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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 14th June 1895.

No. 756 Routine.

READ Memorandum from Government, Public Works
Department, dated 13th June 1895.

Resolution.

Ordered accordingly
(Incl. et)

My attention
Secretary

The Under Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Recd
14/6

1895.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

To

The Under Secretary to
Government

Public Works Department

No. of Enclosures.

Proceedings, dated 14 June 1895,

No.

756 Revenue

Subject.

Furnishing 3 spare copies

of B. & C. 110
4/5/95, as requested.

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 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.
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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 *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 weighment 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 Guntur district jails. The average population in particular jails was, however, in excess of the ordinary accommodation—notably in Párvatipuram, Salem, Bellary, Cuddalore and Palamcottah. 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 Government

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.

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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.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 29th May 1895,
Nos. 1165, 1166.

MAY.

Jails.

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

No 1482 Wd 18 June 1895

Recorded

(Sv) J.P.
W

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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 *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 Guntur 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 Government

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.)

Done Davidida
for Chief Secretary.

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

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
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.

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