Coimbatore	180	170	145
Cannanore	138	121	95
Salem	100	92	80
Penitentiary	69	55	33
Tanjore	2	2	3
Palamcottah	3	..	..
Cuddalore	1	..	..
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	1	1
Total ..	679	616	518

General features of the year.

93. The general features of Jail administration in the year 1894 may be thus summarized:—

- (1) A continuance in the fall of jail population.
- (2) A rise in the number of previously convicted prisoners recognized in jail.
- (3) A reduction in escapes from Central and District Jails.
- (4) A further increase in recorded offences and punishments showing improved registration.
- (5) A small increase in total gross cost per head, but a decrease under all headings susceptible of control, the rates in Central and District Jails under rations, clothing and contingencies being the lowest on record.
- (6) A large increase in manufacturing transactions which are the largest on record, and a considerable increase in profits.
- (7) A further reduction in the death-rate which, excluding cholera, is practically equal to the lowest rate on record.

During the course of the year, a Manual of Jail Gardening, compiled by Mr. Gadsden, Superintendent of the Coimbatore Central Jail, was published and supplied to all jails. The new Prisons' Act No. IX of 1894 came into force on the 1st July 1894, and the preparation of the required rules under it is now under the consideration of Government. The Bengal system of ward-guarding by night was extended.

to the Rajahmundry Central Jail during 1894, and was favourably reported on. It is now being introduced into other Central Jails. Some progress was made with the work of improving the locking arrangements of cells, so as to place the lock out of the reach of the inmate, but a good deal remains to be done. The provision of cholera sheds outside each jail, to which any case of cholera or suspicious diarrhoea can be at once removed instead of being taken to hospital, was commenced during the year, and at several jails the sheds were completed. No important administrative change was introduced.

94. The general results of the year are best at the Vellore Central Jail, the Superintendent of which, Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish, deserves great credit for all round good work. He is supported by a very efficient Jailor in Mr. S. W. Upshon. The administration of the Tanjore District Jail by Mr. Cloney was almost equally successful. Most other officers of the Department worked well. The great care which has been bestowed on the medical work of jails by the Medical Officers of the Department, notably, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlett, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hackett-Wilkins, is proved by the results.

95. All Central and District Jails were inspected during the year, except the District Jails of Russellkonda and Berhampur. I proposed to visit the Ganjam District in January 1895, but was prevented from doing so. The Penitentiary was inspected twice, as also the Criminal Leper Ward and the Civil Jail, Madras. I also visited the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair, and the Reformatory School at Chingleput. The following sub-jails were inspected, namely, Tiruválúr, Chingleput, Arkónam, Tirupati, Vellore, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, Salem, Méttuppálaiyam, Coonoor, Wellington, Ootacamund, Calicut, Quilandi, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Hosdrug, Kasaragod, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Vizianagram, Gajapatinagaram, Bobbili and Párvatipuram. The following table shows the dates of inspection of Central and District Jails:—

Central Jails.

Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Rajahmundry, Central	7th, 8th, 9th and 10th November 1894.
Vellore do.	25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th November 1894.
Trichinopoly do.	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th December 1894.
Coimbatore do.	31st August, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th September 1894.
Cannanore do.	27th, 28th, 29th and 30th April and 1st May 1894.
Salem do.	14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th September 1894.
Penitentiary, Madras	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th March 1894, and 6th, 7th, 12th and 13th September 1894.

District Jails.

Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Vizagapatam District	12th, 13th and 14th November 1894.
Párvatipuram Hill	17th, 18th and 19th November 1894.
Nellore District	27th, 28th and 29th September 1894.
Bellary do.	9th, 10th, 11th and 12th January 1894.
Cuddapah do.	13th, 14th and 15th January 1894.
Cuddalore do.	24th, 25th and 26th February 1894.
Tanjore do.	11th, 12th and 13th December 1894.
Madura do.	8th, 9th and 10th December 1894.
Palamcottah do.	17th, 18th, 19th and 20th February 1894.
Mangalore do.	20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April 1894.

96. The number of visits paid to jails by official and non-official visitors is shown in the following table. There is an increase under each class of visitor. The Rev. T. Foulkes, non-official visitor, Salem

Central Jail, is anxious that it should be stated that the number of visits which he paid in 1893 was 9 and not 5; the visits paid by M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao to the same jail in the same year should also have been 13 and not 7. The error occurred through a new visitors' book being opened and the visits recorded in the old book being lost sight of. A list of questions for the assistance of official and non-official visitors was, with the sanction of Government, circulated during the year:—

Jails.	Number of visits.											
	Sessions Judges.	Presidency, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Non-official Visitors.						
						Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	
Rajahmundry C. J.	1	6	...	1	...	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	2	Rev. H. C. Schmidt. Rev. E. Pohl	...	3	M.R.Ry. A. Sundaramayya Garu.	4
Vellore C. J.	...	8	1	1	...	G. T. Bridges, Esq. ... Mr. J. Franklin ... Dr. F. G. Oliver	1	*M.R.Ry. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib.	6	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.	9	...
Trichinopoly C. J.	1	3	1	1	...	M.R.Ry. R. Krishnayya Avergal, B.A.	2	Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.	3	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Aiyar Avergal.	7	...
Coimbatore C. J.	5	10	1	...	1	M.R.Ry. R. Krishnayya Avergal, B.A.	2	R. Stanes, Esq. ... Mr. W. Frazer ... M.R.Ry. S. Ananthanarayana Aiyar Avergal.	1	M.R.Ry. S. Kasturi Ranga Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., B.L.	...	...
Cannanore C. J.	1	8	...	1	...	Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Fenwick. Capt. H. Lawson ... Rev. T. Foulkes	...	Mr. Cowasji Hirji	3	† G. P. Greene, Esq.	1	...
Salem C. J.	3	5	1	...	1	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	14	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avergal.	19	...	...	...
Penitentiary, Madras.	3	17	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	3	W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	...	† M.R.Ry. Pethumbar Narsi.	8	...
Russellkonda H. J.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Berhampur D. J.	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam D. J.	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Párvatipuram H. J.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore D. J.	2	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary D. J.	2	7	1	1	...	The Hon'ble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar Rao Bahadur.	2	Colonel St. John	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah D. J.	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore D. J.	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore D. J.	2	11	1	...	1	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswami Mudaliyar Avergal.	6	M.R.Ry. A. C. Daniel Pillai Avergal. M.R.Ry. Annaswami Mudaliyar Avergal. M.R.Ry. G. Anthoni Pillai Avergal.	2	...	...	...
Madura D. J.	...	2	...	1	...	The Hon'ble R. Ramasubbayyar Avergal.	...	R. Fischer, Esq. ... M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasagam Pillai Avergal, B.A., M.L.	3	...	...	...
Palamcottah D. J.	1	12	...	...	1	M.R.Ry. Balu S. Srinivasa.	4	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Rao Avergal. W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	3	...	...	...
Mangalore D. J.	5	3	...	...	1	Mr. D. Vas	16	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Rao Avergal.	8	...	...	...
Civil Jail, Madras	...	10	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	...	† M.R.Ry. Pethumbar Narsi.	1	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	9	2	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	...	† M.R.Ry. Pethumbar Narsi.	1	...
Total	38	142	13	8	8	...	57	...	60	...	31	...
Total of 1893	26	135	7	8	10	...	49	...	26	...	18	...

* Appointed vice M.R.Ry. Kotayya Garu (deceased). = 1896: 13-1-94.
† Appointed vice the Rev. J. Sharp who left the station. = 1890: 19-7-94.
‡ Appointed vice the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur (deceased). = 1892: 26-1-94.

97. The following table shows the names of officers who were in executive charge of the several Central and District Jails during the year. The transfers of charge of District Jails to the Assistant Surgeon, when the District Medical Officer proceeded on tour, are not shown :—

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.	Remarks.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Rajahmundry ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. I. Tyrrell.	
Vellore ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish.	
Trichinopoly ...	1st January 1894. 27th October 1894. 12th November 1894.	26th October 1894. 11th November 1894. 31st December 1894.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick ... Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. O'Hara. Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	On privilege leave.
Coimbatore ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden.	
Cannanore ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. G. D. Grimes.	
Salem ...	1st January 1894. 26th January 1894. 26th March 1894.	25th January 1894. 25th March 1894. 31st December 1894.	Mr. J. E. Young ... Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. N. Rogers-Harrison. Mr. J. E. Young.	On privilege leave.
Penitentiary ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Russellkonda H. J. ...	1st January 1894. 23rd February 1894. 6th March 1894. 1st October 1894.	22nd February 1894. 5th March 1894. 30th September 1894. 31st December 1894.	Mr. G. W. Elphinstone, I.C.S. Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S. Mr. F. D. P. Oldfield, I.C.S. Mr. L. G. Moore, I.C.S.	
Berhampur ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel T. J. Hackett-Wilkins.	
Vizagapatam ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell.	
Párvatipuram H. J. ...	1st January 1894. 23rd January 1894. 19th February 1894.	22nd January 1894. 18th February 1894. 31st December 1894.	Mr. H. Henderson ... Mr. E. L. Thornton, I.C.S. Mr. H. Henderson.	On privilege leave.
Nellore ...	1st January 1894. 20th February 1894. 4th November 1894.	19th February 1894. 3rd November 1894. 31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Major S. C. Sarkies. Surgeon-Captain E. H. Wright. Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.D.	
Bellary ...	1st January 1894. 26th May 1894. 2nd August 1894. 9th October 1894. 27th October 1894.	25th May 1894. 1st August 1894. 8th October 1894. 26th October 1894. 6th November 1894.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. O'Hara. Assistant Surgeon D. S. Amritaswami Pillai. Surgeon-Lieutenant J. L. Macrae. Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong. Assistant Surgeon S. Chendrasekara Mudaliar.	
	7th November 1894.	21st November 1894.	Assistant Surgeon D. S. Amritaswami Pillai.	
	22nd November 1894.	31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Major J. W. Evans.	
Cuddapah ...	1st January 1894. 6th May 1894. 10th November 1894. 10th December 1894.	5th May 1894. 9th November 1894. 9th December 1894. 31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Captain F. C. Pereira. Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside. Assistant Surgeon J. Shortt. Evers. Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside.	
Cuddalore ...	1st January 1894. 30th April 1894.	29th April 1894. 31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. Hyde.	
Tanjore ...	1st January 1894. 22nd January 1894. 31st January 1894.	21st January 1894. 30th January 1894. 31st December 1894.	Mr. G. Cloney. Surgeon-Major F. Clarence-Smith. Mr. G. Cloney.	
Madura ...	1st January 1894. 19th March 1894. 31st July 1894.	17th March 1894. 30th July 1894. 31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves. Assistant Surgeon D. Gnanam Pillai. Surgeon-Major C. Adams. Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves.	
Palamcottah ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. H. E. Upshon.	
Mangalore ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara.	
Civil Jail, Madras ...	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1st January 1894. 20th March 1894. 20th July 1894.	19th March 1894. 19th July 1894. 31st December 1894.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. D. Cook, M.B. Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. D. Cook, M.B.	

98. With reference to G.O., dated 22nd February 1886, No. 396, Public, I beg to state that the directions of Government, with reference to the maintenance of service registers of public servants, have been duly carried out. I have also to certify in accordance with the provisions of G.O., dated 18th September 1893, No. 920, Financial, that an inventory of valuable stock is maintained in this office and in every Central and District Jail.

99. Details regarding the expenditure on jail buildings are furnished in Appendix I. No special report seems to be required on this occasion with reference to G.O., dated 6th October 1894, No. 2446, as no huts were completed within the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. Mumford, Manager
for Inspector-General of Prisons, on tour

APPENDIX I.

BUILDINGS.

THE total outlay incurred on jail buildings by the Jail and the Public Works Departments during the year 1894 amounted to Rs. 1,52,568-11-4. This expenditure was distributed among the several classes of jails in the presidency in the following manner :—

Classes of Jails.	By the Jail Department.			By the Public Works Department.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Central jails	14,498	12	10	98,234	5	7
District jails	9,237	2	7	27,309	8	11
Civil Jail, Madras	7	13	0	55	8	0
Subsidiary jails	777	14	6	2,447	9	11
Total	24,521	10	11	1,28,047	0	5

2. The expenditure on jail buildings during the past five years is compared in the following table :—

	By the Jail Department.	By the Public Works Department.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890	11,531	64,937	76,468
1891	13,102	99,230	1,12,332
1892	29,502	64,616	94,118
1893	29,506	1,16,859	1,46,365
1894	24,522	1,28,047	1,52,569

3. A summary of the works that were carried out during the year by both departments is given below :—

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—Departmentally, this jail expended a sum of Rs. 1,200-9-7 on the following works :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing and tarring the palisading	495	0	0
Providing the barracks with wooden doors and shutters	234	0	0
Repairing and matting subordinates' quarters	180	0	0
White and colour-washing the jail buildings	100	0	0
Minor works and repairs	191	9	7

In addition to the above, the Public Works Department executed the following works at a cost of Rs. 12,198-14-6 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing a circular kitchen	3,569	2	0
Constructing a Civil Debtors' Ward	2,080	15	11
Constructing Solitary cells for females	818	7	11
Laying water-supply pipes for the close prison	480	4	7
Constructing a bathing cistern in the Close Prison Ward	377	5	5
Repairing Superintendent's quarters and out-houses	2,756	10	10
Repairing jail buildings	2,091	5	2
Minor works and repairs	24	10	8

Vellore Central Jail.—In this jail, the following works were executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 2,654-6-9 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing cholera sheds for patients and attendants	645	0	7
Constructing a cattle-shed	437	14	4
Extending the female workshop and enclosing certain work-sheds with wire netting	422	8	7
Coping the wall round the fruit garden	266	1	5
Purchasing and fixing a Donaldson's Night-soil Ejector	313	11	6
Repairing and white and colour-washing the jail buildings	246	5	6
Deepening the garden well	100	0	0
Minor works and repairs	222	12	10

The Public Works Department executed, moreover, the following works at a total cost of Rs. 7,118-2-5 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing a circular kitchen	2,836	12	1
Additions to the Quarantine Ward	1,388	5	0
Constructing a Civil Debtors' Ward	741	9	11
Constructing a compound wall to the circular kitchen	792	2	7
Enlarging the existing store-room	502	5	5
Extending the main gate	238	4	2
Putting up a skylight to the Carpet Workshop	198	12	1
Repairing the doors and windows of the jail	419	15	2

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—In this jail, the following works aggregating Rs. 903-4-0 were carried out departmentally, viz. :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction of cholera sheds	631	3	0
Repair of warders' lines	116	2	0
Colour-washing of the jail buildings	128	0	0
Minor repairs	27	15	0

The expenditure on the part of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 11,953-1-11 as particularised below :—

Rupees 3,302-4-6 were spent in providing the close prison blocks with verandahs, Rs. 6,920 in paying the Provincial share of the Trichinopoly water scheme, Rs. 1,017-10-10 in alterations and improvements of the jail, Rs. 711-2-7 in covering the wells with wooden gratings and Rs. 2 in testing the lightning-conductor.

Coimbatore Central Jail.—The Jail Department expended a sum of Rs. 3,088-0-1 in this jail. Amongst the works executed were the construction of 2 cholera sheds for Rs. 769-14-6, the provision of pials to the wards and cells for Rs. 475, the white and colour-washing of the jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 390-12-9, and the construction of wire-netting enclosures round the workshops and the circular kitchen at a cost of Rs. 600-0-11. The water-channels were also extended and the wells repaired for Rs. 189-15-4, the locking arrangements of the close prison were altered at a cost of Rs. 144 and the European Warders' lines were repaired for Rs. 102-11-5.

The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 14,353-1-11 on account of the following works : Rs. 9,528-1-7 for constructing 60 warders' huts, Rs. 1,294-5-8 for digging a new well near the main gate, Rs. 476-12-9 for constructing a new main gate, Rs. 1,852-11-8 in enclosing the cook-house yard, Rs. 744-8-7 in renewing the shutters to iron-barred doors and windows, and Rs. 456-9-8 in repairing the roof of the hospital.

Cannanore Central Jail.—The works carried out departmentally at a cost of Rs. 292-8-3 in this jail were as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Providing wire-netting enclosures to the storekeeper's room and white and colour-washing the jail	108	4	11
Repairing subordinates' quarters	93	1	0
Alterations to doors in the close prison	58	5	10
Putting up a cart and cattle shed	32	12	6

The only work carried out by the Public Works Department was the covering of the windows and ventilators of cells with gauze wire at a cost of Rs. 49-6-6.

Salem Central Jail.—The works carried out in this jail include the deepening of the drinking water well for Rs. 476-10-9; the roofing of the cattle shed for Rs. 225-14-6, the raising of the height of the wall round the under-trial yard (formerly female yard) for Rs. 226-7-11 and the construction of wire-netting enclosures for certain workshops for Rs. 460-15-5. The jail buildings and official quarters were also white and colour-washed for Rs. 248-9-11; the central kitchen was repaired and the fire place rebuilt with fire-proof bricks at a cost of Rs. 216-5-3; a drain from the Convict Warder Guard's yard was constructed for Rs. 187-4-8 and a bed-room adjoining the hospital and a kitchen were constructed for the Hospital Assistant at a cost of Rs. 244-4-9. The total amount expended by the Jail Department aggregated Rs. 2,873-5-8.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 16,123-7-1, the works executed being as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Building 50 close prison cells	5,174	1	2
Constructing a Civil Debtors' Ward	5,128	4	3
Improvements to the jail	2,053	10	4
Railing and putting up a gate to the central tower	957	11	11
Constructing a store-room	2,220	15	5
Constructing stair-cases to certain blocks	588	12	0

Her Majesty's Penitentiary.—Amongst the works executed by the Jail Department at a total cost of Rs. 3,486-10-6, the more important were:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Converting the Superintendent's office-room into No. I. Under-trial Ward	454	5	7
Converting Clerks' room into No. II. Under-trial Ward	454	5	7
Fixing 12 new iron doors to the cells of the European Wards ..	500	0	0
Lining the foot boards of the tread mill with planking	499	0	0
Constructing a solitary cell in the female yard	322	2	0
Constructing a cook shed for the Convict Warder Guards	310	14	0
Providing a gate to the walk between the press buildings and the hospital	189	4	3
Laying water-pipes	126	8	7
White and colour-washing the jail buildings and plastering the close prison cells	176	0	0

The works executed by the Public Works Department cost Rs. 36,438-3-3 and are as stated below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Additions and improvements to the Penitentiary	28,101	4	7
Providing additional accommodation	7,186	12	7
Rebuilding iron railings	406	13	1
Gravelling the roads	470	6	3
Rebuilding a portion of the compound wall	146	5	3
Minor works and repairs	126	9	6

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The Jail Department expended a sum of Rs. 266-12-0 in repairing the garden wells, Rs. 235-11-8 in repairing the jail buildings and Rs. 83-14-3 in repairing the drinking-water well, thus making a total cost of Rs. 586-5-11.

The Public Works Department executed certain repairs to the jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 606-7-0.

Berhampur District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 112 was spent departmentally in providing wire-netting enclosures to the Civil Debtors' and Under-trial Wards.

Rupees 4,386-11-2 were spent by the Public Works Department, of which Rs. 4,278-4-8 were on account of improvements and alterations to the jail and Rs. 108-6-6 in making openings in walls for latrine.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—The following were the works executed during the year departmentally in this jail:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing No. IV block	135	0	0
Repairing gallows	100	0	0
Plastering and whitewashing the jail buildings	65	0	0
Total	300	0	0

The works executed by the Public Works Department were the construction of a workshed at a cost of Rs. 990-15-3 and the extension of the store-room at a cost of Rs. 422-14-0.

Párvatipuram Hill Jail.—The total amount expended by the Jail Department on petty construction and repairs was Rs. 778-15-0, as shown under:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Providing a lightning-conductor to the magazine	235	12	0
Repairing jailor's quarters	191	0	0
Enclosing kitchen, workshed, &c., with wire-netting	96	15	0
Re-thatching temporary sheds	93	12	0
Renewing the chuppers and mats of the Superintendent's and the Jailor's quarters	90	10	0
Constructing a magazine	40	14	0
White and colour-washing the jail	30	0	0

The expenditure of the Public Works Department on account of this jail amounted to Rs. 7,240-3-8, of which Rs. 7,095-3-10 were spent in additions and alterations and Rs. 144-15-10 in repairing Superintendent's quarters.

Guntúr District Jail.—The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 326-0-4 in executing certain repairs to the old jail buildings.

Nellore District Jail.—This jail incurred an expenditure departmentally of Rs. 281-1-8 in re-constructing a portion of the boundary wall which had collapsed and in white and colour-washing the jail buildings.

No works were carried out by the Public Works Department.

Bellary District Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out by the Jail Department at a total cost of Rs. 1,034-8-2:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing the spinning and wool-cleaning shed	474	11	1
Roofing the space between the main gates	435	0	0
Sundry works and repairs	124	13	1

Besides these, the construction of 10 additional blocks of cells was carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 9,812-6-6.

Cuddapah District Jail.—A sum of Rs. 200 was expended departmentally in repairing the Quarantine ward; and Rs. 1,406-14-8 by the Public Works Department, the chief works executed being the construction of a drain for Rs. 171-11-6, the demolishing and re-building of the cracked portions in the jail wall at a cost of Rs. 280-11-0, repairs to the hospital costing Rs. 179-4-1 and general improvements to the jail costing Rs. 518-7-0.

Cuddalore District Jail.—Departmentally a sum of Rs. 521-9-5 was expended in carrying out certain ordinary repairs to the jail buildings and officials' quarters and in constructing a water cistern.

No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Tanjore District Jail.—The following works were executed in this jail departmentally at a total cost of Rs. 2,228-9-0: Warders' huts were constructed for Rs. 1,000; a verandah behind the store-room was built at a cost of Rs. 487-6-0; the locking arrangements of the doors of certain cells in No. I. block were altered at a cost of Rs. 124; the basement of the jail buildings was repaired at a cost of Rs. 158-2-0; the verandahs round the Superintendent's and the subordinates' quarters were repaired at an expenditure of Rs. 109-4-0; certain temporary sheds were erected and certain others repaired at a cost of Rs. 180; the space between the main gates was paved with granite for Rs. 50-10-0; and the cost of white and colour-washing of the jail together with sundry repairs amounted to Rs. 119-3-0.

The Public Works Department carried out no works.

Madura District Jail.—The amount expended by the Jail Department was Rs. 166-13-7 on various minor works. The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 2,117-0-4 in constructing three head warders' huts, in re-roofing the blocks and in providing iron doors to the cells of the Civil Debtors' Ward.

Palamcottah District Jail.—The expenditure on works carried out departmentally in this jail amounted to Rs. 2,638-1-2, of which the following were the more important items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction of an additional workshed	1,035	10	1
Improvements to the hospital	305	9	7
Building a sale room	343	15	5
Enclosing the ground on the north of the jail	300	0	0
Making weather boards	390	0	0
Laying on water to the kitchen	84	0	0

No works were executed by the Public Works Department.

Mangalore District Jail.—This jail spent departmentally a total sum of Rs. 389-2-8 in constructing a verandah for the solitary cells, in sinking a new well, in building a shed over the oil mill and in executing the annual monsoon repairs.

Civil Jail, Madras.—The Jail Department expended a sum of Rs. 7-13-0 in white and colour-washing, &c., of the jail, and the Public Works Department Rs. 55-8-0 in repairing the falls of the drains and the water pipe.

Subsidiary Jails.—The total expenditure incurred on sub-jails amounted to Rs. 3,225-8-5, of which Rs. 777-14-6 were spent by the Jail Department and Rs. 2,447-9-11 by the Public Works Department.

By the Jail Department.—A boundary wall was built for the Trichinopoly Sub-jail for Rs. 547-7-10, and certain sub-jails in the Madura and Malabar districts were repaired at a cost of Rs. 230-6-8.

By the Public Works Department.—This department executed the following works at the costs specified against each:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Extending the sub-jail at Kurnool	585	7	7
Constructing a cook-house for the sub-jail at Cochin	333	2	5
Improvements to the sub-jail at Cocanada	734	7	8
Repairing the sub-jail buildings at Cherpalcheri, Malabar	322	2	5
Repairing Palghat Sub-jail	472	5	10

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

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.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	823	27	850	958	48	1,006	1,781	75	1,856
		Under-trial	1	..	1	42	1	43	43	1	44
		Civil ..	6	..	6	26	..	26	32	..	32
Vellore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	1,054	101	1,155	1,042	137	1,179	2,096	238	2,334
		Under-trial	1	1	2	5	1	6	6	2	8
		Civil ..	12	..	12	44	..	44	56	..	56
Trichinopoly.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	1,035	..	1,035	743	..	743	1,778	..	1,778
		Under-trial	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Civil ..	4	..	4	44	..	44	48	..	48
Coimbatore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	994	1	995	1,154	11	1,165	2,148	12	2,160
		Under-trial	31	..	31	302	17	319	333	17	350
		Civil ..	16	..	16	95	..	95	111	..	111
Cannanore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	724	4	728	1,379	13	1,392	2,103	17	2,120
		Under-trial	..	..	..	127	..	127	149	..	149
		Civil ..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	587	..	587	858	..	858	1,445	..	1,445
		Under-trial	19	..	19	180	1	181	199	1	200
		Civil ..	10	..	10	44	..	44	54	..	54
Madras ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	809	28	837	2,555	192	2,747	3,364	220	3,584
		Under-trial	13	1	14	132	8	140	145	9	154
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6
Russellkonda..	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	61	..	61	222	4	226	283	4	287
		Under-trial	..	..	..	104	..	104	104	..	104
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	117	5	122	273	14	287	390	19	409
		Under-trial	2	..	2	110	8	118	112	8	120
		Civil ..	1	..	1	14	..	14	15	..	15
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	148	12	160	605	52	657	753	64	817
		Under-trial	2	..	2	124	6	130	126	6	132
		Civil ..	4	..	4	12	2	14	16	2	18
Párvatipuram.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	212	..	212	567	..	567	779	..	779
		Under-trial	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	83	3	86	369	29	398	452	32	484
		Under-trial	..	..	..	116	7	123	116	7	123
		Civil ..	1	..	1	6	..	6	7	..	7
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	332	13	345	997	83	1,080	1,329	96	1,425
		Under-trial	8	1	9	296	17	313	304	18	322
		Civil ..	6	..	6	23	..	23	29	..	29
Cuddapah ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	210	..	210	571	5	576	781	5	786
		Under-trial	7	..	7	137	6	143	144	6	150
		Civil ..	2	..	2	41	..	41	43	..	43
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	232	8	240	766	30	796	998	38	1,036
		Under-trial	6	..	6	67	2	69	73	2	75
		Civil ..	7	..	7	48	..	48	55	..	55

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

7 Discharged from all causes.			8 Remaining at end of the year.			9 Daily average number of each class.			10 Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,055	45	1,100	726	30	756	763.66	22.19	785.85	772.37	22.26	794.63
40	1	41	3	..	3	4.08	.07	4.15	..	..	..
24	..	24	8	..	8	4.63	..	4.63	..	..	..
1,161	161	1,322	935	77	1,012	944.82	84.47	1,029.29	951.63	84.60	1,036.23
5	2	7	1	..	1	.78	.13	.91	..	..	..
50	..	50	6	..	6	6.03	..	6.03	..	..	..
890	..	890	888	..	888	929.31	..	929.31	933.24	..	933.24
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	44	4	..	4	3.93	..	3.93	..	..	..
1,213	12	1,225	935	..	935	924.83	.33	925.16	952.28	1.52	953.80
310	17	327	23	..	23	15.47	1.19	16.66	..	..	..
89	..	89	22	..	22	11.98	..	11.98	..	..	..
1,376	8	1,384	727	9	736	708.92	7.13	716.05	722.50	7.13	729.63
131	..	131	18	..	18	13.58	..	13.58	..	..	..
834	..	834	611	..	611	601.97	..	601.97	619.54	.01	619.55
184	1	185	15	..	15	10.67	.01	10.68	..	..	..
41	..	41	13	..	13	6.90	..	6.90	..	..	..
2,574	185	2,759	790	35	825	796.86	29.40	826.26	808.16	29.89	838.05
128	9	137	17	..	17	8.41	.49	8.90	..	..	..
5	..	5	1	..	1	2.89	..	2.89	..	..	..
200	3	203	83	1	84	73.27	.25	73.52	76.23	.25	76.48
103	..	103	1	..	1	2.96	..	2.96	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
296	15	311	94	4	98	103.16	4.95	108.11	110.41	5.13	115.54
106	8	114	6	..	6	6.27	.18	6.45	..	..	..
13	..	13	2	..	2	.98	..	.98	..	..	..
576	56	632	177	8	185	175.76	11.74	187.50	181.19	11.87	193.06
121	6	127	5	..	5	3.99	.11	4.10	..	..	..
14	2	16	2	..	2	1.44	.02	1.46	..	..	..
583	..	583	196	..	196	214.49	..	214.49	214.50	..	214.50
2	..	2	..	..	..	.01	..	.01	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
355	32	387	97	..	97	84.60	3.21	87.81	89.60	3.50	93.10
112	5	117	4	2	6	4.62	.29	4.91	..	..	..
5	..	5	2	..	2	.38	..	.38	..	..	..
1,000	77	1,077	329	19	348	311.19	18.44	329.63	334.66	19.06	353.72
284	17	301	20	1	21	19.92	.62	20.54	..	..	..
23	..	23	6	..	6	3.55	..	3.55	..	..	..
609	4	613	172	1	173	175.12	.21	175.33	188.32	.37	188.69
138	6	144	6	..	6	7.87	.16	8.03	..	..	..
37	..	37	6	..	6	5.33	..	5.33	..	..	..
782	26	808	216	12	228	203.70	7.27	210.97	211.12	7.32	218.44
65	2	67	8	..	8	3.07	.05	3.12	..	..	..
49	..	49	6	..	6	4.35	..	4.35	..	..	..

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.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	823	27	850	958	48	1,006	1,781	75	1,856
		Under-trial	1	..	1	42	1	43	43	1	44
		Civil ..	6	..	6	26	..	26	32	..	32
Vellore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	1,054	101	1,155	1,042	137	1,179	2,096	238	2,334
		Under-trial	1	1	2	5	1	6	6	2	8
		Civil ..	12	..	12	44	..	44	56	..	56
Trichinopoly.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	1,035	..	1,035	743	..	743	1,778	..	1,778
		Under-trial	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Civil ..	4	..	4	44	..	44	48	..	48
Coimbatore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	994	1	995	1,154	11	1,165	2,148	12	2,160
		Under-trial	31	..	31	302	17	319	333	17	350
		Civil ..	16	..	16	95	..	95	111	..	111
Cannanore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	724	4	728	1,379	13	1,392	2,103	17	2,120
		Under-trial	..	..	..	127	..	127	149	..	149
		Civil ..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	587	..	587	858	..	858	1,445	..	1,445
		Under-trial	19	..	19	180	1	181	199	1	200
		Civil ..	10	..	10	44	..	44	54	..	54
Madras ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	809	28	837	2,555	192	2,747	3,364	220	3,584
		Under-trial	13	1	14	132	8	140	145	9	154
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6
Russellkonda..	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	61	..	61	222	4	226	283	4	287
		Under-trial	..	..	..	104	..	104	104	..	104
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	117	5	122	273	14	287	390	19	409
		Under-trial	2	..	2	110	8	118	112	8	120
		Civil ..	1	..	1	14	..	14	15	..	15
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	148	12	160	605	52	657	753	64	817
		Under-trial	2	..	2	124	6	130	126	6	132
		Civil ..	4	..	4	12	2	14	16	2	18
Párvatipuram.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	212	..	212	567	..	567	779	..	779
		Under-trial	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	83	3	86	369	29	398	452	32	484
		Under-trial	..	..	..	116	7	123	116	7	123
		Civil ..	1	..	1	6	..	6	7	..	7
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	332	13	345	997	83	1,080	1,329	96	1,425
		Under-trial	8	1	9	296	17	313	304	18	322
		Civil ..	6	..	6	23	..	23	29	..	29
Cuddapah ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	210	..	210	571	5	576	781	5	786
		Under-trial	7	..	7	137	6	143	144	6	150
		Civil ..	2	..	2	41	..	41	43	..	43
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	232	8	240	766	30	796	998	38	1,036
		Under-trial	6	..	6	67	2	69	73	2	75
		Civil ..	7	..	7	48	..	48	55	..	55

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

7 Discharged from all causes.			8 Remaining at end of the year.			9 Daily average number of each class.			10 Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,055	45	1,100	726	30	756	763.66	22.19	785.85	772.37	22.26	794.63
40	1	41	3	..	3	4.08	.07	4.15			
24	..	24	8	..	8	4.63	..	4.63			
1,161	161	1,322	935	77	1,012	944.82	84.47	1,029.29	951.63	84.60	1,036.23
5	2	7	1	..	1	.78	.13	.91			
50	..	50	6	..	6	6.03	..	6.03			
890	..	890	888	..	888	929.31	..	929.31	933.24	..	933.24
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
44	..	44	4	..	4	3.93	..	3.93			
1,213	12	1,225	935	..	935	924.83	.33	925.16	952.28	1.52	953.80
310	17	327	23	..	23	15.47	1.19	16.66			
89	..	89	22	..	22	11.98	..	11.98			
1,376	8	1,384	727	9	736	708.92	7.13	716.05	722.50	7.13	729.63
131	..	131	18	..	18	13.58	..	13.58			
834	..	834	611	..	611	601.97	..	601.97			
184	1	185	15	..	15	10.67	.01	10.68	619.54	.01	619.55
41	..	41	13	..	13	6.90	..	6.90			
2,574	185	2,759	790	35	825	796.86	29.40	826.26	808.16	29.89	838.05
128	9	137	17	..	17	8.41	.49	8.90			
5	..	5	1	..	1	2.89	..	2.89			
200	3	203	83	1	84	73.27	.25	73.52	76.23	.25	76.48
103	..	103	1	..	1	2.96	..	2.96			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
296	15	311	94	4	98	103.16	4.95	108.11	110.41	5.13	115.54
106	8	114	6	..	6	6.27	.18	6.45			
13	..	13	2	..	2	.98	..	.98			
576	56	632	177	8	185	175.76	11.74	187.50	181.19	11.87	193.06
121	6	127	5	..	5	3.99	.11	4.10			
14	2	16	2	..	2	1.44	.02	1.46			
583	..	583	196	..	196	214.49	..	214.49	214.50	..	214.50
2	..	2	..	..	..	.01	..	.01			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
355	32	387	97	..	97	84.60	3.21	87.81	89.60	3.50	93.10
112	5	117	4	2	6	4.62	.29	4.91			
5	..	5	2	..	2	.38	..	.38			
1,000	77	1,077	329	19	348	311.19	18.44	329.63	334.66	19.06	353.72
284	17	301	20	1	21	19.92	.62	20.54			
23	..	23	6	..	6	3.55	..	3.55			
609	4	613	172	1	173	175.12	.21	175.33	188.32	.37	188.69
138	6	144	6	..	6	7.87	.16	8.03			
37	..	37	6	..	6	5.33	..	5.33			
782	26	808	216	12	228	203.70	7.27	210.97	211.12	7.32	218.44
65	2	67	8	..	8	3.07	.05	3.12			
49	..	49	6	..	6	4.35	..	4.35			

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined											
1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore .. {	District Jail.	{ Convicts ..	347	..	347	621	..	621	968	..	968
		{ Under-trial	6	..	6	108	1	109	114	1	115
		{ Civil ..	21	..	21	151	..	151	172	..	172
Madura .. {	District Jail.	{ Convicts ..	366	17	383	964	80	1,044	1,330	97	1,427
		{ Under-trial	18	..	18	396	13	409	414	13	427
		{ Civil ..	13	..	13	189	..	189	202	..	202
Palamcottah. {	District Jail.	{ Convicts ..	333	1	334	872	..	872	1,205	1	1,206
		{ Under-trial	12	..	12	216	1	217	228	1	229
		{ Civil ..	4	..	4	105	..	105	109	..	109
Mangalore .. {	District Jail.	{ Convicts ..	71	2	73	235	30	265	306	32	338
		{ Under-trial	3	2	5	143	6	149	146	8	154
		{ Civil ..	8	..	8	40	..	40	48	..	48
	Total, Central and District Jails.	{ Convicts ..	8,538	222	8,760	15,751	728	16,479	24,289	950	25,239
		{ Under-trial	129	5	134	2,481	95	2,576	2,610	100	2,710
		{ Civil ..	137	..	137	1,015	2	1,017	1,152	2	1,154
		{ Total ..	8,804	227	9,031	19,247	825	20,072	28,051	1,052	29,103
Madras .. {	Criminal Leper Ward	{ Convicts ..	9	..	9	20	..	20	29	..	29
Madras ..	Civil Jail ..	{ Civil ..	30	..	30	525	..	525	555	..	555
Subsidiary Jails .. {		{ Convicts ..	619	23	642	28,034	1,651	29,685	28,653	1,674	30,327
		{ Under-trial	891	29	920	22,101	933	23,034	22,992	962	23,954
		{ Civil ..	6	..	6	52	..	52	58	..	58
		{ Total ..	1,516	52	1,568	50,187	2,584	52,771	51,703	2,636	54,339
Grand Total .. {		{ Convicts ..	9,166	245	9,411	43,805	2,379	46,184	52,971	2,624	55,595
		{ Under-trial	1,020	34	1,054	24,582	1,028	25,610	25,602	1,062	26,664
		{ Civil ..	173	..	173	1,592	2	1,594	1,765	2	1,767
		{ Total of all.	10,359	279	10,638	69,979	3,409	73,388	80,338	3,688	84,026

SUMMARY—concluded.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

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.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
642	..	642	326	..	326	324.06	..	324.06	345.60	.16	345.76
106	1	107	8	..	8	6.03	.16	6.19			
144	..	144	28	..	28	15.51	..	15.51			
1,065	73	1,138	265	24	289	315.61	21.34	336.95	356.64	22.24	378.88
395	11	406	19	2	21	24.13	.90	25.03			
177	..	177	25	..	25	16.90	..	16.90			
888	1	889	317	..	317	312.33	.34	312.67	353.65	.38	354.03
221	1	222	7	..	7	30.93	.04	30.97			
98	..	98	11	..	11	10.39	..	10.39			
255	31	286	51	1	52	70.26	4.55	74.81	86.70	4.74	91.44
132	8	140	14	..	14	10.18	.19	10.37			
37	..	37	11	..	11	6.26	..	6.26			
16,354	729	17,083	7,935	221	8,156	8,033.92	215.82	8,249.74	8,308.34	220.43	8,528.77
2,453	95	2,548	157	5	162	159.39	4.59	163.98			
981	2	983	171	..	171	115.03	.02	115.05			
19,788	826	20,614	8,263	226	8,489	8,308.34	220.43	8,528.77			
13	..	13	16	..	16	12.50	..	12.50	12.50	..	12.50
532	..	532	23	..	23	26.67	..	26.67	26.67	..	26.67
28,285	1,657	29,942	368	17	385	595.98	33.50	629.48	1,394.52	62.67	1,457.19
22,287	937	23,224	705	25	730	793.33	29.17	822.50			
55	..	55	3	..	3	5.21	..	5.21			
50,627	2,594	53,221	1,076	42	1,118	1,394.52	62.67	1,457.19			
44,652	2,386	47,038	8,319	238	8,557	8,642.40	249.32	8,891.72	9,742.03	283.10	10,025.13
24,740	1,032	25,772	862	30	892	952.72	33.76	986.48			
1,568	2	1,570	197	..	197	146.91	.02	146.93			
70,960	3,420	74,380	9,378	268	9,646	9,742.03	283.10	10,025.13			

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and															
1	2		3		4		5		6						
Serial Number.	Jails.		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1894.		Total.		Received by						
									A.						
									To undergo sentence.						
									From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Central Prisons.															
1	Rajahmundry		823	27	892	30	1,715	57	53	17	..	..	..	..	
2	Vellore		1,054	101	841	136	1,895	237	184	..	..	..	17	1	
3	Trichinopoly		1,035	..	492	..	1,527	..	251	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Coimbatore		994	1	1,056	11	2,050	12	98	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Cannanore		724	4	1,199	12	1,923	16	19	1	161	..	..	..	
6	Salem		587	..	831	..	1,418	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Penitentiary		809	28	2,079	164	2,888	192	283	19	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..		6,026	161	7,320	353	13,416	514	915	37	161	..	17	1	
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda		61	..	220	4	281	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Berhampur		117	5	272	14	389	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam		148	12	545	52	693	64	60	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Párvatipuram		212	..	567	..	779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Nellore		83	3	369	29	452	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Bellary		332	13	995	82	1,327	95	2	1	..	..	..	..	
14	Cuddapah		210	..	571	5	781	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Cuddalore		232	8	765	30	997	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Tanjore		347	..	614	..	961	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
17	Madura		366	17	963	80	1,329	97	1	..	..	..	..	..	
18	Palamcottah		333	1	872	..	1,205	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Mangalore		71	2	235	30	306	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..		2,512	61	6,988	326	9,500	387	74	1	..	..	..	..	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..		8,538	222	14,378	679	22,916	901	989	38	161	..	17	1	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras		9	..	..	..	9	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	
	Subsidiary Jails ..		619	23	14,217	1,224	14,836	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..		9,166	245	28,595	1,903	37,761	2,148	1,008	38	162	..	17	1	

(For convicts only).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

transfer.				7			8				9				Serial Number.
B.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.				
In transit for transportation or to other Jails.							A.		B.		A.		B.		
From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13	1	..	..	1,781	75	1,856	17	1	11	1	53	2	756	34	1
..	..	..	..	2,096	238	2,334	22	13	9	1	108	7	779	116	2
..	..	..	..	1,778	..	1,778	15	..	1	..	71	..	492	..	3
..	..	..	..	2,148	12	2,160	33	2	14	..	196	..	795	10	4
..	..	..	..	2,103	17	2,120	27	..	8	..	90	1	1,088	7	5
..	..	..	..	1,445	..	1,445	48	..	5	..	81	..	555	..	6
63	2	130	7	3,364	220	3,584	33	..	92	..	44	..	2,010	166	7
76	3	130	7	14,715	562	15,277	195	16	140	2	643	10	6,475	333	
..	..	..	..	283	4	287	1	..	..	..	4	..	189	3	8
..	..	..	..	390	19	409	22	2	..	..	38	..	218	12	9
..	..	..	..	753	64	817	48	16	..	..	78	..	411	40	10
..	..	..	..	779	..	779	52	..	..	..	11	..	442	..	11
..	..	..	..	452	32	484	30	..	3	..	29	..	285	31	12
..	..	..	..	1,329	96	1,425	171	5	11	..	115	13	636	57	13
..	..	..	..	781	5	786	40	..	..	..	107	..	406	4	14
..	..	..	..	998	38	1,036	152	1	1	..	36	2	588	22	15
..	..	..	..	968	..	968	40	..	..	..	66	..	470	..	16
..	..	..	..	1,330	97	1,427	176	..	..	..	107	5	727	66	17
..	..	..	..	1,205	1	1,206	133	..	..	..	146	1	529	..	18
..	..	..	..	306	32	338	18	1	..	..	18	1	201	27	19
..	..	..	..	9,574	388	9,962	883	25	15	..	755	22	5,102	262	
76	3	130	7	24,289	950	25,239	1,078	41	155	2	1,398	32	11,577	595	
..	..	..	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	20
13,817	427	..	..	28,653	1,674	30,327	14,123	428	..	..	403	12	13,745	1,216	
13,893	430	130	7	52,971	2,624	55,595	15,201	469	155	2	1,801	44	25,330	1,811	

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and

Serial Number.	Jails.	9—contd.								10		11		12	
		Released during the year—contd.								Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.	
		C.		D.											
		Under Remission Rules.		By order of Government.											
				a.		b.									
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>														
1	Rajahmundry	201	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
2	Vellore	215	20	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..		
3	Trichinopoly	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
4	Coimbatore	163	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	Cannanore	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..		
6	Salem	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Penitentiary	190	9	..	..	4	1	191	8	..	1	..	..		
	Total ..	1,333	34	3	..	6	1	191	8	8	1	..	..		
	<i>District Jails.</i>														
8	Russellkonda	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
9	Berhampur	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
11	Párvatipuram	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Nellore	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
13	Bellary	48	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
14	Cuddapah	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
15	Cuddalore	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
16	Tanjore	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Madura	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18	Palamcottah	64	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19	Mangalore	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total ..	377	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..		
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,710	39	3	..	11	1	191	8	13	1	1	..		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..		
	Grand Total ..	1,710	39	3	..	11	1	191	8	18	1	6	..		

(For convicts only)—concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

13		14		15			16			17
Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
3	..	12	2	726	30	756	763.66	22.19	785.85	1
5	1	18	3	935	77	1,012	944.82	84.47	1,029.29	2
2	..	19	..	888	..	888	929.31	..	929.31	3
4	..	7	..	935	..	935	924.83	..33	925.16	4
4	..	19	..	727	9	736	708.92	7.13	716.05	5
2	..	4	..	611	..	611	601.97	..	601.97	6
..	..	10	..	790	35	825	796.86	29.40	826.26	7
20	1	89	5	5,612	151	5,763	5,670.37	143.52	5,813.89	
..	..	1	..	83	1	84	73.27	.25	73.52	8
5	1	..	..	94	4	98	103.16	4.95	108.11	9
5	..	4	..	177	8	185	175.76	11.74	187.50	10
..	..	27	..	196	..	196	214.49	..	214.49	11
1	..	1	1	97	..	97	84.60	3.21	87.81	12
7	1	9	1	329	19	348	311.19	18.44	329.63	13
2	..	8	..	172	1	173	175.12	.21	175.33	14
..	..	3	..	216	12	228	203.70	7.27	210.97	15
1	..	2	..	326	..	326	324.06	..	324.06	16
3	..	10	..	265	24	289	315.61	21.34	336.95	17
4	..	10	..	317	..	317	312.33	.34	312.67	18
2	..	3	..	51	1	52	70.26	4.55	74.81	19
30	2	78	2	2,323	70	2,393	2,363.55	72.30	2,435.85	
50	3	167	7	7,935	221	8,156	8,033.92	215.82	8,249.74	
..	..	4	..	16	..	16	12.50	..	12.50	20
..	..	5	1	368	17	385	595.98	33.50	629.48	
50	3	176	8	8,319	238	8,557	8,642.40	249.32	8,891.72	

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts

1	2	3										
Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion.										
		A.						B.		C.		
		Christians.						Muhammadans.	Hindus and Sikhs.			
		a.		b.		c.						
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.
		Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	2	..	8	..	55	3	827	27	
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	3	1	35	4	803	131	
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	1	..	18	..	28	..	445	..	
4	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	10	..	34	..	1,011	11	
5	Cannanore	..	..	1	..	11	..	337	2	850	10	
6	Salem	..	..	1	..	5	..	53	..	772	..	
7	Penitentiary	..	12	..	31	5	34	3	329	12	1,673	144
	Total ..	13	..	36	5	89	4	871	21	6,381	323	
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	217	4	
9	Berhampur	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	265	14	
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	1	..	2	..	20	..	522	52	
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	564	..	
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	3	340	26	
13	Bellary	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	142	5	844	77
14	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	7	..	88	1	476	4	
15	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	17	..	29	..	719	30	
16	Tanjore	..	..	1	..	1	..	26	..	586	..	
17	Madura	..	..	..	..	9	2	48	2	906	76	
18	Palamcottah	..	2	..	..	53	..	27	..	790	..	
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	31	10	46	..	158	20	
	Total ..	5	..	3	..	130	12	463	11	6,387	303	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	18	..	39	5	219	16	1,334	32	12,768	626	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	2	..	14	..	495	45	954	52	12,740	1,127	
	Grand Total ..	20	..	53	5	714	61	2,288	84	25,508	1,753	

(For convicts only).

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

				4								Serial Number.
				Age.								
D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	9	3	747	23	128	4	8	..	1
..	..	..	..	2	4	708	110	128	18	3	4	2
..	..	..	..	6	..	385	..	86	..	15	..	3
..	..	..	..	8	1	918	7	119	2	11	1	4
..	..	..	..	18	..	980	9	186	3	15	..	5
..	..	..	..	11	..	708	..	102	..	10	..	6
..	..	..	..	83	13	1,829	130	154	18	13	3	7
..	..	..	..	137	21	6,275	279	903	45	75	8	
..	..	..	..	2	..	170	4	48	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	1	..	229	13	37	1	5	..	9
..	..	..	..	4	..	456	48	73	2	12	2	10
..	..	..	..	3	..	509	..	52	..	3	..	11
..	..	..	..	1	2	282	18	83	8	3	1	12
..	..	..	..	5	1	839	64	146	15	5	2	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	470	3	100	2	1	..	14
..	..	..	..	3	1	679	27	79	2	4	..	15
..	..	..	..	7	..	430	..	167	..	10	..	16
..	..	..	..	5	4	810	61	130	15	18	..	17
..	..	..	..	3	..	677	..	175	..	17	..	18
..	..	..	..	3	1	178	23	54	6	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	37	9	5,729	261	1,144	51	78	5	
..	..	..	..	174	30	12,004	540	2,047	96	153	13	
12	..	..	..	293	65	11,287	872	2,460	260	177	27	
12	..	..	..	467	95	23,291	1,412	4,507	356	330	40	

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts

Serial Number.	Jails.	5					
		Education.					
		A.		B.		C.	
		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	99	..	6	..	787	30
2	Vellore	41	..	59	..	741	136
3	Trichinopoly..	79	..	26	..	387	..
4	Coimbatore ..	130	..	35	..	891	11
5	Cannanore ..	15	..	166	..	1,018	12
6	Salem	65	..	7	..	759	..
7	Penitentiary ..	227	3	110	2	1,742	159
	Total ..	656	3	409	2	6,325	348
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	6	..	11	..	203	4
9	Berhampur ..	19	..	34	..	219	14
10	Vizagapatam ..	33	..	48	..	464	52
11	Párvatipuram ..	6	..	1	..	560	..
12	Nellore	13	..	33	..	323	29
13	Bellary	56	..	7	..	932	82
14	Cuddapah ..	47	..	28	..	496	5
15	Cuddalore ..	74	..	37	..	654	30
16	Tanjore	75	..	106	..	433	..
17	Madura	85	..	51	1	827	79
18	Palamecottah ..	274	..	1	..	597	..
19	Mangalore, ..	..	..	18	..	217	30
	Total ..	688	..	375	1	5,925	325
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,344	3	784	3	12,250	673
	Subsidiary Jails ..	1,542	3	328	2	12,347	1,219
	Grand Total ..	2,886	6	1,112	5	24,597	1,892

(For convicts only)—concluded.

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Serial Number.	6											7		
	Previous Occupation.											Total.		
	Males.							Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
	68	5	111	471	83	111	43	27	2	1	..	892	30	922
	23	9	43	583	57	68	58	98	10	26	2	841	136	977
	14	6	63	302	42	46	19	..	..	..	..	492	..	492
	17	..	516	354	56	106	7	6	1	3	1	1,056	11	1,067
	12	6	49	942	121	63	6	11	1	..	..	1,199	12	1,211
	18	17	52	549	56	88	51	..	..	..	..	831	..	831
	38	46	1,197	186	300	235	77	96	36	16	16	2,079	164	2,243
	190	89	2,031	3,387	715	717	261	238	50	46	19	7,390	353	7,743
	8	2	25	103	42	39	1	3	..	1	..	220	4	224
	20	10	43	121	39	14	25	6	..	8	..	272	14	286
	35	25	88	308	27	53	9	39	5	5	3	545	52	597
	12	2	28	439	18	64	4	..	..	..	..	567	..	567
	16	..	72	165	36	54	26	15	2	11	1	369	29	398
	36	8	70	506	88	98	189	52	6	18	6	995	82	1,077
	28	5	39	306	57	80	56	3	..	2	..	571	5	576
	35	32	63	528	36	47	24	16	4	9	1	765	30	795
	18	12	49	387	48	83	17	..	..	..	..	614	..	614
	42	5	98	643	73	82	20	44	6	30	..	963	80	1,043
	34	9	87	580	71	67	24	..	..	..	..	872	..	872
	7	5	55	117	24	15	12	17	2	11	..	235	30	265
	291	115	717	4,203	559	696	407	195	25	95	11	6,988	326	7,314
	481	204	2,748	7,590	1,274	1,413	668	433	75	141	30	14,878	679	15,057
	104	1,019	1,182	8,057	593	564	2,698	768	95	304	57	14,217	1,224	15,441
	585	1,223	3,930	15,647	1,867	1,977	3,366	1,201	170	445	87	28,595	1,903	30,498

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	A.							
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rajahmundry, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1	..	20	3	7	2	2	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	40	1	288	10	227	8	170	5
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	3	..	10	..	10	..
		Total admissions ..	41	1	311	13	247	10	186	5
2	Vellore, Central.	Remaining on the 31st December * ..	2	..	70	9	102	7	118	5
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	2	..	8	9	5	2	..	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	17	..	340	73	263	32	69	6
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	1	..	17	..	7	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
3	Trichinopoly, Central.	Total admissions ..	19	..	352	82	288	34	79	7
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	7	..	57	8	143	16	59	9
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	9	..	174	..	154	..	59	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..
4	Coimbatore, Central.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	13	..	182	..	164	..	62	..
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	1	..	24	..	46	..	107	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	17	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	33	8	524	1	247	..	73	1
5	Cannanore, Central.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	3	..	18	..	4	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	50	9	531	1	268	..	78	1
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	4	..	105	..	102	..	68	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1	..	17	..	2	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	160	..	484	6	305	4	93	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	4	..	5	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	161	..	505	6	313	4	98	2
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	4	..	66	..	96	2	53	2

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

(For convicts only).

year 1894 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Numbers according to length of sentence.												Total.					
E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to Transporta- tion beyond Seas.				J. Sentenced to Death.		Total.			
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		a.		b.		M. F.					
								For life.									
								For a term.									
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Total.			
2	..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	..	32	5	37
66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	813	25	838
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
81	..	13	..	5	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	892	30	922
124	1	150	1	83	4	8	1	39	2	29	..	1	..	..	726	39	756
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	27
31	2	26	4	9	3	1	..	2	3	..	..	7	..	..	765	123	888
12	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1	44
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
46	3	35	4	10	3	1	..	2	3	..	..	7	..	..	839	136	975
143	10	216	15	123	9	18	..	105	8	64	2	..	..	..	935	77	1,012
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	11	..	11
25	..	25	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	..	455
8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
33	..	29	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	492	..	492
117	..	286	..	214	..	12	..	31	..	50	..	..	..	..	888	..	888
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	21	1	22
32	..	50	..	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	10	1,010
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
37	..	51	..	32	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,056	11	1,067
74	..	285	..	139	..	7	..	74	..	77	..	..	..	..	935	..	935
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	21	..	21
45	..	33	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,148	12	1,160
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
1	..	1	..	* 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
47	..	44	..	18	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	1,197	12	1,209
98	1	187	2	101	..	8	..	41	2	73	..	..	..	..	727	9	736

* The prisoner was sentenced to 7 years and 6 months in six different cases. The sentence of imprisonment in addition to which whipping was awarded was one of 18 months.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

1	2	3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.								
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	Salem, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	17	..	10	..	5	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	4	..	295	..	244	..	85	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	21	..	305	..	253	..	90	..
7	Penitentiary, Madras.	Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	37	..	134	..	92	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	67	6	6	..	2	..	7	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1,416	130	256	15	141	7	56	6
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	1	..	2	..	7	..	10	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	5	..	11	..	8	..	2	..
8	Russellkonda, Hill.	Total admissions ..	1,489	136	275	15	158	7	75	6
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	22	2	65	6	93	3	88	2
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	50	3	27	..	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	15	..	56	1	48	..	8	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
9	Berhampur, District.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	65	3	83	1	54	..	8	..
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	2	..	14	..	27	..	7	1
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	5	4	2	1	3	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	21	..	96	4	77	2	25	1
10	Vizagapatam, District.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	26	4	100	5	83	2	29	1
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	2	..	17	3	26	..	21	1
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	9	..	7	6	..	1	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	25	4	242	18	141	19	28	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	2	..	9	..	8	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..
		Total admissions ..	34	4	253	24	153	20	39	2
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	1	1	40	6	75	1	35	..

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1894 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Numbers according to length of sentence.														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.		Sentenced to Death.						
								a.		b.						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
71	..	42	..	42	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	33	..	33
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788	..	788
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
73	..	42	..	42	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	5
101	..	95	..	58	..	1	..	26	..	67	..	..	..	831	..	831
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	611
35	..	21	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	6	88
12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,937	158	2,095
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	33
48	..	22	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
124	3	202	7	120	10	9	..	30	1	37	1	..	..	2,079	164	2,243
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	790	35	825
4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	3	81
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	1	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
12	..	11	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	220	4	224
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	1	84
5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	2	1	11	5	16
3	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	9	247
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
11	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
12	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	271	14	285
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	4	98
20	1	19	1	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	16	7	23
7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	45	534
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
28	1	24	1	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	9
12	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	545	52	597
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	8	184

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

1		2		3		4									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.													
			A.		B.		C.		D.						
			Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
11	Párvatipuram, Hill.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..					
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..	127	..	291	..	54	..					
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	21	..	6	..					
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	4	..	22	..	6	..					
		Total admissions ..	1	..	133	..	336	..	66	..					
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	21	..	106	..	33	..					
12	Nellore, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	10	6	3	4	2	..	..	..					
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	88	10	146	8	60	1	18	..					
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..					
		Total admissions ..	98	16	150	12	63	1	19	..					
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	38	..	24	..	13	..					
13	Bellary, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	8	7	19	9	8	1	4	..					
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	69	5	391	38	263	12	118	3					
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..					
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..					
		Total admissions ..	77	12	412	47	275	13	123	3					
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	1	2	65	11	104	1	39	..					
14	Cuddapah, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	14	3	10	..	1	..	..	..					
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	18	2	240	..	166	..	59	..					
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..					
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..					
		Total admissions ..	32	5	250	..	168	..	63	..					
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	2	1	31	..	69	..	46	..					
15	Cuddalore, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	18	4	6	..	..	1					
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	332	16	281	7	54	1					
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..					
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..					
		Total admissions ..	..	..	351	20	295	7	54	2					
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	93	6	108	4	3	1					

• Classes A, B, C and D should

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

(For convicts only)—*continued.*

year 1894 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

4																5		
Numbers according to length of sentence.																		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.						
								a.		b.								
For life.								For a term.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	481	..	481		
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32		
17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50		
23	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567	..	567		
25	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	196		
18	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	15	10	25		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	19	367		
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3		
21	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	369	29	398		
11	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	97		
2	..	26	1	7	..	2	..	15	1	..	..	10	2	41	17	58		
41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	942	65	1,007		
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2		
44	3	27	1	9	..	2	..	15	1	..	..	10	2	994	82	1,076		
31	2	48	1	23	..	2	1	8	1	2	..	5	..	328	19	347		
27	..	14	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	4	..	25	3	28		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	2	541		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
27	..	14	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	4	..	569	5	574		
10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	172	1	173		
32	..	19	..	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	24	5	29		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	25	756		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6		
33	..	19	..	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	765	30	795		
3	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	216	12	228		

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

1	2	3								
			A.				B.			
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	Tanjore, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	302	..	140	..	63	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	4	..	2	..	4	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	4	..	3	..	3	..
		Total admissions ..	..	..	312	..	145	..	71	..
17	Madura, District.	Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	56	..	52	..	68	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	59	4	13	3	2	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	45	7	296	35	264	22	121	5
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	1	..	7	..	23	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	1	..	1	..	5	..	3	..
18	Palamcottah, District.	Total admissions ..	105	11	311	38	278	22	148	5
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	4	..	51	7	103	8	53	4
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	2	..	20	..	2	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	14	..	350	..	248	..	48	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	3	..	18	..	2	..
19	Mangalore, District.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	17	..	373	..	270	..	51	..
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	5	5	..	..	1	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	48	12	87	8	46	1	19	2
20	Total, Central and District Jails.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	53	17	87	8	49	1	20	2
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	3	..	11	..	16	1	9	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	271	39	195	39	49	6	19	2
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	2,023	179	5,026	233	3,606	115	1,220	34
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	1	..	16	..	120	..	82	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	7	..	39	..	85	..	38	..
		Total admissions ..	2,302	218	5,276	272	3,860	121	1,359	36
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	55	6	861	56	1,426	43	1,067	25

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1894 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

4

Numbers according to length of sentence.

5

Numbers according to length of sentence.														Total.										
F.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.										
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.												
								a.		b.														
								For life.		For a term.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.								
4	..	..	28	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	7	..	7								
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	577								
5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18								
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12								
37	..	30	..	11	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	614	..	614								
74	..	42	..	24	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	326	..	326								
1	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	30	2	1	..	8	..	76	7	83								
27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	828	73	901								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46								
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13								
46	1	18	1	18	..	..	..	30	2	1	..	8	..	963	80	1,043								
25	1	17	2	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	265	24	289								
80	..	35	..	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	24	..	24								
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	810								
2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27								
86	..	40	..	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	11	..	11								
75	..	70	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	872	..	872								
9	1	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	317	..	317								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	25	248								
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1								
11	1	9	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	4								
5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	235	30	265								
9	..	394	7	193	3	8	..	101	9	14	..	64	4	51	1	52								
599	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	86	629								
89	1	39	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,248	592	13,840								
40	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	1	355								
737	9	448	7	200	3	9	..	101	9	14	..	64	4	225	..	225								
1,076	18	1,668	28	923	24	68	2	371	16	406	3	12	..	14,370	679	15,049								
														7,933	221	8,154								

[illegible]

1		2		3		4							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	A.		B.		C.		D.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
21	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total admissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
	Total, Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	2,599	353	16	3	..	..	..	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	11,213	858	336	6	..	..	..	..			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	32	4	9	..	..	..	..	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total admissions ..	13,850	1,215	363	9	..	..	..	..			
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	313	14	53	3	..	..	..	..			
	Grand Total.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	2,870	392	211	42	49	6	19	2			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	13,236	1,037	5,362	239	3,606	115	1,220	34			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	33	4	25	..	120	..	82	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	13	..	41	..	85	..	38	..			
		Total admissions ..	16,152	1,433	5,639	281	3,860	121	1,359	36			
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	368	20	914	59	1,426	43	1,067	25			

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

(For convicts only)—concluded.

year 1894 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Numbers according to length of Sentence.														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.				
								a.		b.						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,615	356	2,971
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,549	864	12,413
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	4	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,213	1,224	15,437
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	17	383
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,158	442	3,600
599	8	394	7	193	3	8	..	101	9	14	..	64	4	24,797	1,456	26,253
89	1	39	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	5	400
40	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	233
737	9	448	7	200	3	9	..	101	9	14	..	64	4	28,583	1,903	30,486
1,076	18	1,668	28	923	24	68	2	371	16	406	3	12	..	8,299	238	8,537

† Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Persons admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the												
1	2		3			4						
Serial Number.	Jails.		Admitted during the year.			Number previously						
						A.		B.		C.		
						Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	892	30	922	85	1	38	..	33	1
2	Vellore	..	..	841	136	977	67	3	22	..	22	3
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	492	..	492	59	..	23	..	9	..
4	Coimbatore	..	..	1,056	11	1,067	124	1	30	..	28	..
5	Cannanore	..	..	1,199	12	1,211	75	..	25	..	28	..
6	Salem	..	..	831	..	831	63	..	27	..	19	..
7	Penitentiary	..	..	2,079	164	2,243	235	10	53	1	138	3
Total ..				7,390	353	7,743	708	15	218	1	277	7
<i>District Jails.</i>												
8	Russellkonda	..	..	220	4	224	12	..	4	..	2	..
9	Berhampur	..	..	272	14	286	32	..	13	..	8	..
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	545	52	597	40	4	35	2	16	4
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	567	..	567	99	..	34	..	16	..
12	Nellore	..	..	369	29	398	26	1	11	1	10	..
13	Bellary	..	..	995	82	1,077	55	4	4	..	10	1
14	Cuddapah	..	..	571	5	576	29	..	8	..	3	..
15	Cuddalore	..	..	765	30	795	104	3	36	..	20	1
16	Tanjore	..	..	614	..	614	65	..	26	..	20	..
17	Madura	..	..	963	80	1,043	59	5	19	1	14	1
18	Palamcottah	..	..	872	..	872	79	..	14	..	8	..
19	Mangalore	..	..	235	30	265	6	2	2	..	7	..
Total ..				6,988	326	7,314	606	19	206	4	134	7
Total, Central and District Jails ..				14,378	679	15,057	1,314	34	424	5	411	14
Subsidiary Jails ..				14,217	1,224	15,441	791	28	115	..	50	2
Grand Total ..				28,595	1,903	30,498	2,105	62	539	5	461	16

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1894, who had been previously convicted.

convicted.			5			6						7
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399, Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial Number.
Total.						A.			B.			
						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
156	2	158	17.49	6.67	17.14	9	3	12	3	..	3	1
111	6	117	13.20	4.41	11.98	2	4	6	..	1	1	2
91	..	91	18.50	..	18.50	6	..	6	2	..	2	3
182	1	183	17.23	9.09	17.15	8	1	9	2	..	2	4
128	..	128	10.68	..	10.57	18	..	18	..	..	..	5
109	..	109	13.12	..	13.12	11	..	11	7	..	7	6
426	14	440	20.49	8.54	19.62	83	13	96	22	4	26	7
1,203	23	1,226	16.28	6.52	15.83	137	21	158	36	5	41	
18	..	18	8.18	..	8.04	2	..	2	..	..	..	8
53	..	53	19.49	..	18.53	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
91	10	101	16.70	19.23	16.92	4	..	4	3	..	3	10
149	..	149	26.28	..	26.28	3	..	3	..	..	..	11
47	2	49	12.74	6.90	12.31	1	2	3	1	..	1	12
69	5	74	6.93	6.10	6.87	5	1	6	1	1	2	13
40	..	40	7.01	..	6.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
160	4	164	20.92	13.33	20.63	3	1	4	..	1	1	15
111	..	111	18.08	..	18.08	7	..	7	1	..	1	16
92	7	99	9.55	8.75	9.49	5	4	9	2	..	2	17
101	..	101	11.58	..	11.58	3	..	3	2	..	2	18
15	2	17	6.38	6.67	6.42	3	1	4	..	..	..	19
946	30	976	13.54	9.20	13.34	37	9	46	10	2	12	
2,149	53	2,202	14.95	7.81	14.62	174	30	204	46	7	53	
956	30	986	6.72	2.45	6.39	293	65	358	7	1	8	
3,105	83	3,188	10.86	4.36	10.45	467	95	562	53	8	61	

No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails

1		2				3	4		
Serial Number.		Jails.				Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1893 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.		
							A.	B.	C.
							From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Salem	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..						20	..	2	2
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..	* 2	..	..	..
13	Bellary	..	..	..	..	† ..	..	..	..
14	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
16	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Madura	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
18	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..						12	1	2	3
Total, Central and District Jails ..						32	1	4	5
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Subsidiary Jails ..						4	2	15	17
Grand Total ..						36	4	19	23

• One struck off, having escaped

* One struck off, having escaped more than ten years ago.

† One struck off, having been recaptured and admitted into the Vellore Central Jail.

(For convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

5 Recaptured during the year.	6 Remained uncaptured.			7 Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			8 Serial Number.
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	
1	1	1	2	3	..	3	1
2	2	1	3	..	..	..	2
3	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
4	3	..	3	5	..	5	4
5	1	..	1	1	..	1	5
6	..	..	..	2	..	2	6
7	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
8	8	2	10	12	..	12	8
9	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
10	1	1	2	2	..	2	10
11	2	..	2	..	..	..	11
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	1	..	1	1	..	1	13
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	..	..	..	3	..	3	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
20	4	2	6	8	1	9	20
21	12	4	16	20	1	21	21
22	..	..	..	..	1	1	22
23	..	13	13	4	4	8	23
24	12	17	29	24	6	30	24

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them

committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them													
1	2	3	4	5					6	Punishments			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					By Criminal Courts.	By			
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.		Minor			
										a.	b.	c.	
													Warnings.
				Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of Jail rules.	Total.					
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	785.85	2	690	140	51	127	1,008	2	107	496	1	
2	Vellore	1,029.29	2	898	118	20	403	1,439	2	187	585		
3	Trichinopoly	929.31	1	364	221	9	108	702	1	88	144		
4	Coimbatore	925.16	5	446	173	19	118	756	5	67	288		
5	Cannanore	716.05	1	188	51	39	84	362	1	44	124		
6	Salem	601.97	2	390	133	19	317	859	1	209	328		
7	Penitentiary	826.26	1	355	214	14	324	907	2	266	220		
	Total ..	5,813.89	14	3,331	1,050	171	1,481	6,033	14	968	2,185		
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	73.52	1	42	29	..	16	87	1	32	45		
9	Berhampur	108.11	1	53	21	..	19	93	1	32	56		
10	Vizagapatam	187.50	..	90	38	8	32	168	..	37	109		
11	Parvatipuram	214.49	..	125	63	..	70	258	..	9	188		
12	Nellore	87.81	..	48	53	1	105	207	..	44	67		
13	Bellary	329.63	2	106	97	14	116	333	2	39	125		
14	Cuddapah	175.33	..	77	61	..	151	289	..	49	92		
15	Cuddalore	210.97	..	217	88	15	80	400	..	119	221		
16	Tanjore	324.06	..	910	78	18	135	1,141	..	645	146		
17	Madura	336.95	..	112	93	9	157	371	..	103	91		
18	Palamcottah	312.67	4	410	107	5	137	659	..	246	168		
19	Mangalore	74.81	..	80	25	2	33	140	4	41	66		
	Total ..	2,435.85	8	2,270	753	72	1,051	4,146	8	1,396	1,374		
	Total, Central and District Jails	8,249.74	22	5,601	1,803	243	2,532	10,179	22	2,364	3,559		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12.50	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	..		
	Subsidiary Jails ..	629.48	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
	Grand Total ..	8,891.72	23	5,601	1,803	243	2,535	10,182	23	2,366	3,559		

(For convicts only).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

7			8						9	10	11	12	13	14
Inflicted.			Punishments inflicted						Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7-f to column 3.	Ratio of column 8-f to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8-d to column 9.	Serial Number.
Superintendents.			By Superintendents.											
Major.														
d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.						
Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.						
..	299	903	3	71	..	21	10	105	1,010	114.91	13.36	128.52	2.08	1
..	494	1,266	125	28	..	11	9	173	1,441	123.00	16.81	140.00	.76	2
..	421	659	8	19	..	9	7	43	703	70.91	4.63	75.65	1.28	3
..	283	638	67	9	..	10	32	118	761	68.96	12.75	82.26	1.31	4
..	147	329	..	20	..	2	11	33	363	45.95	4.61	50.69	.55	5
..	241	778	45	1	..	12	23	81	861	129.24	13.46	143.03	1.39	6
..	329	815	..	58	..	9	25	92	908	98.64	11.13	109.89	.99	7
..	2,214	5,388	248	206	..	74	117	645	6,047	92.67	11.09	104.00	1.22	
..	5	82	..	..	..	5	..	5	88	111.53	6.80	119.70	5.68	8
..	3	91	..	2	..	..	..	2	94	84.17	1.85	86.95	..	9
..	1	147	..	18	..	2	1	21	168	78.40	11.20	89.60	1.19	10
..	61	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	120.29	..	120.29	..	11
..	64	175	..	31	..	1	..	32	207	199.29	36.44	235.74	.48	12
..	120	314	..	..	..	5	14	19	335	95.26	5.76	101.63	1.49	13
..	114	264	..	23	..	2	..	25	289	150.57	14.26	164.83	.69	14
..	50	393	..	..	..	1	6	7	400	186.28	3.32	189.60	.25	15
..	137	942	13	164	..	15	7	199	1,141	290.69	61.41	352.10	1.31	16
..	93	290	..	75	..	3	3	81	371	86.07	24.04	110.11	.81	17
..	173	587	12	56	..	4	..	72	663	187.74	23.03	212.04	.60	18
..	25	132	..	5	..	3	..	8	140	176.45	10.69	187.14	2.14	19
..	846	3,675	25	374	..	41	31	471	4,154	150.87	19.34	170.54	.99	
..	3,060	9,063	273	580	..	115	148	1,116	10,201	109.86	13.53	123.65	1.13	
..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	24.00	..	24.00	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
..	3,061	9,066	273	580	..	115	148	1,116	10,205	101.96	12.55	114.77	1.13	

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

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Serial Number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry	763.66	22.19	65.73	2.00	8.61	9.01	132	3	49	2	1
2	Vellore	944.82	84.47	78.27	6.37	8.28	7.54	114	9	49	1	2
3	Trichinopoly	929.31	..	76.98	..	8.28	..	149	..	37	..	3
4	Coimbatore	924.83	..33	88.21	..	9.54	..	139	..	58	..	4
5	Cannanore	708.92	7.13	54.98	..	7.76	..	92	..	16	..	5
6	Salem	601.97	..	51.50	..	8.56	..	84	..	65	..	6
7	Penitentiary	796.86	29.40	69.62	1.00	8.74	3.40	110	2	51	..	7
Total ..		5,670.37	143.52	485.29	9.37	8.56	6.53	820	14	325	3	
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	73.27	..25	2.74	..	3.74	..	5	..	1	..	8
9	Berhampur	103.16	4.95	5.08	..	4.92	..	10	..	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	175.76	11.74	8.44	..	4.80	..	47	..	2	..	10
11	Párvatipuram	214.49	..	7.00	..	3.26	..	23	..	14	..	11
12	Nellore	84.60	3.21	4.27	..	5.05	..	9	..	..	..	12
13	Bellary	311.19	18.44	22.26	2.00	7.15	10.85	60	3	26	..	13
14	Cuddapah	175.12	..21	12.92	..	7.38	..	37	..	2	..	14
15	Cuddalore	203.70	7.27	7.16	..	3.51	..	11	..	5	..	15
16	Tanjore	324.06	..	29.63	..	9.14	..	49	..	28	..	16
17	Madura	315.61	21.34	17.08	..	5.41	..	28	..	12	..	17
18	Palamcottah	312.33	..34	9.01	..	2.88	..	16	..	14	..	18
19	Mangalore	70.26	4.55	1.13	..	1.61	..	10	..	1	..	19
Total ..		2,363.55	72.30	126.72	2.00	5.36	2.77	305	3	105	..	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		8,033.92	215.82	612.01	11.37	7.62	5.27	1,125	17	430	3	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12.50	..	2.00	..	16.00	..	2	..	..	..	20
Grand Total ..		8,046.42	215.82	614.01	11.37	7.63	5.27	1,127	17	430	3	

Note.—Column 6 includes Maistries, Work Overseers and Warder Guards.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

SHOWING DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1894.

A.—Diet Scale for European and East Indian Convicts.

Articles.	Diet Scale for Labouring Prisoners.							Diet Scale for Females and Non-Labouring Male Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	18 oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked	4½	7	4½	7	4½	4½	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	8	8	8	8	8	..	8	6	6	6	6	6	..	6
Vegetables	6	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	..
Flour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suet	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Rolong or soojee meal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhál meal	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Coffee pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar oz.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Mint and parsley	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Rice	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

Distribution of Diet for European and East Indian Convicts.

Meal.	Days of Week.	Articles.	For Labouring Males.	For Females and Non-Labouring Males.
Breakfast ..	Daily	Bread	12 oz.	8 oz.
		Coffee	1 pint.	1 pint.
Dinner ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup	1 ..	1 ..
		Potatoes	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice	4 ..	4 ..
		Suet pudding	12 ..	..
	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat roasted or fried	7 ..	4 oz.
		Potatoes	8 ..	6 ..
		Rice	4 ..	6 ..
		Suet pudding	12 ..	..
Supper ..	Saturday	Rice	8 ..	8 oz.
		Suet pudding	12 ..	..
		Meat curried into mulligatany	1 pint.	1 pint.
Supper ..	Daily	Bread	6 oz.	8 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Gruel	1 ..	..

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Diets.

Bread	... Brown, best.
Coffee	... To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.
Soup	... In every pint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhâl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions; salt and pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding	... 5 oz. flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. suet and salt.
Meat	... Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. An addition at the rate of one-fourth of a pound more will be considered an equivalent when meat is issued with bone.
Mulligatany	... To make 1 pint, curry-stuff $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhâl meal and onions and salt.
Gruel	... To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolond and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea	... To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Suet pudding will not be issued to prisoners when their sentence does not exceed three months, nor until the expiration of three months when their sentence exceeds that period, but the increased ration of rice allowed for non-labouring males will be issued in lieu of pudding.

For Portuguese and such East Indian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts may be issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. coffee and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar a week), with four hoppers to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

B.—Diet-scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhâl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is to be calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic	30	..	30	..	30	..	..	

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C.—DIET SCALES FOR NATIVE CONVICTS IN CENTRAL AND DISTRICT JAILS.

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and upwards.
Grain { Raggi Cholum Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain daily	24 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 13 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Dhâl	2 oz. three days a week	2 oz. three days a week.
Rice	4 oz. four days a week	4 oz. four days a week.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Salt	1 oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Garlic	30 grains on meat days	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Meat or fish	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. without bone or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	30 grains on meat days. 5 oz. without bone or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NOTE.—Under-trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment receive 20 oz. of grain daily instead of 24 oz. and 4 oz. of meat instead of 5 oz. Such convicts if sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months and upwards receive on rice days 11 oz. of grain instead of 13 oz. and 10 oz. of rice instead of 12 oz.

Any of the 3 grains (ragi, cholum or cumbu) may be used. 25 oz. of cumbu may be considered equivalent to 24 oz. of ragi or cholum.

The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is issued, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.

Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.

The allowance of salt may, in times of epidemic cholera be increased by order of the Medical Officer.

The weight of vegetables is to be calculated after stalks, skins, and refuse have been separated.

D.—SCALE FOR NATIVE CONVICTS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

Articles of diet.	All prisoners, whether convicted or under trial.
Grain { Raggi Cholum Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain per diem.
Dhâl	3 oz. four days a week.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut	5 oz. three days a week.
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Curry-powder *	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. daily.
Vegetables	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Onions	6 oz. daily.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.

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

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

E.—Diet Scale for State prisoners confined in Jails.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	On Salt fish days only $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. should be issued.
Dhâl "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or Cocoanut oil ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	The weight of meat must be estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Curry-powder "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish ..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	
Garlic grs.	30	..	30	..	30	..	..	
Firewood lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Plantains oz.	8	..	8	..	8	..	8	
Milk pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugar oz.	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	
Cocoanut No.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	} For bathing and external use.
Soapnut oz.	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Gingelly oil drs.	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	

HOSPITAL DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

Articles comprising the different heads of diet for a day.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Sago .. 2 oz.	Bread .. 12 oz.	Chicken .. 8 oz.	Coffee .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Meat, either Beef or Mutton. 12 oz.
Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Rice .. 3 "	Mutton or * .. 10 "	Hoppers † No. 6.	
Sugar .. $2\frac{1}{4}$ "	including 1 oz. for conjee water.	Bread .. 1 lb.	Mutton for curry .. 8 oz.	Bread .. 1 lb.
Milk .. 6 "	Milk .. 2 pts.	Potatoes .. 8 oz.	Rice .. 8 "	Potatoes .. 12 oz.
Rice 2 oz. }	and 6 oz. for tea.	Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Curry-powder .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt 2 drs. }	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Sugar .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sugar .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sugar .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
	including $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. for tea.	Milk .. 6 "	Milk .. 6 "	Milk .. 6 "
	Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Onions .. 1 "	Butter .. 1 "	Onions .. 1 "
	Salt .. 2 drs.	Barley .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Bread .. 8 "	Barley .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Soojee .. 4 oz.	Flour .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Country vegetables. 4 "	Flour .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	in lieu of rice at the discretion of the Medical Officer.	Salt .. 6 drs.	Salt .. 1 "	Salt .. 6 drs.
		The mutton may be roasted or grilled.	Tamarind .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	N.B.—In this diet the meat may be roasted or boiled.
		In such cases the requisite quantity of ghee may be used and the barley, onions and flour excluded.		In such cases the diet is to be marked "full varied," and butter or ghee 1 oz. is to be allowed and onions, barley and flour are to be excluded.

* At the discretion of the Medical Officer.

† Hoppers to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

Breakfast.

Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Coffee .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.
Sugar .. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Milk .. 1 "	Bread .. 6 oz.	Hoppers. No. 6.	Bread .. 6 oz.
Milk .. 3 "	Bread .. 4 oz.	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Sugar .. $\frac{3}{4}$ "			

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

HOSPITAL DIETS—continued.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS—continued.

Dinner.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Sago in jelly. 2 oz.	Rice .. 2 oz.	Mutton in broth .. 1 pt.	Rice .. 8 oz.	Broth or soup .. 1 pt.
Sugar .. $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Milk .. 1 pt.	or	Mutton for curry .. 8 "	Meat roasted 12 oz.
Milk .. 3 "	Bread .. 4 oz.	Meat roasted or fried .. 10 oz.	Vegetables. 4 "	Bread .. 4 oz.
	Sugar .. $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Bread .. 4 "	Bread .. 2 "	Potatoes .. 12 oz.
	Soojee .. 4 "	Potatoes .. 8 "		
	in lieu of rice.			

Supper.

Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Coffee .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.
Sugar .. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.
Milk .. 3 "	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "

N.B.—The weight of meat for the various diets shall be ordinarily issued exclusive of bone. An addition at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb. more will be considered an equivalent when meat is issued with bone.

Wines, spirits and eggs may be prescribed in addition to any of the diets as the Medical officer may deem necessary. Other extras will only be allowed on spoon and milk diets.

B.—FOREIGN CONVICTS AND NATIVES.

Articles comprising the different heads of diets for a day.

Spoon.	Milk.	Low.	Full.
Sago .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 12 oz.	Mutton in broth. 6 oz.	Mutton for curry. 8 oz.
Sugar .. 2 "	or	Bread .. 12 "	Rice * .. 8 "
Rice for conjee 2 "	Rice .. 12 "	Butter or ghee 1 "	Curry-powder .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt } water. 2 drs.	Milk .. 2 pts.	Onions .. 1 "	Country vegetables .. 4 "
Milk .. 1 pt.	Sugar .. 2 oz.	Barley .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Hoppers † .. No. 6.
	Rice for conjee 2 "	Flour .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Bread .. 8 oz.
	Salt } water .. 2 drs.	Salt .. 1 "	Butter or ghee .. 1 "
			Salt .. 1 "

Breakfast.

Sago .. 1 oz.	Bread or rice .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Hoppers † .. No. 6.
Sugar .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sugar .. 1 "	Butter or ghee .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter or ghee .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Milk .. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.		

Dinner.

Sago .. 2 oz.	Bread or rice .. 8 oz.	Mutton in broth. 6 oz.	Mutton for curry .. 8 oz.
Sugar .. 1 "	Milk .. 1 pt.	Bread .. 4 "	Vegetables .. 4 "
Milk .. 1 pt.	Sugar .. 1 oz.		Rice .. 8 "

Supper.

Sago .. 1 oz.	Milk .. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 8 oz.
Suga .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "		Butter or ghee .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter or ghee .. $\frac{1}{2}$ "

N.B.—The weight of meat in the above diets is to be exclusive of bones. In cases in which the Medical Officer considers it necessary, tea $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or coffee $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per diem may be ordered with any of the above diets; when given with low or full, sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and milk 6 oz. will also be allowed.

* Or rice 1 lb. omitting the bread.

† Hoppers are to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued*.

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—Europeans and East Indians.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lbs. bread per diem with water.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to three days; after that, the undermentioned stir-about diet for three days before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to three days, and a second interval on the stir-about diet is to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed fifteen days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any one of the nine days on which the bread and water constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner.

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

But, from the 1st July 1894, this diet was limited to four days, and was not to be repeated except for a fresh offence nor until after an interval of one week.

STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Abolished from 1st July 1894, except for purposes of judicial solitary confinement.

For Europeans and East Indians performing Hard Labour.

Breakfast	..	..	Bread 8 oz.
Dinner	..	..	* One and a half pints stir-about, containing 3 oz. rolong, 3 oz. coarse wheaten flour (or in lieu 3 oz. of raggi flour or 3 oz. of cholum flour) with salt; potatoes 8 oz.; bread 8 oz.
Supper	..	..	Bread 8 oz.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of twenty-one days continuously can again be placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he will receive the ordinary prison diet.

B.—Native and Foreign Convicts.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Men and Women.

Morning meal	..	Raggi flour sifted 6 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal	..	Raggi flour sifted 6 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to three days; after that, one of the undermentioned stir-about diets, according to labour performed, for three days before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to three days, and a second interval on the stir-about diet is to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered is not to exceed fifteen days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any one of the nine days on which No. 1 diet (bread and water) constitutes the sole food supplied to the prisoner.

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

But, from the 1st July 1894, this diet was limited to four days, and was not to be repeated except for a fresh offence nor until after an interval of one week.

* To make 1½ pint stir-about, boil 2½ or 2¾ pints of water, to which a ¼ of an oz. of salt should be added; stir in 3 oz. of rolong, and afterwards 3 oz. of wheaten flour (or 3 oz. of raggi or cholum flour): keep constantly stirring, and when the meals are cooked, the required quantity of 1½ pints of stir-about will be produced.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*concluded*.

No. II.—STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Abolished from 1st July 1894, except for purposes of judicial solitary confinement.

Men and Women on Moderate Labour.

Breakfast	..	Raggi or cholum cake made with 6 oz. of sifted flour and ¼ oz. salt.
Dinner	..	Conjee made with 8 oz. of raggi or cholum flour and ¼ oz. salt.
Supper	..	Raggi cake made with 6 oz. raggi flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.
Total 20 oz. cleaned grain per diem.		

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to twenty-one days; after that, the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs, for one week before its repetition, when it is to be limited to fourteen days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered is not to exceed forty-two days.

No prisoner, who has been upon this scale for a period of twenty-one days continuously, can again be placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he will receive the ordinary prison diet.

No. III.—FULL STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Entirely abolished from 1st July 1894.

Men and Women performing Hard Labour.

Breakfast	..	Raggi or cholum cake—8 oz. of flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.
Dinner	..	Raggi or cholum meal—8 oz. made into porridge or pudding with ¼ oz. salt; green vegetables 4 oz. (or potatoes when procurable); dhāl 1½ oz. boiled with vegetables and chillies; two green chillies.
Supper	..	Raggi and cholum cake—8 oz. of flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to forty-two days; after that, the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs, for fourteen days before its repetition, when it is to be limited to twenty-eight days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered is not to exceed eighty-four days.

No prisoner, who has been upon this scale for a period of forty-two days continuously, can again be placed upon it for a fresh offence, until the expiration of an interval of fourteen days, during which interval he will receive the ordinary prison diet.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and new jails, of additions,

1		2		3				4	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil Debtors.	
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.		
						Total cost.			
Central Prisons.									
						RS.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	* 786.37	4.15	4.11	794.63	19,489	24 10 5		
2	Vellore	* 1,030.81	.91	4.51	1,036.23	23,000	22 4 8		
3	Trichinopoly	* 929.84	..	3.40	933.24	32,080	34 8 0		
4	Coimbatore	* 928.77	16.66	8.37	953.80	25,739	27 3 7		
5	Cannanore	716.05	..	13.58	729.63	17,055	23 13 1		
6	Salem	* 602.49	10.68	6.38	619.55	18,129	29 9 1		
7	Penitentiary	* 829.15	8.90	..	838.05	24,300	28 15 11		
Total ..		5,823.48	41.30	40.35	5,905.13	1,59,792	27 3 11		
					4,771.24	56,350			
					4,125.84	1,03,412			
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	73.52	2.96	..	76.48	1,844	24 1 9		
9	Berhampur	108.11	6.45	.98	115.54	2,711	23 10 8		
10	Vizagapatam	187.50	4.10	1.46	193.06	5,361	27 15 8		
11	Párvatipuram	214.49	.01	..	214.50	5,512	25 11 2		
12	Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Nellore	87.81	4.91	.38	93.10	2,306	24 13 11		
14	Bellary	* 329.86	20.54	3.32	353.72	9,410	26 13 8		
15	Cuddapah	175.33	8.03	5.33	188.69	5,544	30 3 9		
16	Cuddalore	210.97	3.12	4.35	218.44	5,551	25 14 10		
17	Tanjore	* 324.58	6.19	14.99	345.76	7,939	24 0 0		
18	Madura	336.95	25.03	16.90	378.88	8,900	24 9 5		
19	Palamcottah	312.67	30.97	10.39	354.03	7,941	23 1 9		
20	Mangalore	74.81	10.37	6.26	91.44	1,982	23 4 4		
Total ..		2,436.60	122.68	64.36	2,623.64	65,001	25 6 4		
21	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	12.50	..	..	12.50	475	38 0 0		
22	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	26.67	26.67	..	..		
Total, Jails ..		8,272.58	163.98	131.38	8,567.94	2,25,268	26 11 3		
Subsidiary Jails		629.48	822.50	5.21	1,457.19	58,202	40 1 4		
Grand Total ..		8,902.06	986.48	136.59	10,025.13	83,470	28 10 8		

* Includes State prisoners.

* Includes State prisoners.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1894, excluding the cost of building alterations, or repairs.

5		6			7		Serial Number.
Establishment.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil debtors and Under Trial Prisoners.	
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
22,815	28 11 5	1,676	2 1 9	98 13 2	2,192	2 12 7	1
28,168	27 2 11	2,391	2 4 11	75 14 1	2,515	2 7 0	2
23,424	25 1 7	1,219	1 4 11	68 14 7	1,522	1 10 2	3
26,766	28 1 0	1,558	1 10 2	82 13 11	2,611	2 13 0	4
21,335	29 3 10	2,970	4 1 2	75 12 10	1,488	2 1 3	5
18,641	30 1 5	824	1 5 3	76 13 10	1,225	2 0 6	6
21,208	25 4 11	2,438	2 14 7	75 3 2	2,691	3 3 11	7
1,62,357	27 7 11	13,076	2 3 5	78 2 8	14,244	2 7 2	
3,769	49 4 6	101	1 5 2	55 12 10	97	1 5 1	8
5,233	45 4 8	109	0 15 1	47 9 7	282	2 9 9	9
4,910	25 6 11	155	0 12 10	65 2 0	455	2 6 10	10
6,694	31 3 4	461	2 2 5	85 8 6	241	1 2 0	11
306	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
4,827	51 13 7	163	1 12 0	50 12 6	103	1 2 9	13
7,605	21 8 0	1,083	3 1 0	87 12 3	518	1 9 2	14
6,074	32 3 1	497	2 10 2	48 13 2	292	1 10 8	15
5,470	25 0 8	321	1 7 6	116 4 10	556	2 10 2	16
8,418	24 5 7	456	1 5 1	85 11 5	443	1 5 10	17
6,539	17 4 2	284	0 12 0	49 0 10	747	2 3 6	18
10,560	29 13 3	706	1 15 11	94 14 3	530	1 11 1	19
4,590	50 3 2	193	2 1 9	70 2 11	119	1 9 5	20
74,995	28 9 4	4,530	1 11 8	73 7 6	4,383	1 12 9	
534	42 11 6	324	25 14 9	..	..	..	21
2,325	87 2 10	32	1 3 2	34 12 6	..	..	22
2,40,211	28 0 7	17,962	2 1 7	78 2 3	18,627	2 4 0	
13,041	8 15 2	..	..	..	640	1 0 3	
2,53,252	25 4 2	17,962	1 12 8	72 0 0	19,267	2 2 8	

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 1894, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8		9	10	11
		Contingencies.				
		A.	B.			
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.				
Central Prisons.						
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
1	Rajahmundry	4,901	6 2 8			1
2	Vellore	3,626	3 8 0	51,073	64 4 4	2
3	Trichinopoly	2,571	2 12 1	59,700	57 9 10	3
4	Coimbatore	3,525	3 11 2	60,816	65 2 8	4
5	Cannanore	3,880	5 5 1	60,199	63 1 10	5
6	Salem	1,969	3 2 10	46,728	64 0 8	6
7	Penitentiary	10,440	12 7 4	40,788	65 13 4	7
				61,077	72 14 1	
	Total ..	30,912	5 3 9	3,80,381	64 6 8	
District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	587	7 10 10			8
9	Berhampur	762	6 9 6	6,398	83 10 6	9
10	Vizagapatam	1,349	6 15 10	9,097	78 11 9	10
11	Párvatipuram	975	4 8 9	12,230	63 5 7	11
12	Guntúr	548	..	13,883	64 11 7	12
13	Nellore	846	9 1 5	855	..	13
14	Bellary	3,030	8 9 1	8,245	88 9 0	14
15	Cuddapah	1,312	6 15 3	21,646	61 3 1	15
16	Cuddalore	1,171	5 5 9	13,719	72 11 4	16
17	Tanjore	958	2 12 4	13,069	59 13 3	17
18	Madura	1,986	5 3 10	18,214	52 10 10	18
19	Palamcottah	1,466	4 2 3	18,456	48 11 5	19
20	Mangalore	568	6 3 5	21,203	59 14 3	20
				7,452	81 7 11	
	Total ..	15,558	5 14 11	1,64,467	62 11 0	
21	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	110	8 12 10	1,443	115 7 0	21
22	Civil Jail, Madras	721	27 0 7	3,078	115 6 7	22
	Total, Jails ..	47,301	5 8 4	5,49,369	64 1 11	
	Subsidiary Jails	15,330	10 8 4	87,213	59 13 7	
	Grand Total ..	62,631	6 4 0	6,36,582	63 8 0	

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1894, (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1		2		3				4				Serial Number.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Rations per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.				Cost of Establishment per head of average strength.						
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.			
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.			
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry ..	21 15	26 0	25 15	24 10	41 14	34 0	33 12	28 11	1		
2	Vellore ..	25 10	29 3	26 12	22 5	23 8	20 10	20 0	27 3	2		
3	Trichinopoly ..	28 5	32 9	29 13	34 8	27 8	21 4	20 4	25 2	3		
4	Coimbatore ..	30 14	33 14	30 5	27 4	28 15	27 7	26 13	28 1	4		
5	Cannanore ..	24 14	28 9	28 3	23 13	32 2	26 2	27 10	29 4	5		
6	Salem ..	32 11	29 11	30 1	29 9	32 3	26 3	30 10	30 1	6		
7	Penitentiary ..	26 3	30 14	30 11	29 0	33 10	29 3	25 9	25 5	7		
Total ..		27 6	30 7	28 14	27 4	30 3	25 10	35 5	27 8			
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda ..	19 11	28 0	28 7	24 2	60 6	59 0	56 10	49 5	8		
9	Berhampur ..	22 15	27 3	23 12	23 11	33 6	38 10	43 3	45 5	9		
10	Vizagapatam ..	29 4	32 0	27 10	28 0	35 4	26 1	27 12	25 7	10		
11	Párvatipuram ..	20 6	28 1	24 5	25 11	35 0	32 8	37 14	31 3	11		
12	Guntúr ..	29 7	25 15	28 12	..	26 10	23 5	26 12	..	12		
13	Nellore ..	25 4	31 11	26 6	24 14	35 5	31 0	44 1	51 14	13		
14	Kurnool ..	24 12	28 5	32 13	..	46 0	32 7	60 15	..	14		
15	Bellary ..	30 1	29 2	28 10	26 14	27 11	25 7	21 0	21 8	15		
16	Cuddapah ..	27 11	33 10	26 4	30 4	28 0	23 14	26 9	32 3	16		
17	Cuddalore ..	30 7	33 13	28 11	25 15	29 11	23 5	21 10	25 1	17		
18	Tanjore ..	23 0	28 2	25 2	24 0	31 4	29 3	22 9	24 6	18		
19	Madura ..	31 10	37 13	23 13	24 9	19 8	17 14	15 10	17 4	19		
20	Palamcottah ..	24 2	33 13	24 10	23 2	37 12	28 8	22 7	29 13	20		
21	Calicut ..	20 14	2 13	..	..	24 2	20 7	..	..	21		
22	Mangalore ..	19 5	24 8	20 14	23 4	44 12	46 2	41 15	50 3	22		
Total ..		26 1	30 11	26 1	25 6	31 1	27 11	26 9	28 9			
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	16 13	32 1	38 0	..	31 7	42 7	42 12	23		
24	Civil Jail, Madras.	..	..	..	..	104 5	90 4	67 12	87 3	24		
Subsidiary Jails ..		33 2	39 13	37 0	40 1	8 3	7 1	8 2	8 15			
Grand Total ..		27 14	32 0	29 5	28 11	27 7	23 6	23 5	25 4			

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs), compared

Serial Number.	Jails.	5				6			
		Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Clothing per head of average strength.			
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>									
1	Rajahmundry ..	1 13	2 6	1 8	2 2	..	5 0	5 14	2 13
2	Vellore ..	1 7	1 10	2 7	2 5	2 6	2 0	1 0	2 7
3	Trichinopoly ..	2 3	1 4	1 3	1 5	2 9	1 10	2 7	1 10
4	Coimbatore ..	1 0	2 13	1 12	1 10	3 8	3 6	1 10	2 13
5	Cannanore ..	1 11	3 15	4 4	4 1	2 9	0 15	3 1	2 1
6	Salem ..	1 12	2 5	0 15	1 5	5 15	3 3	2 6	2 1
7	Penitentiary ..	2 13	3 1	2 15	2 15	4 6	3 2	3 15	3 4
	Total ..	1 12	2 6	2 3	2 3	3 0	2 10	2 11	2 7
<i>District Jails.</i>									
8	Russellkonda ..	2 1	2 15	1 2	1 5	0 5	2 11	1 6	1 5
9	Berhampur ..	0 11	2 14	2 4	0 15	2 4	3 1	5 1	2 10
10	Vizagapatam ..	2 5	4 3	1 6	0 13	4 14	1 0	1 12	2 7
11	Párvatipuram ..	2 11	2 14	1 8	2 2	2 10	4 11	1 3	1 2
12	Guntúr ..	0 12	0 13	1 5	..	6 11	0 15	1 8	..
13	Nellore ..	0 8	0 13	2 8	1 12	2 15	2 7	1 2	1 3
14	Kurnool ..	0 13	1 10	1 5	..	1 7	2 14	1 0	..
15	Bellary ..	1 9	1 5	2 7	3 1	3 3	3 14	1 11	1 9
16	Cuddapah ..	0 11	0 6	1 10	2 10	2 7	1 6	1 14	1 11
17	Cuddalore ..	0 15	1 2	1 8	1 8	3 11	1 9	2 9	2 10
18	Tanjore ..	0 15	0 14	2 1	1 5	3 7	1 4	1 4	1 6
19	Madura ..	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 12	2 6	1 14	2 2	2 4
20	Palamecottah ..	0 9	0 9	1 10	2 0	1 9	2 2	0 15	1 11
21	Calicut ..	2 1	0 4	..	..	3 12	0 1	..	..
22	Mangalore ..	0 8	0 5	1 5	2 2	2 10	0 7	2 9	1 9
	Total ..	1 2	1 4	1 9	1 12	3 1	2 2	1 12	1 13
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	54 5	31 6	25 15	..	3 2	4 9	..
24	Civil Jail, Madras.	1 8	1 4	1 1	1 3	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	0 15	0 9	2 3	1 0
	Grand Total ..	1 5	1 12	1 12	1 13	2 14	2 5	2 6	2 3

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1894 (excluding the cost of with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

7				8				Serial Number.
Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				
1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
10 6 4 13 4 9 5 14 6 1 7 6 30 5	7 3 5 3 5 4 7 1 5 4 5 14 20 1	6 3 3 5 2 12 3 8 4 3 3 15 16 9	6 3 3 8 2 12 3 11 5 5 3 3 12 7	75 15 57 10 65 2 69 12 67 5 79 3 97 4	74 8 58 8 61 14 74 3 64 12 66 15 86 4	73 3 53 5 56 7 63 10 66 13 67 9 79 11	64 4 57 10 65 3 63 2 64 1 65 13 72 14	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
9 4	7 11	5 9	5 4	71 7	68 9	64 6	64 7	
6 10 10 2 16 14 6 9 9 0 7 11 11 11 9 13 13 9 8 1 6 2 7 1 8 2 8 8 6 10	9 7 9 8 9 12 6 3 5 5 6 9 10 7 7 4 6 15 5 7 5 13 4 0 5 0 6 9 5 3	16 0 11 0 8 0 6 5 7 3 9 2 20 5 7 14 8 1 7 1 4 12 3 14 4 6 .. 8 13	7 11 6 10 7 0 4 9 .. 9 1 .. 8 9 6 15 5 6 2 12 5 4 4 2 .. 6 3	89 1 69 4 88 3 67 4 71 3 71 8 84 3 71 13 71 11 72 1 64 1 59 10 71 2 57 14 72 10	102 1 80 15 73 1 74 4 56 4 72 0 75 3 66 7 65 8 64 15 64 7 60 7 69 4 29 10 75 6	103 7 84 15 66 0 71 3 65 5 82 14 116 3 61 5 63 15 61 2 55 0 44 13 53 3 .. 74 8	83 11 78 12 63 6 64 12 .. 88 9 .. 61 3 72 11 59 13 52 11 48 11 59 14 .. 81 8	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
8 14	6 7	6 13	5 15	69 7	67 7	62 4	62 11	
..	11 15	9 15	8 13	..	117 10	120 6	115 7	23
13 6	53 7	19 6	27 1	119 3	145 0	88 3	115 7	24
6 14	9 1	9 3	10 8	48 7	55 14	55 2	59 14	
8 14	7 11	6 8	6 4	67 11	66 7	62 9	63 8	

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number, convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.*
<i>Central Prisons.</i>						
1	Rajahmundry	8.76	777.46	15.87	25.08	13.97
2	Vellore	9.88	1,019.27	32.03	40.90	35.25
3	Trichinopoly	3.07	926.24	17.47	45.00	15.45
4	Coimbatore	4.90	920.55	18.92	33.88	9.30
5	Cannanore	6.65	709.16	38.66	38.41	5.99
6	Salem	4.86	597.26	10.47	12.41	8.51
7	Penitentiary	7.43	819.40	32.20	3.66	23.67
	Total ..	45.55	5,769.34	165.62	199.34	112.14
<i>District Jails.</i>						
8	Russellkonda	5.98	67.53	1.75	.40	1.16
9	Berhampur	3.82	104.45	2.28	.83	1.64
10	Vizagapatam	4.25	183.37	2.28	.86	.40
11	Párvatipuram	1.30	213.25	5.47	24.81	3.05
12	Nellore	3.00	84.83	2.87	1.37	3.03
13	Bellary	12.19	317.68	12.03	9.96	8.10
14	Cuddapah	5.13	170.28	9.44	11.03	4.36
15	Cuddalore	6.21	204.84	2.67	9.22	6.77
16	Tanjore	6.24	317.91	5.44	9.67	4.85
17	Madura	10.27	326.98	5.19	15.68	7.68
18	Palamcottah	4.93	307.84	7.44	21.19	7.74
19	Mangalore	1.84	73.16	2.52	2.45	1.12
	Total ..	65.16	2,372.12	59.38	107.47	49.90
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	12.49	..	1.00	..
	Total, Jails ..	110.71	8,153.95	225.00	307.81	162.04
	Subsidiary Jails	57.52	577.48	14.76	5.70	38.51
	Grand Total ..	168.23	8,731.43	239.76	313.51	200.55

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

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

8										
Average number employed on working days.										
On Prison duties.						On Jail buildings.				
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.		Serial Number.
On unremunerative labour	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of Prison clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	G.	H.	I.	J.	
						Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	
..	67.46	70.29	117.51	157.52	16.31	5.68	8.48	..	..	1
..	84.67	78.63	97.46	169.99	30.00	..	..	..	..	2
..	75.43	83.34	91.79	98.70	18.61	9.55	7.75	..	..	3
..	88.24	90.29	86.52	67.35	41.79	.95	26.83	..	..	4
..	54.99	74.92	64.32	92.97	11.01	..	..	..	..	5
..	51.80	52.80	70.44	117.44	59.41	..	44.20	..	..	6
..	69.59	61.44	25.13	40.80	17.72	.68	..	..	..	7
..	492.18	511.71	553.17	744.77	194.85	16.86	87.26	..	..	
..	2.74	6.95	19.64	20.31	2.78	.07	..	..	..	8
..	5.05	9.95	27.03	24.80	9.55	..	..	..	..	9
..	8.45	17.40	36.90	66.53	20.41	..	.99	..	..	10
..	7.00	14.18	95.73	32.19	12.89	..	.26	..	..	11
..	4.38	9.03	15.82	26.09	16.04	..	..	..	..	12
..	24.27	36.80	10.22	60.55	9.12	26.15	..	..	..	13
..	12.97	23.15	37.84	30.78	16.81	..	.07	..	..	14
..	7.28	22.18	16.68	41.58	7.53	.13	..	..	..	15
..	29.64	21.82	44.42	31.27	6.35	..	..	..	..	16
..	17.10	42.12	44.36	102.36	18.61	.77	.25	..	..	17
..	9.02	28.98	34.07	42.09	5.00	10.18	..	..	..	18
..	1.34	8.56	14.29	13.68	2.09	1.69	..	..	..	19
..	129.24	241.12	397.00	492.23	127.18	38.99	1.57	..	..	
..	2.00	.14	9.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	623.42	752.97	959.52	1,237.00	322.03	55.85	88.83	..	..	
..	..	..	343.40	99.22	1.63	..	..	..	..	
..	623.42	752.97	1,302.92	1,336.22	323.66	55.85	88.83	..	..	

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8—contd.		9	10			Serial Number.	
		Average number employed on working days—contd.			Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as				
		K.	L.		Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures (8) K.		
		Manufactures.	Public Works.						
			(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other Extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.				
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	279.29	..	..	..	8.68	9.04	35.92	1
2	Vellore	450.34	..	..	..	8.31	7.71	44.18	2
3	Trichinopoly	463.15	..	..	..	8.14	9.00	50.00	3
4	Coimbatore	456.48	..	..	..	9.59	9.81	49.59	4
5	Cannanore	327.89	..	..	..	7.75	10.56	46.24	5
6	Salem	169.78	..	..	..	8.67	8.84	28.43	6
7	Penitentiary	544.51	..	..	..	8.49	7.50	66.45	7
	Total ..	2,691.44	..	..	..	8.53	8.87	46.65	
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	11.73	..	..	..	4.06	10.29	17.37	8
9	Berhampur	22.17	..	..	..	4.83	9.53	21.23	9
10	Vizagapatam	29.15	..	..	1.15	4.61	9.49	15.90	10
11	Párvatipuram	17.67	..	..	..	3.28	6.65	8.29	11
12	Nellore	6.20	..	..	..	5.16	10.64	7.31	12
13	Bellary	120.48	..	..	..	7.64	11.58	37.92	13
14	Cuddapah	23.83	..	..	..	7.62	13.60	13.99	14
15	Cuddalore	87.46	..	..	3.34	3.55	10.83	42.70	15
16	Tanjore	164.45	..	..	..	9.32	6.86	51.73	16
17	Madura	72.86	..	..	..	5.23	12.88	22.28	17
18	Palamcottah	142.13	..	..	..	2.93	9.41	46.17	18
19	Mangalore	25.42	..	..	..	1.83	11.70	34.75	19
	Total ..	723.55	..	..	4.49	5.45	10.16	30.50	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	16.01	1.12	..	20
	Total, Jails ..	3,414.99	..	..	4.49	7.65	9.23	41.88	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	74.26	..	..	..	..	..	12.86	
	Grand Total ..	3,489.25	..	..	4.49	7.14	8.62	..	

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash Balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1894.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing, &c., account by Cash and Transfer Account.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	777.46	279.29	..	RS. A. 15,911 7	RS. A. 15,911 7	RS. A. 28,614 11
2	Vellore ..	1,019.27	450.34	..	RS. A. 43,818 3	RS. A. 43,818 3	RS. A. 72,113 6
3	Trichinopoly ..	926.24	463.15	..	RS. A. 31,435 15	RS. A. 31,435 15	RS. A. 39,323 7
4	Coimbatore ..	920.55	456.48	..	RS. A. 56,973 13	RS. A. 56,973 13	RS. A. 67,706 8
5	Cannanore ..	709.16	327.89	..	RS. A. 15,960 11	RS. A. 15,960 11	RS. A. 14,855 7
6	Salem ..	597.26	169.78	..	RS. A. 12,912 6	RS. A. 12,912 6	RS. A. 24,990 14
7	Penitentiary ..	819.40	544.51	..	RS. A. 82,157 8	RS. A. 82,157 8	RS. A. 96,061 11
	Total ..	5,769.34	2,691.44	..	RS. A. 2,59,169 15	RS. A. 2,59,169 15	RS. A. 3,43,666 0
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	67.53	11.73	..	RS. A. 575 6	RS. A. 575 6	RS. A. 1,375 6
9	Berhampur ..	104.45	22.17	..	RS. A. 1,117 6	RS. A. 1,117 6	RS. A. 1,426 7
10	Vizagapatam ..	183.37	29.15	..	RS. A. 1,524 9	RS. A. 1,524 9	RS. A. 2,284 9
11	Párvatipuram ..	213.25	17.67	..	RS. A. 2,617 6	RS. A. 2,617 6	RS. A. 2,947 10
12	Guntúr ..	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. 75 9
13	Nellore ..	84.83	6.20	..	RS. A. 871 1	RS. A. 871 1	RS. A. 784 1
14	Bellary ..	317.68	120.48	..	RS. A. 3,982 0	RS. A. 3,982 0	RS. A. 10,746 0
15	Cuddapah ..	170.28	23.83	..	RS. A. 2,828 7	RS. A. 2,828 7	RS. A. 2,920 14
16	Cuddalore ..	204.84	87.46	..	RS. A. 1,009 3	RS. A. 1,009 3	RS. A. 1,628 5
17	Tanjore ..	317.91	164.45	..	RS. A. 35,989 2	RS. A. 35,989 2	RS. A. 45,628 1
18	Madura ..	326.98	72.86	..	RS. A. 5,082 8	RS. A. 5,082 8	RS. A. 7,128 2
19	Palamcottah ..	307.84	142.13	..	RS. A. 14,076 1	RS. A. 14,076 1	RS. A. 21,348 11
20	Mangalore ..	73.16	25.42	..	RS. A. 130 10	RS. A. 130 10	RS. A. 735 5
	Total ..	2,372.12	723.55	..	RS. A. 69,803 11	RS. A. 69,803 11	RS. A. 99,029 0
21	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	12.49	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Jails ..	8,153.95	3,414.99	..	RS. A. 3,28,973 10	RS. A. 3,28,973 10	RS. A. 4,42,695 ..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	577.48	74.26	..	..	..	RS. A. 1,138 0
	Grand Total ..	8,731.43	3,489.25	..	RS. A. 3,28,973 10	RS. A. 3,28,973 10	RS. A. 4,43,833 0

Serial Number.	Jails.	9 Cash Balance in hand on manufacturing Account on the 31st December 1894.	10 Total.	11 Cash earning (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	12 Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	13 Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	14 Serial Number.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>							
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
1	Rajahmundry		28,614 11	12,703 4	16 5	45 8	1
2	Vellore		72,113 6	28,295 3	27 12	62 13	2
3	Trichinopoly		39,323 7	7,887 8	8 8	17 0	3
4	Coimbatore		67,706 8	10,732 11	11 11	23 8	4
5	Cannanore		14,855 7				5
6	Salem		24,990 14	12,078 8	20 4	71 2	6
7	Penitentiary		96,061 11	13,904 3	17 0	25 9	7
	Total ..	..	3,43,666 0	84,496 1	14 10	31 6	
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda		1,375 6	800 0	11 14	68 3	8
9	Berhampur		1,426 7	309 1	2 15	13 15	9
10	Vizagapatam		2,284 9	760 0	4 2	26 1	10
11	Párvatipuram		2,947 10	330 4	1 9	18 11	11
12	Guntúr		75 9	75 9			12
13	Nellore		784 1				13
14	Bellary		10,746 0	6,764 0	21 5	56 2	14
15	Cuddapah		2,920 14	92 7	.. 9	3 14	15
16	Cuddalore		1,628 5	619 2	3 0	7 1	16
17	Tanjore		45,628 1	9,638 15	30 5	58 10	17
18	Madura		7,128 2	2,045 10	6 4	28 1	18
19	Palamcottah		21,348 11	7,272 10	23 10	51 3	19
20	Mangalore		735 5	604 11	8 4	23 13	20
	Total ..	..	99,029 0	29,225 5	12 5	40 6	
1	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras						21
	Total, Jails ..	..	4,42,695 0	1,13,721 6	13 15	33 5	
	Subsidiary Jails		1,138 0	1,138 0	2 0	15 5	
	Grand Total ..	..	4,43,833 0	1,14,859 6	13 2	32 15	

[illegible]

STATEMENT XII-A—concluded.

Showing the balances of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency at the close of 1893 and 1894.

		4		5														
		Balances at close of 1894.																
Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		Total.		Plus or minus difference between column 3-H and column 4-H.
		Cash in hand at end of 1894.	Manufactured articles in hand at end of 1894.	Raw materials in hand at end of 1894, deducting articles unpaid for	Plant and machinery at end of 1894.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at end of 1894.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash or invoice during 1894.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at end of 1894.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1	Rajahmundry	222 15 3	4,866 13 11	3,316 8 8	1,281 2 0	13,508 0 0	28,614 11 0		51,810 2 10	8,161 12 0								
2	Vellore	350 7 2	10,443 8 0	1,871 5 6	4,666 7 9	8,228 0 0	72,113 6 2		97,673 2 7	25,268 10 5								
3	Trichinopoly		3,723 4 0	2,409 2 1	1,933 6 5	5,739 0 0	39,323 6 9		59,128 3 3	7,893 14 11								
4	Coimbatore		26,125 1 6	-1,019 0 6	10,929 15 6	1,833 0 0	67,706 8 3		1,05,575 8 9	14,261 10 3								
5	Cannanore		9,108 15 6	7,156 6 10	3,807 12 6	2,861 0 0	14,855 6 9		38,073 8 7	6,439 0 1								
6	Salem	283 15 0	7,693 0 0	4,551 0 0	1,501 0 0	1,173 0 0	24,990 14 6		40,203 14 6	4,223 8 3								
7	Penitentiary	295 0 0	2,206 8 11	1,076 10 5	5,378 6 6	10,700 0 0	96,061 11 0		1,15,546 3 6	21,814 1 2								
8	Russellkonda	122 14 8	74 13 10	19 12 6	45 1 10	40 0 0	1,375 6 4		1,622 14 6	637 6 8								
9	Berhampur	67 12 0	135 1 0	232 12 0	1,174 7 6	246 0 0	1,426 7 2		3,214 11 8	762 8 11								
10	Vizagapatam		744 2 1	176 10 0	1,086 6 6	346 0 0	2,284 8 7		4,637 11 2	1,501 10 0								
11	Párvatipuram	123 6 2	328 4 11	171 6 8	435 9 3	190 0 0	2,947 9 6		4,196 4 6	637 11 3								
12	Nellore	53 8 0	221 4 9	122 10 4	110 12 0	122 0 0	784 0 8		1,414 3 9	244 4 11								
13	Bellary		5,080 12 9	-136 9 0	366 10 7	756 0 0	10,746 0 2		16,812 14 6	3,807 8 0								
14	Cuddapah	99 13 0	335 0 11	650 11 6	191 1 6	503 0 0	2,920 13 7		4,700 8 6	899 5 8								
15	Cuddalore	13 13 8	191 15 6	139 15 6	109 12 3	253 0 0	1,628 5 1		2,336 14 0	653 8 4								
16	Tanjore	432 4 0	870 4 0	441 4 0	960 0 0	2,117 0 0	45,628 1 2		50,448 13 2	12,901 5 0								
17	Madura	127 9 10	692 7 6	280 10 8	241 13 7	227 0 0	7,128 1 7		8,697 11 2	1,593 8 0								
18	Palamecottah		901 1 5	130 15 6	236 2 10	1,072 0 0	21,348 11 6		23,688 15 3	7,533 14 10								
19	Mangalore		221 7 6	7 14 0	200 10 2	58 0 0	735 5 5		1,223 5 1	598 0 7								
Total ..		2,193 6 9	79,964 0 0	21,600 2 8	34,656 10 8	49,972 0 0	*4,42,619 7 2		6,31,005 11 3	1,19,833 5 3								

* Exclusive of Rs. 75-9-0 remitted to Treasury on account of the Guntár District Jail, which was closed in December 1893, and for which no other figures are available.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total Cost of maintenance (Column 9, Statement IX).	Average Cost of maintenance per head (Column 10, Statement IX).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XII).	Average Cash Earnings per head of average strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 3 minus Column 5).	Average Net Cost per head of average strength (Column 4, minus column 6).	Serial Number.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
<i>Central Prisons.</i>								
1 Rajahmundry ..	..	51,073 1	64 4	12,703 4	16 0	38,369 13	48 4	1
2 Vellore ..	..	59,700 2	57 10	28,295 3	27 5	31,404 15	30 5	2
3 Trichinopoly ..	..	60,815 13	65 3	7,887 8	8 7	52,928 5	56 12	3
4 Coimbatore ..	..	60,198 10	63 2	10,732 11	11 4	49,465 15	51 14	4
5 Cannanore ..	..	46,728 4	64 1	..	..	46,728 4	64 1	5
6 Salem ..	..	40,788 4	65 13	12,078 8	19 8	28,709 12	46 5	6
7 Penitentiary ..	..	61,076 13	72 14	13,904 3	16 9	47,172 10	56 5	7
Total ..		3,80,380 15	64 7	84,496 1	14 5	2,95,884 14	50 2	
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8 Russellkonda ..	..	6,397 15	83 11	800 0	10 7	5,597 15	73 4	8
9 Berhampur ..	..	9,097 0	78 12	309 1	2 11	8,787 15	76 1	9
10 Vizagapatam ..	..	12,229 12	63 6	760 0	3 15	11,469 12	59 7	10
11 Párvatipuram ..	..	13,883 1	64 12	330 4	1 9	13,552 13	63 3	11
12 Guntár ..	..	855 4	..	75 9	..	779 11	..	12
13 Nellore ..	..	8,245 6	88 9	..	..	8,245 6	88 9	13
14 Bellary ..	..	21,646 4	61 3	6,764 0	19 2	14,882 4	42 1	14
15 Cuddapah ..	..	13,719 7	72 11	92 7	0 8	13,627 0	72 3	15
16 Cuddalore ..	..	13,069 0	59 13	619 2	2 13	12,449 14	57 0	16
17 Tanjore ..	..	18,214 1	52 11	9,638 15	27 14	8,575 2	24 13	17
18 Madura ..	..	18,455 8	48 11	2,045 10	5 6	16,409 14	43 5	18
19 Palamcottah ..	..	21,202 8	59 14	7,272 10	20 9	13,929 14	39 5	19
20 Mangalore ..	..	7,452 2	81 8	604 11	6 10	6,847 7	74 14	20
Total ..		1,64,467 4	62 11	29,225 5	11 2	1,35,241 15	51 9	
21 Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	1,443 1	115 7	..	..	1,443 1	115 7	21
22 Civil Jail, Madras ..	..	3,078 2	115 7	..	..	3,078 2	115 7	22
Total, Jails ..		5,49,369 6	64 2	1,13,721 6	13 4	4,35,648 0	50 14	
Subsidiary Jails ..	..	87,212 7	59 14	1,138 0	0 12	86,074 7	59 2	
Grand Total ..		6,36,581 13	63 8	1,14,859 6	11 7	5,21,722 7	52 1	

No. XIV.—

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

1		2		3		4			5		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Classes of prisoners.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Prisons.											
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	Convicts	1,051	46	1,097	763.66	22.19	785.85	
				Under-trial	..	..	..	4.08	.07	4.15	
				Civil	..	..	..	4.63	..	4.63	
				Total ..	1,051	46	1,097	772.37	22.26	794.63	
2	Vellore	..	..	Convicts	957	90	1,047	944.82	84.47	1,029.29	
				Under-trial	..	..	..	.78	.13	.91	
				Civil	10	..	10	6.03	..	6.03	
				Total ..	967	90	1,057	951.63	84.60	1,036.23	
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	Convicts	1,202	..	1,202	929.31	..	929.31	
				Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Civil	..	..	..	3.93	..	3.93	
				Total ..	1,202	..	1,202	933.24	..	933.24	
4	Coimbatore	..	..	Convicts	1,210	..	1,210	924.83	.33	925.16	
				Under-trial	30	6	36	15.47	1.19	16.66	
				Civil	20	..	20	11.98	..	11.98	
				Total ..	1,260	6	1,266	952.28	1.52	953.80	
5	Cannanore	..	..	Convicts	839	30	869	708.92	7.13	716.05	
				Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Civil	26	..	26	13.58	..	13.58	
				Total ..	865	30	895	722.50	7.13	729.63	
6	Salem	..	..	Convicts	538	..	538	601.97	..	601.97	
				Under-trial	27	4	31	10.67	.01	10.68	
				Civil	..	..	..	6.90	..	6.90	
				Total ..	565	4	569	619.54	.01	619.55	
7	Penitentiary	..	..	Convicts	750	44	794	796.86	29.40	826.26	
				Under-trial	38	12	50	8.41	.49	8.90	
				Civil	..	..	..	2.89	..	2.89	
				Total ..	788	56	844	808.16	29.89	838.05	

(VITAL).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Serial Number.	Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Serial Number.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	822	32	854	476	12	488	15.79	..29	16.08	12	2	14	..	..	..	1
	13	1	14	6	..	6	..76	..	..76	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	..	10	3	..	3	..12	..	..12	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	485	12	497	16.67	..29	16.96	12	2	14	..	..	..	2
	1,046	101	1,147	849	77	926	29.33	2.13	31.46	18	3	21	..	1	1	
	2	1	3	1	..	1	..03	..	..03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	12	..	12	1	..	1	..02	..	..02	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	..	..	..	851	77	928	29.38	2.13	31.51	18	3	21	..	1	1	
	1,052	..	1,052	564	..	564	17.69	..	17.69	19	..	19	1	..	1	
4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	9	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	565	..	565	17.69	..	17.69	19	..	19	1	..	1	
5	1,016	1	1,017	394	..	394	18.52	..	18.52	7	..	7	..	..	..	5
	41	3	44	9	1	10	..19	..03	..22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	24	..	24	1	..	1	..06	..	..06	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	..	..	404	1	405	18.77	..03	18.80	7	..	7	..	..	..	6
	785	11	796	778	2	780	38.70	..20	38.90	19	..	19	..	..	..	
	28	..	28	2	..	2	..28	..	..28	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	..	780	2	782	38.98	..20	39.18	19	..	19	..	..	..	7
	648	..	648	252	..	252	10.49	..	10.49	4	..	4	..	..	..	
	42	1	43	4	..	4	..07	..	..07	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	13	..	13	4	..	4	..16	..	..16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	..	..	..	260	..	260	10.72	..	10.72	4	..	4	..	..	..	
	956	36	992	1,009	50	1,059	30.72	1.16	31.88	10	..	10	1	..	1	
9	25	2	27	17	..	17	..54	..	..54	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	1,026	50	1,076	31.26	1.16	32.42	10	..	10	1	..	1	

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

1	2	3	4			5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails.							
8	Russellkonda	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	130 130	11 11	141 141	73.27 2.96 .. 76.23	.2525	73.52 2.96 .. 76.48
9	Berhampur	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	143 11 7 161	31 4 .. 35	174 15 7 196	103.16 6.27 .98 110.41	4.95 .18 .. 5.13	108.11 6.45 .98 115.54
10	Vizagapatam	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	245 14 6 265	29 29	274 14 6 294	175.76 3.99 1.44 181.19	11.74 .11 .02 11.87	187.50 4.10 1.46 193.06
11	Párvatipuram	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	167 167		167 167	214.49 ..01 .. 214.50		214.49 ..01 .. 214.50
12	Nellore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	208 14 .. 222	14 14	222 14 .. 236	84.60 4.62 ..38 89.60	3.21 ..29 .. 3.50	87.81 4.91 ..38 93.10
13	Bellary	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	282 36 5 323	23 23	305 36 5 346	311.19 19.92 3.55 334.66	18.44 .62 .. 19.06	329.63 20.54 3.55 353.72
14	Cuddapah	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	176 13 8 197	5 5	181 13 8 202	175.12 7.87 5.33 188.32	.21 ..16 .. .37	175.33 8.03 5.33 188.69

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Serial Number.	Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	100	1	101	43	..	43	1.81	..	1.81	1	..	1	..	..	..
	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	126	7	133	43	3	46	1.88	.39	2.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	2	17	..	1	1	..	.02	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	215	19	234	61	4	65	2.24	.07	2.31	2	..	2	1	..	1
	14	2	16	3	..	3	.06	..	.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	2	5	1	..	1	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	262	..	262	140	..	140	5.39	..	5.39	29	..	29	2	..	2
	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	103	9	112	76	4	80	2.80	.08	2.88	1	1	2	..	..	..
	14	2	16	3	..	3	.33	..	.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	362	27	389	400	14	414	11.38	.48	11.86	9	1	10	1	..	1
	50	4	54	12	..	12	.48	..	.48	1	..	1	..	..	..
	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	213	..	213	318	..	318	9.37	..	9.37	8	..	8	3	..	3
	24	..	24	4	2	6	.33	.04	.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	..	11	5	..	5	.44	..	.44	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	327	2	329	10.14	.04	10.18	8	..	8	3	..	3

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	11			12			A.		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
District Jails—contd.											
8	Russellkonda ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	586.87	..	584.87
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564.08	..	562.24
9	Berhampur ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416.83	606.06	425.49
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,555.56	155.04
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389.46	779.73	406.79
10	Vizagapatam ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347.06	340.72	346.67
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	751.88	..	731.71
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	694.44	..	684.93
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358.74	336.98	357.40
11	Párvatipuram ..	Convicts ..	20	..	20	..	..	..	652.71	..	652.71
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	20	..	20	..	..	..	652.68	..	652.68
12	Nellore	Convicts ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	898.35	1,246.11	911.06
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649.35	..	611.00
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	881.70	1,142.86	891.51
13	Bellary	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1,285.39	759.22	1,255.95
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602.41	..	584.23
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1,231.10	734.52	1,204.34
14	Cuddapah	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,815.90	..	1,813.72
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508.26	12,500.00	747.20
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	938.09	..	938.09
		Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,736.41	5,405.41	1,743.60

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

13

Ratio per mille of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
24.70	..	24.62	..	..	..	13.65	..	13.60	13.65	..	13.60	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.74	..	23.67	..	..	..	13.12	..	13.08	13.12	..	13.08	9
18.22	78.79	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	111.11	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
17.03	79.92	19.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.74	5.96	12.32	..	..	..	11.38	..	10.67	11.38	..	10.67	
15.04	..	14.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
6.94	..	6.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.75	5.90	12.33	..	..	..	11.04	..	10.36	11.04	..	10.36	
25.13	..	25.13	..	..	..	135.20	..	135.20	135.20	..	135.20	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25.13	..	25.13	..	..	..	135.20	..	135.20	135.20	..	135.20	13
33.10	24.92	32.80	..	..	..	11.82	311.53	22.78	11.82	311.53	22.78	
71.43	..	67.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
34.93	22.86	34.48	..	..	..	11.16	285.71	21.48	11.16	285.71	21.48	
36.57	26.03	35.98	..	..	..	28.92	54.23	30.34	28.92	54.23	30.34	
24.10	..	23.37	..	..	..	50.20	..	48.69	50.20	..	48.69	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35.44	25.13	34.89	..	..	..	29.88	52.47	31.10	29.88	52.47	31.10	
53.51	..	53.44	..	..	..	45.68	..	45.63	45.68	..	45.63	16
41.93	250.00	46.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
82.55	..	82.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
53.84	108.11	53.95	..	..	..	42.48	..	42.40	42.48	..	42.40	

[illegible]

Ratio per mille of average strength.													Serial Number.
B.			C.			D.			E.				
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
13-01	..	12-56	..	..	..	14-73	..	14-22	14-73	..	14-22	15	
32-57	..	32-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2-30	..	2-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13-07	..	12-64	..	..	..	14-21	..	13-73	14-21	..	13-73	16	
16-29	..	16-29	..	..	..	6-17	..	6-17	6-17	..	6-17		
6-63	..	6-46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15-39	..	15-39	..	..	..	5-79	..	5-78	5-79	..	5-78	17	
15-21	26-24	15-91	..	..	..	31-68	..	29-68	31-68	..	29-68		
13-68	..	13-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5-92	..	5-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
14-66	25-18	15-28	..	..	..	28-04	..	26-39	28-04	..	26-39		
23-82	..	23-80	..	..	..	32-02	..	31-98	32-02	..	31-98		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
21-04	..	21-02	..	..	..	28-28	..	28-25	28-28	..	28-25		
34-59	21-98	33-82	..	..	..	42-70	..	40-10	42-70	..	40-10	20	
19-65	..	19-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3-19	..	3-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
30-57	21-10	30-07	..	..	..	34-60	..	32-81	34-60	..	32-81	21	
27-22	25-30	27-17	1-12	..	1-09	19-67	32-43	20-00	20-79	32-43	21-09		
21-71	19-61	21-65	..	..	..	6-27	..	6-10	6-27	..	6-10		
10-61	..	10-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
26-89	25-18	26-84	1-08	..	1-06	19-14	31-76	19-46	20-22	31-76	20-52		
..	..	..	..	..	..	320-00	..	320-00	320-00	..	320-00		

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

1	2	3	4			5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—contd.							
21	Civil Jail, Madras ..	Civil	71	..	71	26.67	..	26.67
	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	595.98	33.50	629.48
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	793.33	29.17	822.50
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5.21	..	5.21
		Total ..		4,125	1858	5,983	1,394.52	62.67
	Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	8,642.40	249.32	8,891.72
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	952.72	33.76	986.48
		Civil ..	..	..	..	146.91	.02	146.93
		Total of all ..		13,800	2278	16,078	9,742.03	283.10

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

6			7			8			9			10			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
43	..	43	45	..	45	92	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	12.96	.70	13.66	5	1	6	2	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5.72	.24	5.96	14	..	14	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	18.68	.94	19.62	19	1	20	3	..	3	
..	..	..	6,970	176	6,146	231.67	6.16	237.83	176	8	184	11	1	12	
..	..	..	73	4	77	9.18	.33	9.51	15	..	15	1	..	1	
..	..	..	69	..	69	2.14	..	2.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,112	180	6,292	242.99	6.49	249.48	191	8	199	12	1	13	

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	11			12			13		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.		
									Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
21	Civil Jail, Madras ..	Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,687.29	..	1,687.29
	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	6	..	6	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	7	1	8	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	50	3	53	10	1	11	690.78	705.92	691.20
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	6	..	6	76.62	118.48	78.06
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469.67	..	469.61
		Total of all ..	52	3	55	16	1	17	627.38	635.82	627.62

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

13

Ratio per mille of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
34.50	..	34.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.75	20.90	21.70	1.68	29.85	3.18	6.71	..	6.35	8.39	29.85	9.53	
7.21	8.23	7.25	7.56	..	7.29	10.08	..	9.73	17.64	..	17.02	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.40	15.00	13.46	5.02	15.96	5.49	8.60	..	8.24	13.62	15.96	13.73	
26.81	24.71	26.75	1.15	4.01	1.24	19.21	28.08	19.45	20.36	32.09	20.69	
9.64	9.77	9.64	6.30	..	6.08	9.44	..	9.12	15.74	..	15.20	
14.57	..	14.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24.94	22.92	24.89	1.64	3.53	1.70	17.96	24.73	18.15	19.60	28.26	19.85	

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases amo													No. XV
Serial Number.	Jails.												
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever		Other Fevers.		Cholera.			
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1	..	164	..	1	..	6	..	..	..		
2	Vellore ..	..	..	193	..	4	1	22	..	14	8		
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	113	..	28	1	..	..	1	1		
4	Coimbatore ..	..	..	31	..	..	..	16	..	..	..		
5	Cannanore ..	..	..	63	..	106	..	..	..	..	..		
6	Salem ..	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Penitentiary ..	..	..	248	1	13	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		1	..	835	1	154	2	44	..	15	9		
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Berhampur ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
11	Párvatipuram ..	..	..	30	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
12	Nellore ..	..	..	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Bellary ..	..	..	168	..	3	1	42	..	..	..		
14	Cuddapah ..	..	..	212	..	10	3	..	..	..	..		
15	Cuddalore ..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Tanjore ..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Madura ..	..	..	2	..	46	..	1	..	..	..		
18	Palamcottah ..	..	3	2	..	1	..	29	..	..	..		
19	Mangalore ..	..	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..		
Total ..		3	..	488	..	96	7	74	..	..	..		
Total, Central and District Jails ..		4	..	1,323	1	250	9	118	..	15	9		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand Total ..		4	..	1,323	1	250	9	118	..	15	9		

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

3													4		Serial Number.
F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from			
Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.			
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
5	2	14	..	35	4	122	3	1	..	9	..	208·69	..	1	
5	4	36	..	17	1	176	3	3	..	14	..	187·51	..	2	
5	4	13	1	36	4	64	6	..	..	12	..	121·60	..	3	
4	1	27	..	35	2	57	2	..	..	7	..	33·51	..	4	
9	2	34	1	47	3	121	3	6	..	80	..	87·98	..	5	
3	..	4	..	50	..	22	..	..	..	19	..	38·21	..	6	
10	1	121	2	44	3	53	..	9	..	34	..	300·15	1·21	7	
41	14	249	4	264	17	615	17	19	..	175	..	143·62	·17		
..	..	4	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	285·64	..	8	
..	..	3	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	92·50	..	9	
2	..	7	..	4	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	64·00	..	10	
..	1	15	4	5	..	69	20	..	..	1	..	139·87	..	11	
..	..	3	..	9	..	4	1	..	..	8	..	113·88	..	12	
3	1	6	..	19	3	106	..	3	..	11	..	509·66	..	13	
2	..	1	..	14	3	17	..	1	..	3	..	1,209·15	..	14	
1	..	..	..	10	2	38	..	..	..	1	..	4·74	..	15	
4	1	3	..	11	..	38	1	1	..	2	..	18·52	..	16	
3	1	2	..	7	3	41	3	1	..	3	1	5·94	..	17	
..	..	17	4	10	4	36	1	2	..	2	..	6·40	..	18	
..	..	2	..	1	..	17	1	1	..	9	..	187·14	..	19	
15	4	63	9	94	15	402	27	10	..	46	1	200·34	..		
56	18	312	13	358	32	1,017	44	29	..	221	1	160·37	·12		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
56	18	312	13	358	32	1,017	44	29	..	221	1	160·13	·12		

No. XV.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Serial Number.	Jails.	4—contd.								Serial Number.
		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from								
		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.				
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			
<i>Central Prisons.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry	1.27	..	..	..	155.25	3.82	1		
2	Vellore	3.89	.97	13.60	7.77	170.99	2.91	2		
3	Trichinopoly	30.13	1.08	1.08	1.08	68.87	6.46	3		
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	61.61	2.16	4		
5	Cannanore	148.03	..	..	..	168.98	4.19	5		
6	Salem	3.32	..	..	..	36.55	..	6		
7	Penitentiary	15.73	..	..	..	64.14	..	7		
Total ..		26.49	.34	2.58	1.55	105.78	2.92			
<i>District Jails.</i>										
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	54.41	..	8		
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	129.50	..	9		
10	Vizagapatam	5.33	5.33	..	..	96.00	..	10		
11	Párvatípuram	9.32	9.32	..	..	321.69	93.24	11		
12	Nellore	227.76	..	..	..	45.55	11.39	12		
13	Bellary	9.10	3.03	..	..	321.57	..	13		
14	Cuddapah	57.04	17.11	..	..	96.96	..	14		
15	Cuddalore	33.18	..	..	..	180.12	..	15		
16	Tanjore	18.52	..	..	..	117.26	3.09	16		
17	Madura	136.52	..	..	..	121.68	8.90	17		
18	Palamcottah	3.20	..	..	..	115.14	3.20	18		
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	227.24	13.37	19		
Total ..		39.41	2.87	..	..	165.03	11.08			
Total, Central and District Jails ..		30.30	1.09	1.82	1.09	123.28	5.33			
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	20		
Grand Total ..		30.26	1.09	1.82	1.09	123.09	5.33			

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894, according to the length of original sentences.

1	2	3			4			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 6 months.			From 6 to 12 months.			Serial Number.
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Central Prisons.								
1	Rajahmundry	105.83	5	47.25	154.92	3	19.36	1
2	Vellore	238.25	4	16.79	84.25	3	35.61	2
3	Trichinopoly	127.25	1	7.86	65.67	4	60.91	3
4	Coimbatore	129.08	3	23.24	88.58	..	..	4
5	Cannanore	136.66	7	51.22	118.50	..	..	5
6	Salem	163.50	..	..	114.67	2	17.44	6
7	Penitentiary	171.17	3	17.53	125.00	1	8.00	7
Total ..		1,071.74	23	21.46	751.59	13	17.30	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	36.83	..	..	7.75	1	129.03	8
9	Berhampur	48.75	..	..	26.33	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	139.58	1	7.16	22.08	1	45.29	10
11	Párvatipuram	126.75	22	173.57	47.83	4	83.63	11
12	Nellore	52.00	1	19.23	17.41	..	..	12
13	Bellary	162.08	5	30.85	33.50	1	29.85	13
14	Cuddapah	102.42	2	19.53	45.83	3	65.46	14
15	Cuddalore	185.67	2	10.77	7.58	..	..	15
16	Tanjore	78.17	1	12.79	50.42	..	..	16
17	Madura	167.33	5	29.88	87.00	2	22.99	17
18	Palamcottah	73.50	3	40.82	87.50	3	34.29	18
19	Mangalore	36.00	1	27.78	17.16	1	58.28	19
Total ..		1,209.08	43	35.56	450.39	16	35.52	
Total, Central and District Jails		2,280.82	66	28.94	1,201.98	29	24.13	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1.85	..	..	2.25	..	..	20
Subsidiary Jails ..		615.08	6	9.75	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		2,897.75	72	24.85	1,204.23	29	24.08	

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—continued.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894, according to the length of original sentences.

1894, according to the length of original sentences.									
Serial Number.	Jails.	5			6			Serial Number.	
		From 1 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.				
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	251.83	4	15.88	179.42	1	5.57	1	
2	Vellore	240.99	9	37.35	199.76	3	15.02	2	
3	Trichinopoly	188.17	3	15.94	389.33	9	23.12	3	
4	Coimbatore	114.76	..	..	372.58	2	5.37	4	
5	Cannanore	83.92	4	47.66	192.25	4	20.81	5	
6	Salem	121.58	1	8.23	93.17	..	..	6	
7	Penitentiary	206.66	1	4.84	154.67	4	25.86	7	
	Total ..	1,207.91	22	18.21	1,581.18	23	14.55		
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	14.75	..	..	9.67	..	..	8	
9	Berhampur	16.25	..	..	9.17	..	..	9	
10	Vizagapatam	13.75	..	..	5.75	..	..	10	
11	Párvatipuram	36.08	3	83.15	2.92	..	..	11	
12	Nellore	9.75	..	..	4.00	1	250.00	12	
13	Bellary	51.84	2	38.58	61.67	1	16.22	13	
14	Cuddapah	17.58	2	113.77	5.34	..	..	14	
15	Cuddalore	11.67	1	85.69	2.58	..	..	15	
16	Tanjore	88.58	..	..	87.25	..	..	16	
17	Madura	45.42	1	22.02	16.00	2	125.00	17	
18	Palamcottah	87.08	3	34.45	56.33	1	17.75	18	
19	Mangalore	13.67	1	73.15	3.83	..	..	19	
	Total ..	406.42	13	31.99	264.51	5	18.90		
	Total, Central and District Jails	1,614.33	35	21.68	1,845.69	28	15.17		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2.66	1	375.94	4.33	2	461.89	20	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Grand Total ..	1,616.99	36	22.26	1,850.02	30	16.22		

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894, according to the length of original sentences.

Serial Number.	Jails.	7			8			Serial Number.	
		Above 7 years.			Total.				
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	92.50	1	10.81	784.50	14	17.85	1	
2	Vellore	263.00	2	7.60	1,026.25	21	20.46	2	
3	Trichinopoly	156.08	2	12.81	926.50	19	20.51	3	
4	Coimbatore	218.50	2	9.15	923.50	7	7.58	4	
5	Cannanore	185.00	4	21.62	716.33	19	26.52	5	
6	Salem	106.58	1	9.38	599.50	4	6.67	6	
7	Penitentiary	175.42	1	5.70	832.92	10	12.01	7	
Total ..		1,197.08	13	10.86	5,809.50	94	16.18		
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	5.75	..	..	74.75	1	13.38	8	
9	Berhampur	7.17	..	..	107.67	..	..	9	
10	Vizagapatam	5.50	..	..	186.66	2	10.71	10	
11	Párvatipuram	17	..	..	213.75	29	135.67	11	
12	Nellore	3.42	..	..	86.58	2	23.10	12	
13	Bellary	18.83	1	53.11	327.92	10	30.50	13	
14	Cuddapah	1.33	1	751.88	172.50	8	46.38	14	
15	Cuddalore	1.42	..	..	208.92	3	14.36	15	
16	Tanjore	16.33	1	61.24	320.75	2	6.24	16	
17	Madura	13.25	..	..	329.00	10	30.40	17	
18	Palamcottah	3.01	..	..	307.42	10	32.53	18	
19	Mangalore	2.67	..	..	73.33	3	40.91	19	
Total ..		78.85	3	38.05	2,409.25	80	33.21		
Total, Central and District Jails		1,275.93	16	12.54	8,218.75	174	21.17		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1.66	1	602.41	12.75	4	313.73	20	
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	615.08	6	9.75		
Grand Total ..		1,277.59	17	13.31	8,846.58	184	20.80		

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-jails

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-jails.											
Serial Number.	Jails.	3			4			5			
		Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Central Prisons.											
1	Rajahmundry ..	313.42	8	25.52	115.75	1	8.64	129.92	2	15.39	
2	Vellore ..	364.33	7	19.21	146.92	6	40.84	183.92	6	32.62	
3	Trichinopoly ..	226.34	6	26.51	94.67	2	21.13	174.08	1	5.74	
4	Coimbatore ..	285.42	3	10.51	116.00	2	22.86	167.33	2	11.95	
5	Cannanore ..	251.50	12	47.71	87.50	1	9.11	90.17	2	22.18	
6	Salem ..	220.42	2	9.07	109.75	2	14.99	70.17	..	..	
7	Penitentiary ..	313.92	3	9.56	133.42	2	17.41	162.83	1	6.14	
Total ..		1,975.35	41	20.76	804.01	14	17.41	978.42	14	14.31	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	49.42	1	20.23	9.00	..	..	8.83	..	..	
9	Berhampur ..	78.92	..	..	18.08	..	..	6.67	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam ..	145.58	2	13.74	22.50	..	..	17.25	..	..	
11	Párvatipuram ..	168.17	25	148.66	28.42	4	140.75	15.41	..	..	
12	Nellore ..	79.75	2	25.08	6.08	..	..	7.5	..	..	
13	Bellary ..	232.08	6	25.85	30.25	2	66.12	32.67	1	30.61	
14	Cuddapah ..	138.17	5	36.19	30.08	2	66.49	4.17	1	239.81	
15	Cuddalore ..	196.67	3	15.25	9.67	..	..	1.25	..	..	
16	Tanjore ..	154.17	1	6.49	63.67	..	..	59.25	1	16.88	
17	Madura ..	259.67	6	23.11	39.33	2	50.85	19.08	1	52.41	
18	Palamcottah ..	191.42	6	31.34	59.25	3	50.63	37.67	..	..	
19	Mangalore ..	53.25	2	37.56	14.75	..	..	5.08	1	196.85	
Total ..		1,747.27	59	33.77	331.08	13	39.27	208.08	5	24.03	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		3,722.62	100	26.86	1,135.09	27	23.79	1,186.50	19	16.01	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	5.17	1	193.42	2.08	..	..	1.00	1	1,000.00	
Subsidiary Jails ..		615.08	6	9.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		4,342.87	107	24.64	1,137.17	27	23.74	1,187.50	20	16.84	

of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

Serial Number.	6			7			8		
	From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	78.08	1	12.81	115.50	2	17.32	31.83	..	..
2	65.08	..	..	176.00	2	11.36	90.00	..	..
3	170.16	7	41.14	232.50	3	12.90	28.75	..	..
4	90.67	..	..	191.17	2	10.46	72.91	..	..
5	85.33	..	..	156.58	1	6.39	45.25	2	44.20
6	58.00	..	..	103.00	..	..	38.16	1	26.21
7	91.42	..	..	104.00	4	38.46	27.33	..	..
638.74		8	12.52	1,078.75	14	12.98	334.23	3	8.98
8	4.00	..	..	2.67	..	..	.83	..	..
9	.83	..	..	2.34	..	..	.83	..	..
10	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	8.75	1	114.29	2.33	..	..
13	21.84	..	..	.08	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1.33	..	..	22.08	..	..	2.50	..	..
16	19.08	..	..	4.42	1	226.24	..	..	..
17	6.50	..	..	.83	..	..	..	..	..
18	18.25	1	54.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75.16		1	13.30	41.17	2	48.58	6.49	..	..
713.19		9	12.61	1,119.92	16	14.29	340.72	3	8.80
1.83		1	546.45	2.00	..	..	.67	1	1,492.54
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
715.73		10	13.97	1,121.92	16	14.26	341.39	4	11.72

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the

Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the													
1	2			3		4		5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.			Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Daily average number.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	1	..	42	1	43	1	44	4.08	.07	4.15
2	Vellore	..	..	1	1	5	1	6	2	8	.78	.13	.91
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	..	..	31	..	302	17	333	17	350	15.47	1.19	16.66
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem	..	..	19	..	186	1	199	1	200	10.67	.81	11.48
7	Penitentiary	..	..	13	1	132	8	145	9	154	8.41	.49	8.90
Total ..				65	2	662	28	727	30	757	39.41	1.89	41.30
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	104	..	104	..	104	2.96	..	2.96
9	Berhampur	..	..	2	..	110	8	112	8	120	6.27	.18	6.45
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	2	..	124	6	126	6	132	3.99	.11	4.10
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	.01	..	.01
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..	116	7	116	7	123	4.62	.29	4.91
13	Bellary	..	..	8	1	296	17	304	18	322	19.92	.62	20.54
14	Cuddapah	..	..	7	..	137	6	144	6	150	7.87	.16	8.03
15	Cuddalore	..	..	6	..	67	2	73	2	75	3.07	.05	3.12
16	Tanjore	..	..	6	..	108	1	114	1	115	6.03	.16	6.19
17	Madura	..	..	18	..	396	13	414	13	427	24.13	.90	25.03
18	Palamcottah	..	..	12	..	216	1	228	1	229	30.93	.04	30.97
19	Mangalore	..	..	3	2	143	6	146	8	154	10.18	.19	10.37
Total ..				64	3	1,819	67	1,883	70	1,953	119.98	2.70	122.68
Total, Central and District Jails.				129	5	2,481	95	2,610	100	2,710	159.39	4.59	163.98
Subsidiary Jails ..				891	29	22,101	933	22,992	962	23,954	793.33	29.17	822.50
Grand Total ..				1,020	34	24,582	1,028	25,602	1,062	26,664	952.72	33.76	986.48

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

Serial Number.	7			8			9			10			11			12		
	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1894.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
31	1	32	7	..	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
4	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
171	12	183	139	5	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	..	71	112	..	112	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	5	49	84	4	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
321	19	340	342	9	351	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
16	..	16	64	..	64	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
55	4	59	51	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
33	1	34	69	5	74	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
42	5	47	67	..	67	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	10	179	109	7	116	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	6
84	5	89	53	1	54	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
29	..	29	35	2	37	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
49	..	49	57	..	57	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
198	6	204	188	5	193	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
134	..	134	75	..	75	12	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21
60	4	64	72	4	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
869	35	904	842	28	870	72	2	74	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	98	5	103
1,190	54	1,244	1,184	37	1,221	77	4	81	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	157	5	162
8,090	337	8,427	6,301	332	6,633	7,835	268	8,103	47	..	47	14	..	14	..	705	25	730
9,280	391	9,671	7,485	369	7,854	7,912	272	8,184	48	..	48	15	..	15	..	862	30	892

STATE

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	64	11	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	64	11	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	16.67	2.29	24.56	..	4.51	..	3.32	.07
2	Vellore ..	Cells ..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	64	12	54	..	10	..	..	..
		Total ..	64	12	60	1	10	..	..	..
		Total average population.	29.38	2.13	29.96	..	6.01	..	7.75	.13
3	Trichinopoly ..	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	17.69	..	17.43	..	3.93	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	Cells ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	123	..	50	..	20	..	30	6
		Total ..	123	..	54	..	20	..	30	6
		Total average population.	18.77	.03	15.96	..	11.92	..	15.28	1.16
5	Cannanore ..	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total ..	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total average population.	38.98	.20	19.70	..	13.30	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	29	4	66	..	..	..	31	..
		Total ..	29	4	66	..	..	..	31	..
		Total average population.	10.72	..	49.14	..	6.74	..	10.60	.01

MENT A.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1894.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1894 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
M.	F.								
..	..	..	* 2	93	95	} † 127	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	{ * Two solitary cells for females were finished and taken over during the year. † Civil prisoners were accommodated in one of the three wards of the quarantine yard. Under-trials (males), Europeans and Juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward. ‡ Includes area of new close prison.
..	..	..	44	958	1,119		1,200 9 7	12,198 14 6	
..	..	..	46	1,051	1,214				
† 20	..	† 2.68	21.90	720.43	794.63				
..	..	..	2	100	109	} 171			{ § A new quarantine ward to accommodate 18 men was finished and taken over during the year. Under-trials (males) were accommodated in available wards and juveniles in the close prison.
..	..	..	88	857	1,085		2,654 6 9	7,118 2 5	
..	..	..	90	957	1,194				
..	..	.07	82.34	885.46	1,036.23				
..	..	..	..	120	120	} 165			{ ¶ Juveniles and civil debtors were accommodated separately in available wards. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward.
* 4	..	..	..	1,078	1,178		903 4 0	11,953 1 11	
4	..	..	..	1,198	1,302				
.15	..	¶ .36	..	893.68	933.24				
..	..	..	..	120	124	} 110			{ ** Female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards and juveniles in the close prison.
2	..	..	..	1,088	1,317		3,088 0 1	14,353 1 11	
2	..	..	..	1,208	1,443				
.68	..	** 1.38	** .33	888.29	953.80				
..	..	..	..	66	66	} 162			{ †† Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward.
..	..	..	30	773	909		292 8 3	49 6 6	
..	..	..	30	839	975				
..	..	†† 2.04	6.93	648.48	729.63				
..	..	..	..	†† 35	35	} 92			{ ‡‡ Increase due to the appropriation to the use of convicts of ten cells hitherto used for under-trials. §§ Under-trials (males) now occupy the yard set free by the removal of female prisoners to Vellore. Civil prisoners were accommodated in some of the observation cells. The new civil debtors' yard was nearly completed, but not taken over during the year. ¶¶ One extra convict was locked up in each male ward when there was overcrowding.
..	..	..	..	503	633		2,873 5 8	16,123 7 1	
..	..	..	..	538	668				
..	..	..	¶¶ 542.34	619.55					

STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Central Prisons —contd. Penitentiary ..	Cells ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	51	8	* 40	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	51	8	* 43	..	..	..	28	12
8	District Jails. Russellkonda Hill.	Total average population.	31.26	1.16	26.94	..	..	..	28	12
		Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.87	4.9
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	Total ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	1.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.96	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam..	Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	11	4
		Total average population.	1.88	.41	..	..	7	..	11	4
		Cells ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6.27	1.6
11	Párvatipuram Hill.	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	18	4	26	..	6	..	14	..
		Total ..	18	4	28	..	6	..	14	..
		Total average population.	2.31	.07	8.67	..	1.43	.02	3.93	1.1
12	Nellore ..	Cells ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	5.39	..	2.59	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.01	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
		Total ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
		Total average population.	3.13	.08	..	..	..	..	14	..
		Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

continued.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1894.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1894 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
M.	F.								
37	..	..	* 1	* 125	166	54	RS. A. P. 3,486 10 6	RS. A. P. 36,438 3 3	* Accommodation increased by recent additions. † Revised with reference to recent alterations. ‡ Represents State prisoners who were accommodated in cells in the European yard. § Surplus prisoners were accommodated in the close prison. Revised with reference to actual area.
..	..	20	..	..	20				
..	..	..	43	538	720				
37	..	20	44	663	* 906	61	586 5 11	606 7 0	¶ Under-trials and juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards.
21.38	..	5.70	28.24	\$ 712.12	838.05				
..	..	..	..	3	3				
..	..	..	..	..	..	82	112 0 0	4,386 11 2	** Europeans and juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards intended for male convicts.
..	..	..	11	127	155				
..	..	..	11	130	158				
..	..	¶ 10	25	71.36	76.48	109	300 0 0	1,413 13 3	†† Increase due to fresh buildings. ‡‡ Surplus prisoners (short term men) were confined in temporary sheds. Additional buildings were under construction.
..	..	..	3	3	6				
..	..	..	28	140	207				
..	..	..	31	143	213	57	778 15 0	7,240 3 8	§§ Revised with reference to actual area. Civil prisoners and juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards.
** 15	..	** .03	4.56	101.10	115.54				
..	..	..	..	6	8				
..	..	..	9	29	230	43	281 1 8		
..	..	9	29	236	344				
..	..	44	11.67	164.41	193.06				
..	..	..	..	..	6	43	281 1 8		
..	..	..	..	167	173				
..	..	..	..	167	†† 179				
..	..	..	..	†† 206.51	214.50	43	281 1 8		
..	..	..	..	2	2				
..	..	..	14	206	261				
..	..	..	14	208	2 63	43	281 1 8		
..	..	.08	3.13	81.72	93.10				
..	..	..	..	..	..				

STATEMENT A—

STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

4	5	6
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Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st								
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13	Bellary	District Jails— contd.									
		Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	38	6	20	4	5	..	36	..	..
		Total ..	38	6	23	4	5	..	36	..	..
14	Cuddapah	Total average population.	11·86	·48	·56	..	3·55	..	36	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	17	..	14	..	8	..	13	..	..
		Total ..	17	..	14	..	8	..	13	..	..
15	Cuddalore	Total average population.	10·14	·04	4·57	..	4·89	..	13	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	26	..	..	..	13	..	18	..	..
		Total ..	26	..	..	..	13	..	18	..	..
16	Tanjore	Total average population.	2·76	..	..	..	4·34	..	2·97	·05	..
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	16	..	..	..	12	..	30	..	..
		Total ..	16	..	2	..	12	..	30	..	..
17	Madura	Total average population.	5·32	..	·40	..	15·51	..	5·99	·16	..
		Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	27	7	20	..	40	..	29	4	..
		Total ..	29	7	20	..	40	..	29	4	..
18	Falamcottah	Total average population.	5·23	·56	18·02	..	16·80	..	23·80	·90	..
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without .. do. ..	20	..	..	..	12	..	30	..	..
		Total ..	20	..	2	..	12	..	30	..	..
Total average population.			7·44	..	..	..	10·39	..	30·93	·04	..

continued.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1894.

December 1894 in the part of the jail devoted to						18	19		20	Remarks.
						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.			
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
M.	F.									
..	..	..	2	* 99	104	80	1,034 8 2	9,812 6 6	* 75 cells were finished and taken over during the year. † The figures recorded in Statement A of previous years having been found to be incorrect, they were revised. ‡ Juveniles were accommodated in separate cells. § Surplus male convicts were accommodated in work sheds and available wards.	
..	5	..	..	21	178					313
5	..	..	23	277	† 417					
05	..	† 88	17.96	§ 298.32	353.72	130	200 0 0	1,406 14 8	Two solitary cells were converted into a ward for 5 female convicts; hence the difference of 3 between the figures in this statement and those recorded in Statement A of the previous year's report.	
..	..	..	..	6	6					
..	..	..	..	5	170					227
..	..	..	5	176	233	168	521 9 5		¶ The entry was incorrectly returned in column 6 of Statement A of the previous year's report. ** Surplus male convicts were accommodated in available wards.	
..	..	..	21	161.18	188.69					
1	..	..	..	¶ 2	3					
..	..	..	6	12	153	228	274	2,228 9 0		†† Civil prisoners occupied the under-trial ward and under-trials the Civil Debtors' yard in order to relieve overcrowding amongst the former class. ‡‡ Surplus male convicts were accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	12	155	231					
1	..	6	12	155	231					
..	..	16	7.27	** 200.89	218.44	274	2,228 9 0		†† Civil prisoners occupied the under-trial ward and under-trials the Civil Debtors' yard in order to relieve overcrowding amongst the former class. ‡‡ Surplus male convicts were accommodated in available wards.	
..	..	8	..	274	284					
..	..	..	..	20	78					
..	..	8	..	294	362	121	166 13 7	2,117 0 4	§§ Surplus female prisoners were accommodated in the hospital ward for females.	
..	..	2.56	..	†† 315.82	345.76					
..	..	..	2	6	10					
..	..	..	7	16	292	442	246	2,638 1 2		Surplus under-trials (males) were accommodated in the quarantine yard. ¶ Juveniles were confined in cells. *** Surplus male convicts were accommodated in a large shed outside the jail and in verandahs of blocks.
..	..	7	18	298	452					
..	..	1.74	§§ 20.78	291.05	378.88					
..	..	..	..	235	237	246	2,638 1 2		Surplus under-trials (males) were accommodated in the quarantine yard. ¶ Juveniles were confined in cells. *** Surplus male convicts were accommodated in a large shed outside the jail and in verandahs of blocks.	
..	..	..	..	50	112					
..	..	..	..	285	349					
..	..	¶¶ 69	34	*** 304.20	354.03					

STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Description of accommodation.	4 Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	District Jails— Mangalore ..	Cells ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	25	6	..	..	11	8	21	5
		Total ..	25	6	4	..	11	8	21	5
		Total average population.	2.65	1.10	..	..	6.24	..	9.98	1.19
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	.92	..	..	..	25.75	..	..	..

concluded.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1894.

12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		Remarks.
December 1894 in the part of the jail devoted to												Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.					
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.										
M.	F.																	
..	..	..	..	9	13	64	RS. A. P. 389 2 8	RS. A. P.										
..	..	.. 4	.. 28	.. 172	.. 280													
..	..	4	28	181	293													
..	..	13	4.45	67.70	91.44													
..	..	..	..	22	22	60												
..	..	..	..	..	..													
..	..	..	..	..	..													
..	..	..	..	22	22													
..	..	..	..	12.50	12.50	45	7 13 0	55 8 0										
..	..	..	..	..	..													
..	..	..	..	..	81													
..	..	..	..	..	81													
..	..	..	..	..	26.67													

STATE

Showing the condition of the prisoners discharged from the

1	2	3	4	5				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.				
				A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Central Prisons.								
1	Rajahmundry	1,064	119	77	338	304	106	825
2	Vellore	1,262	131	130	288	253	193	864
3	Trichinopoly	853	70	64	237	145	97	543
4	Coimbatore	1,213	237	138	317	148	65	668
5	Cannanore	1,326	216	8	382	284	123	797
6	Salem	787	108	1	226	168	104	499
7	Penitentiary	2,425	844	226	448	224	154	1,052
Total ..		8,930	1,725	644	2,236	1,526	842	5,248
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	201	21	36	71	34	15	156
9	Berhampur	282	39	32	82	46	29	189
10	Vizagapatam	564	33	56	167	152	58	433
11	Párvatipuram	504	69	44	173	110	46	373
12	Nellore	351	64	40	95	82	29	246
13	Bellary	897	140	76	198	134	54	462
14	Cuddapah	594	97	57	152	82	39	330
15	Cuddalore	668	40	34	171	169	144	518
16	Tanjore	615	62	18	239	150	42	449
17	Madura	967	132	66	248	169	118	601
18	Palamcottah	752	68	42	241	137	111	531
19	Mangalore	262	45	17	84	36	27	164
Total ..		6,657	810	518	1,921	1,301	712	4,452
Total, Central and District Jails ..		15,587	2,535	1,162	4,157	2,827	1,554	9,700
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	8	2	1	3	1	..	5
Grand Total ..		15,595	2,537	1,163	4,160	2,828	1,554	9,705

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

6					7	
Number who had lost weight.					Serial Number.	Remarks.
A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
28	61	22	9	120	1	Presently lost weight — 11.3
75	120	48	24	267	2	— 21.2
41	127	51	21	240	3	— 28.1
101	139	60	8	308	4	— 25.4
..	221	83	9	313	5	— 23.6
4	143	28	5	180	6	— 22.9
183	278	46	22	529	7	— 21.8
432	1,089	338	98	1,957		— 21.9
8	14	1	1	24	8	— 12.0
13	32	8	1	54	9	— 19.1
22	59	14	3	98	10	— 17.4
26	26	7	3	62	11	— 12.3
6	26	8	1	41	12	— 11.7
66	160	55	14	295	13	— 32.9
44	93	28	2	167	14	— 28.1
22	63	19	6	110	15	— 16.5
15	72	13	4	104	16	— 16.9
60	119	40	15	234	17	— 24.2
18	101	28	6	153	18	— 20.4
17	32	2	2	53	19	— 20.2
317	797	223	58	1,395		— 20.9
749	1,886	561	156	3,352		— 21.5
..	1	..	..	1	20	— 12.5
749	1,887	561	156	3,353		— 21.5

STATE

Showing the working of the mark system in the

1	2	3	4												
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.												
			Sentenced to												
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.		
Central Prisons.															
1	Rajahmundry	12	59	74	28	7	20	3	7	1	..	3	4		
2	Vellore	3	94	90	18	6	8	3	5	..	1	6	4		
3	Trichinopoly	..	50	76	46	43	36	13	13	1	1	8	2		
4	Coimbatore	..	32	53	41	7	12	2	8	2	..	5	1		
5	Cannanore	..	45	62	8	3	16	1	..	..	..	1	..		
6	Salem	..	59	53	6	3	10	1	4	2	..	1	..		
7	Penitentiary	..	77	71	23	8	12	2	4	..	..	2	..		
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Berhampur	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam	..	20	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11	Párvatipuram	..	23	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Nellore	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Bellary	..	13	28	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14	Cuddapah	..	43	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Cuddalore	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Tanjore	..	17	37	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
17	Madura	..	27	13	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18	Palamcottah	..	31	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19	Mangalore	1	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

MENT C.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

5 Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.											
Sentenced to											
One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Serial Number.
26	53	81	118	192	152	306	56	..	256	632	1
26	52	78	113	181	144	253	..	143	312	502	2
26	53	95	122	174	296	338	265	145	505	781	3
28	52	83	103	243	244	318	422	..	455	193	4
26	55	78	108	215	133	..	..	..	326	..	5
26	53	78	91	146	154	289	230	..	232	..	6
26	55	155	160	267	226	344	..	..	356	..	7
16	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
27	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
18	47	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
25	54	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
15	53	88	..	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
21	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
25	52	79	143	158	..	187	..	..	..	..	16
22	42	29	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
23	49	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the

		6									
		Average remission gained by the convicts									
		Sentenced to									
Serial Number.	Jails.										
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.		
Central Prisons.											
1	Rajahmundry	14	34	58	90	146	145	171	56		
2	Vellore	12	25	50	92	142	126	205	..		
3	Trichinopoly	15	37	70	97	119	185	211	265		
4	Coimbatore	15	38	70	82	183	168	179	355		
5	Cannanore	15	34	63	99	121	133	..	..		
6	Salem	15	22	66	86	108	154	215	219		
7	Penitentiary	14	30	68	120	170	179	267	..		
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	9	49	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Berhampur	17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam	10	28	62	..	..	..	..	..		
11	Párvatipuram	15	25	56	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Nellore	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Bellary	4	38	81	..	179	..	..	..		
14	Cuddapah	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Cuddalore	15	51	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Tanjore	13	27	66	111	158	..	187	..		
17	Madura	11	16	29	90	..	..	..	..		
18	Palamcottah	9	22	73	..	..	..	..	..		
19	Mangalore	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

concluded.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

				7	8	9	Remarks.
entered in column 4.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Serial Number.	
Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.					
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
..	160	501		10 0 0	0 14 10	1	
143	206	335		10 0 0	0 10 3	2	
145	385	681		11 3 7	1 3 7	3	
..	402	193		15 3 3	1 7 2	4	
..	326	..		7 11 11	0 9 2	5	
..	232	..		6 0 6	0 9 1	6	
..	343	..		5 6 0	0 8 9	7	
..	..	..		0 8 2	0 4 3	8	
..	..	..		0 10 6	0 2 4	9	
..	..	..		0 12 9	0 2 9	10	
..	..	..		0 12 6	0 3 0	11	
..	..	..		0 2 6	0 1 8	12	
..	..	..		6 1 3	0 9 5	13	
..	..	..		0 2 11	0 1 6	14	
..	..	..		0 8 3	0 5 0	15	
..	..	..		3 7 9	0 5 10	16	
..	..	..		1 9 11	0 3 6	17	
..	..	..		1 0 7	0 2 11	18	
..	..	..		0 2 6	0 1 2	19	
..	..	..		..	..	20	

STATE

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1		Convicts admitted into							
Nature of offences. Sections of Penal Code classified.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ..	64	1	407	..	125	..	74	..
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ..	3	1	5	..	2	..	3	..
All other sections.	Offences by public servants ..	1	..	4	..	4	..	2	..
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ..	14	..	17	..	3	..	..	..
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ..	1	1	59	2	50	2	22	3
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XI, Sec. 211.	Making false charge ..	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	..
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ..	4	..	42	..	18	..	7	..
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	..	..	15	..	10	..	1	..
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	..	..	15	..	1	..	2	..
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ..	1	1	10	..	6	..	6	..
All other sections.	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ..	6	..	6	..	5	..	..	..
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ..	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294.	Obscene books and lotteries ..	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ..	4	..	11	..	..	..	8	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ..	..	..	3	..	2	..	4	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ..	4	2	11	12	2	3	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MENT D.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

2															3		
Jail during the year 1894 under sentences not exceeding																	
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.					
								For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732	1	733	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	
20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	8	164	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	75	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	26	
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	24	
..	..	12	1	19	1	1	..	79	9	8	..	64	4	184	16	200	
4	1	27	2	21	2	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	67	5	72	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	35	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1		2							
		Convicts admitted into							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
Nature of offences.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	9
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	93	4	306	3	142	2	17	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	22	..	207	4	101	2	49	2
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	..	23	1	34	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	6	..	118	1	46	..	10	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	..	..	16	1	10	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	368	68	1,962	128	1,738	45	476	11
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	..	..	23	..	12	..	5	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft.	1	..	19	..	25	..	113	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	8	2	54	4	30	6	2	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	37	4	140	7	97	2	33	4
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	34	8	150	20	75	20	18	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	4	..	53	3	30	..	19	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	4	1	68	..	34	1	6	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass	36	..	66	2	21	..	8	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass	50	6	698	42	1,054	28	384	3

continued.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

2												3				
Jail during the year 1894 under sentences not exceeding												Total.				
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	For life.		For a term.		M.	F.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	566	10	576
35	2	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	10	437
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	62
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	1	184
4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	4	112	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4,909	257	5,166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
103	..	22	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	1	288
13	..	110	..	91	..	3	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	233	..	233
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	12	110
19	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	17	357
20	..	4	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	49	356
11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	119	4	123
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	2	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	2	133
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
174	1	80	..	11	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2,457	80	2,537

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1		Convicts admitted into							
Nature of offences. Sections of Penal Code classified.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	..	..	2	..	1	..	12	..
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ..	4	..	8	..	7	..	..	..
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage..	7	1	66	5	26	2	6	1
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	2	..	8	1	1	..	..	..
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 511.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	6	4	7	1	4	..	..	..
Chap. VIII, Sec. C. C. P. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves. ..	..	..	6	..	14	..	33	..
	Offences against other laws ..	1,508	107	624	30	113	5	25	..
Total ..		2,302	218	5,276	272	3,860	121	1,359	36

Does not include

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

2												3		
Jail during the year 1894 under sentences not exceeding												Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.		
								For life.		For a term.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
13	..	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	9	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	25
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	58
11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,283	142	2,425
737	9	448	7	200	3	9	..	101	9	14	..	64	4	14,370
														679
														15,049

Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Central and District Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1894.

for the year 1894.

Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.										Total.	
	Under one month.		One to three months.		Three to six months.		Six to twelve months.		Over twelve months.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PART I.												
As a punishment for offences against discipline—												
(1) By order of Magistrate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) By order of Jail Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PART II.												
For safe custody	1,506	..	1,507	..	666	..	48	..	12	..	3,739	..
Total ..	1,506	..	1,507	..	666	..	48	..	12	..	3,739	..

STATEMENT F.

Return of short-sentenced prisoners in Subsidiary Jails during the year 1894, (Vide G.O., No. 2082, dated 1st October 1888).

Districts.	No. of Jails.	Total No. of convicts during the year.	Total No. of days.	Average duration of confinement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjām ..	14	948	11,474		
Vizagapatam ..	22	3,875	23,046	12.10	
Górávari ..	18	923	7,683	6.83	
Kistna ..	20	591	4,219	8.32	
Nellore ..	16	531	4,138	7.14	
Kurnool ..	12	686	5,810	7.79	
Bellary ..	9	281	1,810	8.47	
Anantapur ..	6	199	1,932	6.44	
Cuddapah ..	13	785	6,144	9.71	
North Arcot ..	19	951	4,374	7.83	
Salem ..	17	896	6,888	4.60	
Chingleput ..	12	1,232	8,774	7.69	
South Arcot ..	18	2,102	13,878	7.12	
Tanjore ..	17	1,405	9,255	6.60	
Trichinopoly ..	9	774	4,825	6.59	
Madura ..	18	1,178	10,902	6.23	
Tinnevely ..	16	1,126	6,195	5.50	
Malabar ..	21	9,655	79,218	8.20	
South Canara ..	8	502	5,010	9.98	
Coimbatore ..	15	1,976	12,071	6.11	
Nilgiris ..	4	211	2,116	10.03	
Total ..	304	30,327	2,29,762	7.58	

[G.
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600-3.95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Read - the following paper.

From the S.G. of Prisons 720 March 1895. A
Order.

The report on the administration of the Jail Department during 1894, has, as usual, been submitted punctually ^{excluding transfers.}

2. Admissions. The total number of prisoners admitted during 1894 was 49,507, of whom 30,498 were convicts, 17,426 under-trial prisoners and 1,583 civil prisoners, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 56,357, 33,535, 21,362, and 1,460. There was thus a considerable decrease in the number of direct admissions of convicts and under-trial prisoners, while the ^{number in the} number of civil prisoners admitted, which began in 1889, continued slightly increased for the fifth as in the four previous years. The number of convicts admitted by transfer rose from 15,116 to 15,686, a result the reverse of what had a

is clear & full & calls for few remarks

The general reduction of in jail population, as the S.G. remarks, may probably be connected with the downward tendency of food prices.

anticipated in the review of the report for 1893. The L.R., however, points out that the increase is to be attributed entirely to the large number of prisoners admitted into sub jails (in the Malabar district) in transit to other jails, which exceeded the figure of the previous year by 1,628. The explanation of this large increase will be awaited. The percentage of juvenile convicts admitted direct remained stationary at 1.8. though the actual number fell from 593 to 562. ^{there} is, however, ^{little} ~~no~~ doubt that general neglect of the orders of Govt regarding the treatment of juvenile criminals continues to exist, the attention of District Magistrate will again be drawn to the importance of inculcating upon the subordinate magistracy the duty of imposing upon juveniles sentences of whipping whenever possible. The L.R. might with advantage bring cases where this rule is neglected to the notice of the District Magistrate concerned. With the annual report would be improved by a footnote to Statement II showing the number of cases in which juveniles have been sentenced to imprisonment for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping. It is a ^{a continuance of} satisfactory to note that the improvement in the classification of the

FOR ORDERS.

information of this nature would place Govt in a better position to decide whether legislation is required to empower the Courts to impose sentences of whipping ~~represented~~ in such cases.

[G.]
[24]
690-8-3 95.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

DEPARTMENT.

Again ~~dated~~

189 , No.

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No.

of 189 , dated from

Current No.

of 189 , dated from

ORDER.

capitation of convicts, which was noticed in the review of last year's report.

3. Identification.—The figures relating to the identification of habitual offenders show an apparent improvement, 14.6 per cent of the number of convicts admitted into District & central jails having been recognized as old offenders as this percentage is higher than in any of the four preceding years. The recognitions after conviction appear particularly good, the number being 370 as against 163 in 1893 when the total number of admissions was greater. ^{In} ~~para 14~~ ^{however,} of the report it is stated that of late years the cases of recognition ^{shown} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the Penitentiary returns have been confined to persons sentenced under Chapters XII & XVII of the Indian Penal Code and a

reference to the detailed figures shows that, as a consequence presumably of the rectification of this mistake, the number of recognitions for the Penitentiary has reached the high risen from 5 to 181. If the Penitentiary figures

after correction

be excluded, the percentage of identifications in jail falls from 2.5 to 1.5 at year which though better than any in the preceding two years is still not abnormally high.

There was a further marked increase in the number of persons recognized as old offenders who were admitted into subsidiary jails; the total number being 186 of whom no less than 115 had two convictions against them ~~and more than two~~.

15057
2243
12814
370
181
18900 (1.5)
12874
60860

As was remarked in the previous year's review these figures appear to indicate undue leniency towards habitual criminals on the part of the magistracy.

while 52 had been ^{previously} convicted more than twice

The Govt. notes with approval that the descriptions of prisoners admitted to District & Central jails will in future be recorded in accordance with the Herkilton method, though the general working of the system has been entrusted to the police.

4. Escapes. - The number of escapes from central & district jails - 6 - over

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DEPARTMENT.

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FOR ORDERS.

lower than in any year during the past decade except 1887, & only one escaped convict succeeded in evading recapture. Mr. Candrew's anticipation that escapes from the Russell Road District Jail would be frequent has not been fulfilled & in view of this fact the Govt. is not prepared to incur the expenditure involved in raising the outer wall of the jail. - There was an increase in the number of escapes from subsidiary jails but ~~mainly at the~~ but the figure was not unusually high.

The advisability of substituting a more effectual safeguard for the iron railing which encloses the Criminal Department should form the subject of a separate communication.

* As was anticipated in the review of the previous year's report there was a further.

5. Conduct of convicts. - The increase in the number of punishments recorded. Nearly the whole of the increase occurred under the head of minor punishments, but as the Inspector-General remarks, the introduction in the middle of the year of the Prison's Act, 1892.

has disturbed the classification of offences, & as a consequence of this, detailed comparison with the statistics relating to prison offences in previous years is impossible. - A rough comparison with the figures relating to other provinces, however, ^{appears to show} that in Madras punishments are not more frequent than elsewhere.

FOR ORDERS.

Provinces	Punishments inflicted		
	By criminal Courts	Total	Percentage of total punishments to daily average number of convicts
Madras (1894)	23	10,205	114.44
Bombay (1893)	23	4,475	62.2
Bengal (1893)	60	45,077	274.4
Northwestern Provinces & Oudh (1893)	44	9,831	39.9
Punjab (1893)	122	24,543	251.0
Central Provinces (1893)	18	3,137	74.9
Burma (1892)	41	31,420	276.44
Assam (1893)	35	1,523	127.9

Of individual jails, Cannanore is the only one in which the ratio of punishments to average population was lower than in any other jail; - the J.P. attributes this to inefficient administration. - The number of punishments in Santal District Jail is again far above the average; a circumstance which is not claimed in the report; the majority of offences recorded relate to work, & it

50.4 per cent

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FOR ORDERS.

the J.P. should report whether this surmise is correct

1144 / 43300
3432
8980

is possible that the explanation is that the number of industries is large & that the convicts are frequently transferred from one class of work to another, the chance furnishing an excuse for idleness.

6. Employment of convict officers. - Fewer convict officers were employed in the year under review, but, ~~in spite of the reduction in number,~~ the infliction of punishment upon them was more frequent, no fewer than 38 per cent. of the total number receiving punishment in some form. The proportion of convict officers punished in the Salem Central Jail was again particularly high, but ~~the exact cause is not ascertainable~~ ^{and} the explanation of this is apparently the fact that when he took charge in 1892, the convict officers

appointed in April 1892
 were a very indifferent lot & that it
 has been
 necessary to weed them out; con-
 sidering the fact that in 1892 it is to
 be hoped that an improvement
 will be noticed in the current year.

Among District Jails the rate of
 punishments was highest in Belgaum (74.5), while in Berhampur & Bellary
 no punishments were inflicted.
 7. Det. Scales - The year is marked
 by a revision of the punishment
 Scales owing to the introduction of
 the Prisons Act IX of 1894

8. Financial.

The gross expenditure of the year was
 Rs 10,34,228 against Rs 10,52,821
 in 1893; the cost per head exhibiting
 a slight increase, which as the J.P.
 points out, is more than accounted for by
 the higher cost of establishment. This
 is explained partly by an increase in
 the rate of exchange compensation allowance
 partly by the fact that the fixed estab-
 lishment charges were distributed among
 a smaller jail population. - The
 expenditure upon rations, establishment,
 hospital charges, clothing & bedding
 contingencies are compared, below, for
 the offences whereas of five years:

FOR ORDERS.

Excluding est.

These figures however exclude
 an outlay of Rs 1,28,047 incurred
 on jail buildings by the Public Works
 Department

of average population

- circumstances which have
 more than counterbalanced the
 saving effected by the abolition
 of the District Jails at Panaji &
 Kurnool.

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FOR ORDERS.

Year.	Cost per head of daily average population of											
	Rations.			Establishment.			Hospital charges.			Clothing bedding.		
	Rp.	As.	P.	Rp.	As.	P.	Rp.	As.	P.	Rp.	As.	P.
1890	27	14	8	30	13	8	1	4	2	3	9	4
1891	27	13	9	27	7	0	1	4	11	2	14	2
1892	31	15	11	23	5	10	1	12	0	2	4	11
1893	29	4	8	23	5	3	1	11	7	2	6	3
1894	28	10	8	25	4	2	1	12	8	2	2	8

average for the whole
 of India in 1893

These figures compare favourably with
 the statistics of the larger provinces &
 other provinces relating to the year 1893. In
 the cost of India is the marginally

noted figures show

Province	Cost per head of daily average population
Assam	Rs 78. 5. 4
Burma	73. 1. 9
Bombay	70. 6. 0
Bengal	67. 13. 9
Punjab	63. 2. 3
Central Provinces	61. 9. 0
North-Western Provinces	41. 8. 2

The details of the various items of expenditure require but few remarks. The reasons which have led to the ^{general} increased cost of establishment have been mentioned above, but they do not furnish an adequate explanation in the case of one particular jail viz! Palamcottah in which the establishment charges rose from Rs. 8,156 to Rs. 10,860, an increase which requires further explanation. The prices of food grains having fallen, it was to be expected that the expenditure on rations would be proportionately lower than in 1893, but the expectation has not been realized

to the full, looking back for the statistics given in para 33 of the report show that whereas the average reduction in the prices of the staple articles of food was 18 per cent, the decrease in the average cost of rations was under 9 per cent, even though allowance be made for the increase in the stock of grain at the end as compared with the beginning of the year. This cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. These results cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

* Paras. 35 & 36 of the report assign special reasons for the high rates prevailing in the Prisons, the Central Jail at Lucknow & the district jails of ~~Madras~~ Vizagapatnam.

FOR ORDERS.

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Net ~~the~~ col. 3 & 4 FOR ORDERS.

	Cost of Rations	Cost of other charges & contingencies
Rajahmundry	14,489	494.63
Kalasa	23,000	1036.23
Combatore	25,729	453.50
Cannanore	17,055	420.29
Salem	18,129	724.63
	103,412	619.55

Rasodekhonda	1824	76.48
Be-hanpur	2711	115.52
Po-hanpur	5,512	214.50
he-ze	2,306	93.10
and-alore	5,551	218.48
Ja-hre	7,939	345.76
Palamcottah	7,941	352.03
Mangalore	1,882	91.44
	35,786	1509.29

Total	139,198	5643.13
		74.30
		5568.83

5568.83	139,198.00	Ra	As	Rs
	111,376.6	24	15	0
	278,214.8			
	22,275.32			
	554608			
	16			
	827,372.8			
	85,532.45			
	20483			
	12			
	246,79.6			

last year.	175,664	27.15.5
	74,950	24.10.0
	248,554	3.0.5
	6125.70	
	2924.29	
	30.5	
	27.10.5	
	$\frac{1}{9} = 11 \text{ per cent}$	

Madras & Bellary, but even if these be excluded from consideration the results are not up to the mark for the average cost of rations in the remaining District & Central jails is Rs. 24.15.0 or only some 11 per cent less than the average cost in all jails for 1893.

The new tables, which are to be found in paras 35 & 43 of the report, are a useful addition.

* analysing the expenditure on hospital charges & contingencies

The expenditure on rations in subsidiary jails was particularly unsatisfactory, the average cost per head increasing from Rs. 36-15-10 to Rs. 40-1-4 in spite of the marked fall in prices; the highest rates prevailed in the Belgich, Chockpet, Combatore, Madras, Mangalore & Malabar. Belgich the circumstances

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

FOR ORDERS.

which is however largely attributable to the epidemic of sickness which prevailed in the latter half of the year - The statistics relating to cash earnings are particularly encouraging, the profit shown in Stat^t XII being Rs 1,14,859 against Rs 45,566 in the previous year. These figures do not however take account of outstandings & unsold stock, notwithstanding which the net profits are found to be Rs 1,16,466. - The new Stat^t XII A - which is a much more reliable index of the results in particular jails, shows that the Vellore central jail occupies the first place among central jails with a net profit of Rs 25,269; the Penitentiary coming next with Rs 21,814, followed by Coimbatore with Rs 14,262. In district jails by far the highest profit was realised

Vellore has however still very backward in this respect.

If the Kilgins are peculiar, but in the other districts mentioned there seems no reason why the cost of rations should be so high & the attentions of the district mag^{istrate} will be drawn to the matter. - The reduction in the cost of clothing & bedding in sub-jails is satisfactory, but there is an unsatisfactory increase in the expenditure on "other charges" which may be regarded as a further evidence of the ^{inadequate} supervision over the management of sub-jails.

Q. Manufactures. -

It is satisfactory to observe an absolute increase in the ^{average} number of convicts employed on manufactures in spite of the decrease from 9226 to 8431 in the average number of prisoners under sentence of labour. - Salem was the only central jail in which there was a decrease in the proportion of convicts employed in this manner, & among district jails there was a decided improvement in Rasullkonda, Berhampur, Vellore & Cuddalore, which the poor development of manufacturing operations in which attracted unfavourable notice in last year's review; Perambur & the ... showed ...

which led to the conclusion that
the overcrowded state of the jail
buildings was probably the main
cause of the outbreak of sickness; the
management of the jail gave no room
for complaint and it is to be hoped
that the throwing back of the main wall,
which is now being undertaken, will
have a beneficial effect. - Mangalore

(32-81) Bellary (31-10) were the only
other District jails in which the
death rate exceeded 50 per mille; the
population of the former is ^{however} so small
that one additional death raises the
rate by 10 per mille. In Bellary,
the death rate is ^{possibly due} ~~ascribed~~ to the constant
change in the office of Supt. &
Medical Officer; the Surgeon-General
will ^{change} ~~no doubt~~ take steps to prevent
this in the unnecessary transfers in the
future. The work of the jail is
satisfactory, 62.2 per cent of the
total number of prisoners discharged
having gained weight, - a higher pro-
portion than in any year since 1886. -

11. Miscellaneous. The total accom-
modation available was largely
in excess of the average jail population
in spite of the abolition of the Kanwar
& Santar District jails.

FOR ORDERS.

on the health of the inmates

which is usually healthy,

may probably be ascribed

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DEPARTMENT.

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FOR ORDERS.

The average population in particular
jails was however in excess of the
ordinary population ^{believed} notably in
Parsatpur, Salem, Palan colliery &
Cuddalore. New buildings are under
construction in the 3 first-named of these, which
will increase the accommodation but it
is a question whether more frequent
work & transfers should not be
had in order to prevent overcrowding.
In accordance with the policy announced
by the Govt. of India in Home Dept.
Resolution to 4 jails ²¹³ of 24 - April 1894
steps are being taken to provide separate
cells in the Coimbatore & Deccan jail
& the new District jail at Cuddalore
is to be built entirely on the
cellular system. It is to be remarked
however that progress in this
direction is necessarily limited by

financial considerations, the cost of ~~executing~~ providing cellular accommodation in existing jails being almost prohibitive.

The number of convicts ~~entitled~~ released during the year, ~~who were entitled to the benefits of the mark system~~ & who earned remission under the mark system was more than double that of the previous year owing to the extension of the system to the case of convicts sentenced ^{to} ~~one year~~ imprisonment for one year & less than two years - a change to which may be attributed the increase in the number of convicts who failed to gain any remission. The ~~number~~ use of fetters for purposes of safe custody increased with the result that escapes from extra. manual gangs decreased appreciably. The duty of inspection was performed more satisfactorily by non-official visitors ^{reported} but was entirely by the Sessions Judges of North West & Madras; the report was the more reprehensible in the latter case inasmuch as special attention was drawn to a similar shortcoming in the review of the report relating to the previous year.

FOR ORDERS.

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FOR ORDERS.

The general features of the year's administration are summarized in paragraphs of the report. The improvements in health matters for special consideration are the increase in manufacturing transactions & profits; the reduction in the number of escapes, & the low death rate. The year has been marked by progress in almost every direction & the Govt. has no more to express its satisfaction with the administration of Mr. Andrew & his subordinates, ^{more especially} ~~particularly~~ those officers whose names are mentioned in para. 84 of the report.

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FOR ORDERS.

Jail Review
for Pass

For H. L.

The S. L. says "gally proof"
But what he really means is
the proof in a 2 1/2 form with
good margin.

note
There is a bad misprint on
p. 89 of the report, 35.5 being
given as as: cost of S. L. for '93,
instead of Rs 25.5. This
had better be corrected by hand
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The Govt in Vizagapatnam should explain the
in the number of admissions to the P. S. V.

, in preference to exposing them to the
contamination of jail.
should be appended

imprisonment has been awarded to juvenile offenders, although
whipping
may have been inflicted,

offences than at present.

1912/13

FOR ORDERS.

Jail Review
for Pass

For H. S.

The S. S. says "gally" for
But what he really means is
the proof in a 2/6 form with
signed margin. 14/5/95

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29 TH MAY 1895, No. 1165, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 20th March 1895. A

ORDER—dated 29th May 1895, No. 1165, Judicial.

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3. *Identification.*—The figures relating to the identification of habitual offenders show an apparent improvement, 14.6 per cent. of the number of convicts admitted into district and central jails having been recognized as old offenders. His percentage is higher than in any of the four preceding years. The recognitions after conviction appear particularly good, the number being 370 as against 153 in 1893 when the total number of admissions was greater. In paragraph 14 of the report, however, it is stated that of late years the cases of identification shown in the Penitentiary returns have been confined to persons sentenced under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal

The Agent
large increase
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FOR ORDERS.

Jail Review
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The Agent to the Govt in Vizagapatnam should explain the large increase in the number of admissions to the Parnati-
buram jail.

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improvement has been awarded, although to juvenile offenders, although might apparently have been inflicted, 3 and

for other offences than at present.

Code and a reference to the detailed figures of the rectification of this mistake, the number of recognitions after conviction in the Penitentiary has risen from 5 to 181. If the Penitentiary returns be excluded, the percentage of identifications in jail falls from 2.5 to 1.5, a figure which though better than in the two preceding two years is still not ~~abnormally~~ high. There was a further marked increase in the number of old offenders who were admitted into subsidiary jails, the total number being 986 of whom no less than 115 had two convictions against them, while 52 had been previously convicted more than twice. As was remarked on the previous year's review these figures appear to indicate undue leniency towards habitual criminals on the part of the magistracy. The Government notes with approval that the descriptions of prisoners admitted into district and central jails will in future be recorded in accordance with the Bertillon method, though the general working of the system has been entrusted to the police.

4. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes from central and district jails—six—was lower than in any year during the past decade except 1887, and only one escaped convict succeeded in evading re-capture. Mr. Cardew's anticipation that escapes from the Russellkonda district jail would be frequent has not been fulfilled and in view of this fact the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure involved in raising the outer wall of the jail. The advisability of substituting a more effectual safeguard for the iron-railing which encloses the Criminal Reformatory should form the subject of a separate communication. There was an increase in the number of escapes from subsidiary jails but the figure was not unusually high.

5. *Conduct of Convicts.*—As was anticipated in the review of the previous year's report there was a further increase in the number of punishments recorded. Nearly the whole of the increase occurred under the head of minor punishments, but as the Inspector-General remarks, the introduction in the middle of the year of the Prisons Act, 1894, has disturbed the classification of offences, and, as a consequence of this, detailed comparison with the statistics relating to prison offences in previous years is impossible. A rough comparison with the figures relating to other provinces, however, appears to show that in Madras punishments are not more frequent than elsewhere:—

Provinces.	Punishments inflicted.		
	By criminal courts.	Total.	Percentage of total punishments to daily average number of convicts.
Madras (1894)	23	10,205	114.8
Bombay (1893)	23	4,475	62.2
Bengal (1893)	60	45,077	274.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1893) ..	44	9,831	39.9
Punjab (1893)	122	29,543	251.0
Central Provinces (1893)	18	3,137	74.9
Burma (1893)	41	31,420	276.4
Assam (1893)	35	1,523	127.9

The ratio of punishments to average population was far lower in Cannanore (50.7 per cent.) than in any other jail; the Inspector-General attributes this to inefficient administration. The number of punishments in Tanjore district jail is again far above the average, a circumstance which is not explained in the report; the majority of the offences recorded relate to work, and it is possible that the explanation is that the number of industries is large and that the convicts are frequently transferred from one class of work to another, the change furnishing an excuse for idleness; the Inspector-General should report whether this surmise is correct. Mr. Cardew with no doubt, during the current year, look into this matter more closely.

6. *Employment of Convict Officers.*—Fewer convict officers were employed in the year under review, but the infliction of punishment upon them was more frequent, no fewer than 38 per cent. of the total number receiving punishment in some form. The proportion of convict officers punished in the Salem central jail was again

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during the current year, look into this matter more closely.

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Bellary, but even if these be excluded for

Statement IX, columns 3 and 4.

	Cost of rations.	Debtors
Rajahmundry	19,489	794
Vellore	23,000	1,036
Coimbatore	25,739	953
Cannanore	17,055	729
Salem	18,129	619
Russellkonda	1,03,412	4,133
Berhampur	1,844	76
Parvatipuram	2,711	115
Nellore	5,512	214
Cuddalore	2,306	93
Tanjore	5,551	218
Palamecottah	7,939	345
Mangalore	7,941	354
	1,982	91
Total	35,786	1,509
	1,39,198	5,643
		74

Exclude Civil Debtors .. 5,568

It is apparently
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the prisoner?

This very little food to remain on the
high on expenditure in sub jails, but after
the close of the year. And another that might
be looked into from time to time during the
year. Does the J.G. get monthly or quarterly
returns of this expenditure from D.M.s with
sufficient to enable him to check it? If not
think some return of the kind might be presented
in a separate order, of course, not in this
review.

It shows after all
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see para 4. dpl G's letter
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jails is satisfactory, but there is an unsatisfactory
charges" which may be regarded as a failure
over the management of sub jails.

9. Manufactures.—It is satisfactory
the average number of convicts employed
from 9,226 to 8,731 in the average num
Salem was the only central jail in which
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improvement in Russellkonda, Berhampur
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cular jails shows that Vellore jail occupies
true profit of Rs. 25,269, the Penitentiary
Coimbatore with Rs. 14,262. In district
in Tanjore—Rs. 12,901. Among the small
in Russellkonda. The manufacturing receip
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Jail Review
for 1894

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* being due with 'India'
on the 1st June

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The references are arranged
according to paragraphs of
the J.G.'s report.

V.L.

Press to print as
rapidly as possible
as review is due with
'India' on the 1st June
All copies of the report
to be corrected by hand
at p. 87 -

alluded to
for R. 25-5 being submitted
for R. 35-5 in the total
cost of establish^t per head of
arrange strength in Central
Prisons in 1894

29TH MAY 1895, Nos. 1165, 1166, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 20th March 1895, A.

ORDER—dated 29th May 1895, No. 1165, Judicial.

The report on the administration of the Jail Department during 1894 is clear and full and calls for but few remarks.

2. *Admissions.*—Excluding transfers, the total number of prisoners admitted during 1894 was 49,507, of whom 30,498 were convicts, 17,426 under-trial prisoners and 1,583 civil prisoners, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 56,357, 33,535, 21,362 and 1,460. There was thus a considerable decrease in the number of direct admissions of convicts and under-trial prisoners, while as in the four previous years the number of civil prisoners admitted increased slightly. The general reduction in jail population, as the Inspector-General remarks, may probably be connected with the downward tendency of food prices. The Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam should explain the large increase in the number of admissions to the Párvatipuram Jail. The number of convicts admitted by transfer rose from 15,116 to 15,686—a result the reverse of what was anticipated in the review of the report for 1893. The Inspector-General, however, points out that the increase is to be attributed entirely to the large number of prisoners in the Malabar district admitted into sub-jails in transit to other jails, which exceeded the figure of the previous year by 1,628. The explanation of this large increase will be awaited. The number of juvenile convicts admitted direct fell from 593 to 562. There is, however, little doubt that neglect of the orders of Government regarding the treatment of juvenile criminals continues to exist, and the attention of District Magistrates will again be drawn to the importance of inculcating upon the subordinate magistracy the desirability of imposing upon juveniles sentences of whipping wherever possible, in preference to exposing them to the contamination of life in jail. The Inspector-General might with advantage bring cases where imprisonment has been awarded to juvenile offenders, although whipping might apparently have been inflicted, to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned; and a foot-note should be appended to Statement II showing the number of cases in which juveniles have been sentenced to imprisonment for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping. Information of this nature would place Government in a better position to decide whether legislation is required to empower the courts to impose sentences of whipping for other offences than at present. It is satisfactory to note a continuance of the improvement in the classification of the previous occupation of convicts, which was noticed in the review of last year's report.

3. *Identification.*—The figures relating to the identification of habitual offenders show an improvement, 14.6 per cent. of the number of convicts admitted into district and central jails having been recognized as old offenders. This percentage is

higher than in any of the four preceding years. The recognitions after appear particularly good, the number being 370 as against 153 in 1893 when the total number of admissions was greater. In paragraph 14 of the report, however, it is stated that of late years the cases of identification shown in the Penitentiary returns have been confined to persons sentenced under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code and a reference to the detailed figures shows that, as a consequence presumably of the rectification of this mistake, the number of recognitions after conviction in the Penitentiary has risen from 5 to 181. If the Penitentiary returns be excluded, the percentage of identifications in jail falls from 2.5 to 1.5—a figure which, though better than in the preceding two years, is still not high. There was a further marked increase in the number of old offenders who were admitted into subsidiary jails, the total number being 986, of whom no less than 115 had two convictions against them while 52 had been previously convicted more than twice. As was remarked in the previous year's review, these figures appear to indicate undue leniency towards habitual criminals on the part of the magistracy. The Government notes with approval that the descriptions of prisoners admitted into district and central jails will in future be recorded in accordance with the Bertillon method, though the general working of the system has been entrusted to the police.

4. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes from central and district jails—six—was lower than in any year during the past decade except 1887. Mr. Cardew's anticipation that escapes from the Russellkonda District Jail would be frequent has not been fulfilled, and in view of this fact the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure involved in raising the outer wall of the jail. The advisability of substituting a more effectual safeguard for the iron railing which encloses the Criminal Leper Ward should form the subject of a separate communication. There was an increase in the number of escapes from subsidiary jails, but the figure was not unusually high.

5. *Conduct of Convicts.*—As was anticipated in the review of the previous year's report, there was a further increase in the number of punishments recorded. Nearly the whole of this occurred under the head of minor punishments, but, as the Inspector-General remarks, the introduction in the middle of the year of the Prisons Act, 1894, has disturbed the classification of offences, and detailed comparison with the statistics relating to prison offences in previous years is therefore impossible. A rough comparison with the figures relating to other provinces, however, appears to show that punishments are not unduly frequent in Madras:—

Provinces.	Punishments inflicted.		
	By criminal courts.	Total.	Percentage of total punishments to daily average number of convicts.
Madras (1894)	23	10,205	114.8
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Central Provinces (1893)	18	3,137	74.9
Burma (1893)	41	31,420	276.4
Assam (1893)	35	1,523	127.9

The ratio of punishments to average population was far lower in Cannanore (50.7 per cent.) than in any other jail; the Inspector-General attributes this to inefficient administration. The Superintendent responsible for this has retired. The number of punishments in the Tanjore District Jail was again far above the average—a circumstance which is not explained in the report; the majority of the offences recorded relate to work, and it is possible that the explanation is, as suggested by the Inspector-General, that the number of industries is large and that the convicts being frequently

transferred from one class of work to another, the change furnishes an excuse for idleness; Mr. Cardew will no doubt, during the current year, look into this matter more closely.

6. *Employment of Convict Officers.*—Fewer convict officers were employed in the year under review, but the infliction of punishment upon them was more frequent, no fewer than 38 per cent. of the total number being reduced or receiving punishment in some other form. The proportion of convict officers reduced or otherwise punished in the Salem Central Jail was again particularly high, but the explanation of this is apparently to be found in the fact that the convict officers appointed in and prior to 1892 were a very indifferent body of men and that it has been necessary to weed them out; it is to be hoped that an improvement will be noticed in the current year. Among district jails the ratio of reductions and other punishments was highest in Palamcottah (87.5), while in Berhampur and Nellore no punishments were inflicted. No reasons have been assigned for the very high rate of punishments in the first of these jails or for the total absence of them in the other two.

7. *Diet Scales.*—The year was marked by a revision of the punishment diets owing to the introduction of the Prisons Act IX of 1894.

8. *Financial.*—The gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,34,228 against Rs. 10,52,821 in 1893; these figures, however, exclude outlays of Rs. 1,16,859 and 1,28,047 incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department in 1893 and 1894 respectively. The cost per head of average population exhibits a slight increase, which, as the Inspector-General points out, is more than accounted for by the higher cost of establishment, arising partly from an increase in the rate of exchange compensation allowance, partly from the fact that the fixed establishment charges were distributed among a smaller jail population. The expenditure upon rations, establishment, hospital charges, clothing and bedding and contingencies is compared below for a period of five years:—

Year.	Cost per head of daily average population of—					
	Rations.	Establishment.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding.	Contingencies.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1890	27 14 8	30 13 8	1 9 2	3 9 9	9 3 3	72 4 8
1891	27 13 9	27 7 0	1 4 11	2 14 2	8 13 9	67 10 9
1892	31 15 11	23 5 10	1 12 0	2 4 11	7 10 7	66 7 2
1893	29 4 8	23 5 3	1 11 7	2 6 3	6 7 9	62 9 3
1894	28 10 8	25 4 2	1 12 8	2 2 8	6 4 0	63 8 0
Average for the whole of India in 1893	25 14 9	23 11 7	1 15 6	3 3 2	5 10 9	60 5 4

These rates compare favourably with the statistics relating to the year 1893 in the

majority of other provinces as the marginally-noted figures show. The details of the various items of expenditure require but few remarks. The reasons which have led to the general increased cost of establishment have been mentioned above but they do not furnish an adequate explanation in the case of one particular jail, viz., Palamcottah, in which the establishment charges rose from Rs. 8,156 to Rs. 10,560—an increase which requires further explanation. The prices of food-grains having fallen, it was to be expected that the expenditure on rations would be

proportionately lower than in 1893, but this expectation has not been fully realized, for the statistics given in paragraph 33 of the report show that, whereas the average reduction in the prices of the staple articles of food was 18 per cent., the decrease in the average cost of rations in central and district jails was under 9 per cent., even though allowance be made for the increase in the stock of grain at the end, as compared with the beginning, of the year. Paragraphs 35 and 36 of the report assign special reasons for the high rates prevailing in the Penitentiary, the central jail at Trichinopoly and the district jails of Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Madura and Bellary, but even if these be excluded from consideration the results are not up to what might fairly have been expected, for the average cost of rations in the remaining district and central jails was Rs. 24-15-0 or only some 11 per cent. less than the general average cost for 1893. In the case of Cuddapah, the increased cost appears particularly unsatisfactory. Full particulars should be reported with the explanation of the officer who appears to be responsible. The new tables analysing the expenditure on hospital charges and contingencies, which are to be found in paragraphs 38 and 43 of the report, form a useful addition. The outlay on rations in subsidiary jails was particularly unsatisfactory, the average cost *per head* increasing from Rs. 36-15-10 to Rs. 40-1-4 in spite of the marked fall in prices. The highest rates prevailed in the Nilgiris, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madura, Anantapur and Malabar. The circumstances of the Nilgiris are peculiar; but in the other districts mentioned there seems no reason why the cost of rations should be so high and the attention of the District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the matter with the remark that Government expects them to give their personal attention to it. The reduction in the cost of clothing and bedding in sub-jails is satisfactory, but the increase in the expenditure on "Other charges" is the reverse and should be carefully looked into by District Magistrates and the Inspector-General, as there seems but little doubt from the figures under this head that appreciable economies are possible in several districts.

9. *Manufactures.*—It is satisfactory to observe an absolute increase of 269 in the average number of convicts employed on manufactures in spite of the decrease from 9,226 to 8,731 in the average number of prisoners under sentence of labour. Salem was the only central jail in which there was a decrease in the proportion of convicts so employed, and among district jails there was a decided improvement in Russellkonda, Berhampur, Nellore and Cuddapah, the poor development of manufacturing operations in which attracted unfavourable notice in last year's review; Nellore was, however, still very backward in this respect. Párvatipuram, on the other hand, showed a further retrogression; which is, however, largely attributable to the epidemic of sickness which prevailed in the latter half of the year. The statistics relating to cash earnings are particularly encouraging, the profit shown in Statement XII being Rs. 1,14,859 against Rs. 45,566 in the previous year. These figures do not, however, take account of outstandings and unsold stock, including which the net profits work out to Rs. 1,16,466. The new Statement XII-A, which is a much more reliable index of the results in particular jails, shows that Vellore occupies the first place among central jails with a true profit of Rs. 25,269, the Penitentiary coming next with Rs. 21,814, followed by Coimbatore with Rs. 14,262. In district jails by far the highest profit was realized in Tanjore—Rs. 12,901—and among the smaller jails a marked improvement is noticeable in Russellkonda. The manufacturing receipts in sub-jails were as usual trifling. Statement XIII shows the *net cost per head* to be Rs. 52-1-0—the lowest figure on record in this Presidency, and a striking contrast to the average of the three years 1885 to 1887, viz., Rs. 85-7-4. The value of articles manufactured for jail use was Rs. 31,473 against Rs. 32,566 in 1893, while there was a marked increase in the supply of vegetables grown by jail labour, the value of which rose from Rs. 11,629 to Rs. 16,803.

10. *Health.*—Judged by the daily average sick-rate, the general health of the year was less favourable than in 1893, but this rate varies very little from year to year and is probably a less reliable indication of health than the death-rate, which in the past year was only 19.9—lower than in any year since 1886. In central jails the mortality was 15.9 *per mille* as against 30.9 in district jails where the high rate was due to the heavy mortality in Párvatipuram. There was an improvement in the

health of the three jails which attracted special mention in last year's review, viz., Trichinopoly (20.36), Cannanore (26.04), and Cuddapah. The daily average sick-rate was, however, higher in Cuddapah than in any jail, while the death-rate at this jail was only exceeded in Párvatipuram and the Criminal Leper Ward, in which a high mortality is to be expected. Town of Cuddapah is so persistently unhealthy that it has been decided to close it, at any rate until the effect of the new drainage scheme has become apparent. Párvatipuram District Jail the death-rate reached the very large figure of 118 *mille*, owing to an epidemic of diarrhoea and dysentery which commenced 1st month of August. A detailed report on the subject was submitted through Surgeon-General which showed that no defect in the quality of the water or food given to the convicts and no failure of management existed to an extent which would account for the outbreak and led to the conclusion that it had its origin entirely from the overcrowded state of the jail buildings. It is to be hoped the throwing back of the main wall, which is now being undertaken, will have a beneficial effect on the health of the inmates. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to take an opportunity of visiting this jail towards the close of the year and report to Government the result. Mangalore (32.81) and Bellary (31.10) are the other district jails in which the death-rate exceeded 30 *per mille*; the population of the former is, however, so small that one additional death raises the ratio by *per mille*. In Bellary, which is usually healthy, the high death-rate may have partly due to the constant changes in the office of Superintendent and Medical Officer, referred to by the Inspector-General, but it is observed that 44 per cent. of deaths arose from causes which the best of jail management could not have averted. The weightment statistics are satisfactory, 62.2 per cent. of the total number of prisoners discharged having gained weight—a higher proportion than in any since 1886.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—The total accommodation available was largely in excess of the average jail-population in spite of the abolition of the Thool and Guntur district jails. The average population in particular jails was, however, in excess of the ordinary accommodation—notably in Párvatipuram, St. Bellary, Cuddalore and Palamcottah. New buildings are under construction in three first-named of these, which will increase the accommodation, but it is a question whether more frequent resort to transfers should not be had in order to prevent overcrowding, the effect of which on the health of the convict inmates may be prejudicial. In accordance with the policy enunciated by the Government in Home Department letter, No. 4-Jails—213, dated 24th April 1894, steps being taken to provide separate cubicles in portions of the Coimbatore and Tripoli central jails and the new district jail at Cuddalore is to be built entirely on cellular system. It is to be remarked, however, that progress in this direction must necessarily be limited by financial considerations, the cost of providing cellular accommodation in existing jails being almost prohibitive.

The number of convicts released during the year earned remission under the mark-system was more than double that of the previous year owing to its extension to the case of convicts sentenced to imprisonment for one year and less than two years—a change to which may also be attributed the increase in the number of convicts who failed to gain any remission. The use of letters for purposes only of safe custody increased with the result that escapes from the mural gangs decreased appreciably. The duty of inspection was performed satisfactorily by non-official visitors, but was entirely neglected by the Sessions Judges of North Arcot and Madura; the neglect was the more open to remark in the latter case inasmuch as special attention was drawn to a similar shortcoming in the review of the previous year's report.

The general features of the year's administration, summarized in paragraph 93 of the report. Matters of special note are the increase in manufacturing transactions and profits, the reduction in the number of escapes, and the low death-rate. The year has been marked by progress in almost every direction and the Government

MAY 1895, Nos. 1165, 1166, JUDICIAL.

has once more to express its satisfaction with the administration of Mr. Cardew and his subordinates, particularly those officers whose names are mentioned in paragraph 94 of this.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—date: May 1895, No. 1166, Judicial.

Copye Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General sons.
 „ the Inspector-General ice.
 „ the Commissioner of P Madras.
 „ all District Magistrates
 „ all Sessions Judges.
 „ the Director of Public lction.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Sanitary Commissio
 „ the Hon'ble the Chief J, with C.L.
 „ the Public Works Depart.
 Editors' Table.

Ed. A. Raitt

The jail review
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 send from Madras spare
 copies etc.

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5/1/95From
(Office)

Official.

From

(Person)

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 India this day.

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MAY 1895, N

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29/5/95

Frd' Chub

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H. J. Clerk Chief Clerk

From
(Person)

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Govt of India Simla this day.

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29/5/95

INDIAN TELEGRAPH

FROM

TO

FROM

Commission
" the Hon'ble the Chief J, with C.L.
" the Public Works Depart.
Editors' Table.

sent copy 3/16/64

Ed. A. Baith

Printed in 1864

signed for signature.

despatched in print.

AGAIN G.O. No.
132

DATED

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