

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CIII—NEW SERIES.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

B O M B A Y G A O L S

EXCLUSIVE OF SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.



Bombay:

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1867.

Price Rs. (Three) 3.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

BOMBAY GAOLS,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

The following Report is submitted in accordance with the orders of Government, conveyed in Resolution No. 2184, dated the 10th July 1865, for the official instead of the calender year as heretofore :—

Inspection. 2. The Gaols, Lock-ups and Lunatic Asylums inspected during the year are enumerated below :—

GAOLS.

Poona.	Kulladghee.	Surat.
Yerrowda.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.
Sattara.	Ahmednuggur.	Dohud.
Sholapore.	Dhoolia.	Kolapore.
Dharwar.	Tanna.	

LOCK-UPS.

Baroda.	Poona Cantonment.	Kulladghee.
Godra.	Belgaum.	Tanna.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Colaba	Ahmedabad.
Poona	Dharwar.

3. The number of prisoners in confinement in the Bombay Gaols exclusive of Sind, for which a separate Report has been submitted, as directed by Government, but inclusive of Aden, is shown in the annexed Statement for the two last official years :—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Gaol on the last day of the previous year	3,623	296	3,919	2,845	309	3,154
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year	10,554	741	11,295	10,544	782	11,326
Total.....	14,177	1,037	15,214	13,389	1,091	14,480

4. From the above, it appears that, the total number of prisoners in confinement was 734 in excess of that for the same period during the previous year. The admissions were, however 31 below those for 1863-64.

5. In addition to the number above shewn as confined in Gaols, viz., 15,214, there were in custody in the different Lock-ups 25,725 prisoners, making a total of 40,939.

6. Of the 25,725 prisoners in the different Lock-ups 21,891 were admitted during the year, and 3,834 remained at the close of the previous year; 10,332 were transferred to District Gaols, or sent for trial to the different Courts, 4,595 were acquitted, 6,986 were released, and 22 died, making a total of 21,935, and leaving 3,790 in confinement at the end of the year under report.

7. The total number of prisoners viz. 15,214, in confinement during the year was accounted for as shown in the following table:—

Disposal of prisoners.

	In 1864-65			1863-64:		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts ..	1,144	20	1,164	998	25	1,023
Released	9,123	747	9,870	8,527	752	9,279
Escaped	16	..	16	10	..	10
Died	171	4	175	201	17	218
Executed	39	3	42	30	1	31
Remaining in Goal on the last day of the year	3,684	263	3,947	3,623	296	3,919
Total....	14,177	1,037	15,214	13,389	1,091	14,480

8. The above shews a decrease in the mortality of 43, there was an increase in capital punishments and escapes.

Particulars of prisoners admitted during the year.

9. The details given below relate to the 11,295 prisoners admitted into gaol during the year.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Committed to Jail by order of the Magisterial authorities of the District	8,631	8,195
„ By order of the <i>Civil</i> , Revenue and Abkaree authorities of the District	1,028	1,421
„ under sentence of Court Martial	34	30
„ by the Dacoity Commissioner	1	....
„ under special orders of the Government	2	3
Recaptured after escape in previous years.	8	8
Transferred from one District to another for trial....	....	1
„ for confinement .....	....	....
„ for banishment .....	....	....
„ for transportation	266	342
„ for benefit of health	13	37
„ for release	84	....
„ for special reasons	361	391
„ after re-capture .....	....	....
„ from lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.....	670	866
Kept in Gaols while on the way from one district to another	197	32
Total....	11,295	11,326

10. The 1,164 prisoners transferred from one District to another for different reasons are accounted for as shown below :—

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Transferred from one District to another for trial ..	70	164
" for banishment .....	....	....
" for transportation	435	395
" for benefit of health.....	4	28
" for release	1	....
" for confinement	249	196
" after re-capture .....	....	....
" to lunatic asylums	5	7
" from District to subordinate gaols.....	73	11
Kept in gaols while in transit from one district to another	327	222
Total	1,164	1,023

11. There were 9,870 prisoners acquitted or otherwise released during the year, the details of which are given in the subjoined table :—

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district	97	531
" by Session Judges	598	410
" by the High Court	57	78
Liberated by order of Government	11	4
Released on expiry of sentence	7,902	7,331
" on payment of debts, &c.	1,181	910
" for good conduct	10	10
" for extreme sickness	14	5
Total.....	9,870	9,279

12. There were during the year 4,471 prisoners treated in Hospital, against 5,638 during the previous year, being a decrease of 1,167; this result taken in connection with the increase in the gaol population during the period under report is highly satisfactory.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The mortality amounted to 175 out of a total gaol population of 15,214 against 218 deaths out of a population of 14,480 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 43 deaths.

Deaths.

14. The rates of mortality as given in the subjoined table are also satisfactory, and exhibit the per-centage of deaths to average strength at 4.06 against 5.80 for 1863-64, and the per-centage of deaths to the whole gaol population at 1.15 against 1.51 for the previous year :—

Hospital statistics.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes sick and well in custody	15,55,782	13,73,580
Daily average number of prisoners	4,307	3,759
Aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the Gaol Hospitals	4,471	5,638
Number discharged cured	4,052	5,184
Number who died	175	210
Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April.	179	161
Ratio per cent. of aggregate in Hospital to strength..	103.81	149.99
Ratio per cent. of discharged to treated	90.63	91.95
" " of deaths to aggregate in Hospital ..	3.91	3.87
" " of deaths to average strength	4.06	5.80
Prison population including males and females	15,214	14,480
Per-centage of deaths of both sexes to prison population	1.15	1.51
Male prisoners in gaol.....	14,177	13,389
Deaths of male prisoners	171	201
Percentage of deaths of males to the male prison population	1.21	1.50
Female prisoners in gaol	1,037	1,091
Deaths of female prisoners	4	17
Ratio of deaths of females to female prison population.	0.39	1.56

15. The total male prison population was 14,177, and the percentage of mortality to this number 1·21, the female population amounted to 1,037 and the percentage of mortality was 0·39; of male prisoners there were 171 deaths and of females 4.

Admission into Hospital according to classification of the Registrar General.

16. The classified statement given below shows the admissions and deaths from each class of disease:—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. treated, to deaths.
CLASS I.						
<i>Zymotic diseases, viz.:</i>						
Miasmatic	2,952	115	4·03	3,342	135	4·019
Enthetic		2			..	
Dietic		1			2	
Parasitic		1			3	
Total.....	2,952	119	4·03	3,342	140	4·019
CLASS II.						
<i>Constitutional diseases, viz.:</i>						
Diathetic	17	4	29·41	59	7	15·25
Phthisis		1			2	
Total.....	17	5	29·41	59	9	15·25

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.
CLASS III.						
<i>Local diseases, viz.:</i>						
Diseases of the nervous system ..	1,180	5	1,86	1,740	7	2.31
„ of the organs of circulation		1			1	
„ of the respiratory organs.		4			11	
„ of the digestive organs..		5			3	
„ of the urinary organs ..		2			..	
„ of the organs of generation .....		..			..
„ of the organs of locomotion .....		..			..
„ of the integumentary organs		5			12	
Total.....	1,180	22	1.86	1,740	34	2.31
CLASS IV.						
<i>Developmental diseases, viz.:</i>						
Diseases of children	101	..	2475	196	..	17.35
„ of adults .....		..			..
„ of old people		1			5	
„ of nutrition		24			29	
Total.....	101	25	2475	196	34	17.35
CLASS V.						
<i>Violent deaths or diseases, viz.:</i>						
Accident	221	1	1.81	301	1	0.33
Suicide		2			..	
Execution .....		..			..
Other violent causes not classed ..		..			..
Sudden deaths, causes not ascertained		1			..	
Total.....	221	4	1.81	301	1	0.33
TOTALS.						
All causes	4,471	175	3.91	5,638	218	3.87
Specified causes.....	4,470	174	3.89	5,638	218	3.87

17. Zymotic diseases have been the most prevalent; out of 2,952 cases 119 deaths have occurred, the rate of mortality to percentage of treated being 4.03. Among constitutional and developmental diseases such as anæmia, atrophica, &c., the rates of mortality have reached 29.41 and 24.75 per cent. of treated.

18. The deaths and rates of mortality among the different sects and classes of prisoners are exhibited below:—

	In 1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column I.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column IV.
Hindoos	3,219	147	4.57	2,703	178	6.59
Mussulmans	694	21	3.03	629	29	4.61
Christians	52	..	..	36	2	5.56
Other denominations	342	7	2.05	391	9	2.3
Total..Rs.	4,307	175	4.06	3,759	218	5.80

19. The actual number of deaths has been largest among Hindoos, the rates of mortality also show the same preponderance.

20. Similar information to the above is here given with regard to the male and female prisoners of all denominations.

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.
Males	4,008	171	4.27	3,434	201	5.85
Females	299	4	1.34	325	17	5.23
Total.....	4,307	175	4.06	3,759	218	5.80

21. The rate of mortality was highest among male prisoners, being 4.27 against 1.34 among females, but the average strength of the latter is so small as scarcely to admit of fair comparison.

Period of confinement at time of death.

22. The following table shows at what period of imprisonment death took place :—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Daily average strength of Term and Life prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.
<i>Among Term Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement for 3 months and under	4,041	51	1.26	3,484	61	1.75
„ for 6 months and above 3 months.....		26	0.64		25	0.72
„ above 6 months and up to 1 year		36	0.89		36	1.03
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years		24	0.59		37	1.06
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years		21	0.52		29	0.83
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years .....		..	..		4	0.12
„ above 10 years		1	0.03		1	0.03
Total.....		4,041	159		3.93	3,484	193	5.54

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.
<i>Among Life Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement for 6 months and under.....	266	1	0·38	275	6	2·18
„ above 6 months and up to 1 year .....		..	..		3	1·09
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years .....		..	..		1	0·36
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years .....		..	..		..	..
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years		2	0·75		..	..
„ above 10 years and up to 20 years		3	1·13		3	1·09
„ above 20 years and up to 30 years		9	3·38		8	2·91
„ above 30 years		1	0·38		4	1·46
Total.....		266	16		6·02	275	25	9·09
Grand Total.....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

23. It would appear from the above that the prisoners, who had been the shortest period in confinement, suffer the most: during this and the preceding years, the highest rates of mortality occurred among those whose period in confinement did not exceed 3 months.

24. Among life prisoners the highest rates were among those in confinement from 20 to 30 years.

25. The rates of mortality among labouring non-laboring and un-Occupation in Gaols. tried prisoners are given in the annexed table:—

Class of Prisoners.	In 1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to average strength of each class in custody.
<i>Labouring Prisoners.</i>						
In-door labourers	2,556	100	3·91	2,311	151	6·54
Out-door labourers	948	46	4·85	784	39	4·97
Total.....	3,504	146	4·17	3,095	190	6·14
<i>Non-labouring Prisoners.</i>						
Sentenced without labour and civil prisoners	241	9	3·73	358	8	2·23
Inefficient from age or sickness and convalescents excused labour	286	19	6·64	93	19	9·84
Total.....	527	28	5·31	551	27	4·9
<i>Untried Prisoners.</i>						
Under trial	276	1	0·36	113	1	0·88
Grand Total.....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

26. Of the labouring prisoners those employed within the walls of the Gaols, or in their immediate vicinity, have suffered least ; during the previous year the lowest rates occurred among out-door labourers.

Details of Occupation.

27. In the following are given the details of the foregoing table :—

	In 1864-65			In 1863-64		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Rates of deaths to average strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Rates of deaths to average strength in column 4.
<i>In-door Labourers.</i>						
Employed in manufactures	1,499	41	2.74	1,179	66	5.59
" as Jail servants	401	4	1	396	3	0.75
" in miscellaneous works	291	27	9.28	200	32	16.
" as Hospital attendants	42	2	4.76	55	7	12.73
" as convict mucedams.....	46	..	..	45	..	..
" on light labour, such as cleaning Jail compound, weeding grass, levelling ground, being convalescent, old and weak.	277	26	9.39	436	43	9.86
Total of in-door labourers ..	2,556	100	3.91	2,311	151	6.53
<i>Out-door labourers.</i>						
Employed in making bricks	65	..	..	60	..	..
" in miscellaneous works	} 491	11	2.24	300	10	3.33
" in repairing Gaols.....		14	7.57	275	13	4.72
" on the roads		21	9.01	149	16	10.74
" in the Gaol gardens		207				
Total of out-door labourers ..	948	46	4.85	784	39	4.98
Total of labouring prisoners..	3,504	146	4.17	3,095	190	6.14
<i>Non-labourers.</i>						
Sentenced without labour and Civil prisoners	241	9	3.73	358	10	2.79
Inefficient from age, convalescent, and others excused all labour on account of physical debility	286	19	6.09	193	17	8.08
Prisoners under trial	276	1	0.36	113	1	0.88
Total of non-labourers ..	803	29	3.61	664	28	4.22

28. Among in-door labourers, those employed as Gaol servants, as cooks, sweepers, &c., have been the most healthy; then follow those employed in manufactures and as Hospital attendants.

29. Of out-door labourers it would appear that those employed in the Gaol gardens were the most unhealthy; this is a result scarcely to have been anticipated, but it may be accounted for by the fact that many convalescent and old prisoners are so employed.

30. The sentences of those who died and the rates of mortality are given below:—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average of prisoners sentenced for the period named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per Column I.	Daily average of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per column IV.
<i>Term Prisoners sentenced for.</i>						
6 months and under	1,240	35	2·02	1,116	43	3·85
Above 6 months and up to 1 year ..	630	34	5·04	579	32	5·53
„ 1 year and up to 2 years	675	35	5·19	570	39	6·84
„ 2 years and up to 5 years	613	40	6·53	438	52	11·87
„ 5 years and up to 10 years....	281	10	3·56	331	16	4·83
„ 10 years	189	2	1·06	151	8	5·03
Total	3,628	156	4·03	3,185	190	5·97
Till security is furnished	46	..	..	57	..	..
As Civil prisoners	91	2	2·2	127	2	1·57
As Criminal lunatics .....	..	..	..	2	..	..
<i>Life Prisoners.</i>						
Sentenced for life	266	16	6·02	275	25	9·09
Under trial	276	1	0·36	113	1	0·88
Total....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

31. Among term prisoners the rate of mortality was highest among those under sentence of 2 years and up to 5 years, the lowest among those sentenced to 10 years and to 6 months and under. The mortality among life prisoners was nearly as great as among the first class mentioned above.

32. The classes of criminals among which deaths
Crimes. occurred in the largest proportion are given in this table:—

	In 1864-65				In 1863-64.			
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Column 1.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 5.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.
Thieves	1,811	94	5·19	53·71	1,908	104	5·45	47·71
Dacoits	322	19	5·72	10·86	203	9	4·43	4·13
Murderers.....	275	11	4·00	6·29	215	21	9·77	9·63
Cattle stealers	101	..	..	..	112	8	7·14	3·67
Burglars	307	1	0·32	0·57	129	13	10·08	5·96
Budmashes	603	31	5·14	17·71	659	20	3·03	9·17
Total..	3,429	156	4·55	89·14	3,226	175	5·42	80·27

33. Gang robbers and thieves would seem from these data to be the most unhealthy class of prisoners.

34. The occupation of those among whom the largest proportion of deaths occurred is given below:—
Occupation prior to imprisonment.

	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Agriculturists	1,697	67	3.95	38.29	1,422	89	6.26	40.83
Coolies or Laborers..	1,895	87	4.59	49.71	1,388	91	6.56	41.74
Domestic Servants ..	608	16	2.63	9.14	399	34	8.52	15.06
Total..	4,200	170	4.05	97.14	3,209	214	6.67	98.17

35. Coolies and agriculturists would appear to have suffered most.

Castes and sects.

36. Similar data are here given with regard different castes and sects:—

Castes and Sects.	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
<i>Hindoos.</i>								
Coolies and Bheels } Coonbees } Marathas } Bramins } Bunnias or Wanees } Mhars }	Hindoos. 3,219	32 20 15 13 9 7	0.99 0.62 0.47 0.40 0.28 0.22	18.29 11.43 8.57 7.43 5.14 4.00	Hindoos. 2,703	59 14 13 9 7 7	2.18 0.52 0.48 0.33 0.26 0.26	27.06 6.42 5.96 4.13 3.21 3.21
Total..	..	96	2.98	54.86	..	109	4.03	50.
<i>Mussulmans.</i>								
Shaik..... } Syuds }	Mussulmans. 694	13 3	1.87 0.43	7.43 1.71	Mussulmans. 629	17 4	2.07 0.64	7.08 1.83
Total..	..	16	2.3	9.14	..	21	3.34	9.63

Castes and Sects.	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
<i>Other Denominations.</i>	Other denominations.				Other denominations.			
Malays	342	4	1·17	2·29	391	4	1·02	1·83
Chinese.....		3	0·88	1·71		3	0·77	1·38

37. The largest mortality occurred among Coolies, Bheels and Coonbies, out of the Hindoo Gaoi population; but of all the denominations, Mussulmans and Malays suffered the most.

Ages. 38. The ages at which the largest proportion of deaths took place are given below:—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average of Prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average of Prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength as per column 4.
	Under 20 years of age	385	11	2·86	364	8	2·02
From 20 to 30 years	1,826	53	2·09	1,338	68	4·97
Do. 30 to 40 do.....	1,219	52	4·13	1,244	74	5·95
Do. 40 to 50 do.....	530	23	4·34	495	27	5·45
Do. 50 to 60 do.....	225	17	7·56	185	21	11·35
Do. 60 to 70 do.....	104	15	14·42	96	15	15·62
Do. 70 to 80 do.....	14	4	28·57	34	2	5·88
Above 80 years	4	..	..	3	3	100·
Total.....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

39. Excluding those of 60 years and upwards, the greatest risk to life was from 30 to 60 years of age.

40. The mortality among prisoners of the districts in which they are confined and those of other districts is given below :—

Locality of imprisonment.	In 1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of Prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in column 4.
Prisoners of the districts	3,404	129	3.79	2,869	133	4.64
Do. of other districts	903	46	5.09	890	85	9.55
Total.....	4,307	175	4.06	3,759	218	5.80

41. The rate of mortality was largest among prisoners of other districts—this result has been uniform during the last two years—this is no doubt due to differences in climate as well as to the mental depression which such transfers almost invariably produce.

42. From the statistical data given in the annexed tables, it appears that sickness was most prevalent during the months of May, June, July, August, and September; the two last being the most unhealthy, as evidenced by the higher percentage of admissions to strength. November was by far the least sickly month of the year :—

MONTHS.	Daily average strength in custody.		Aggregate number treated in Hospital during each month of the year.		Number discharged cured.		Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to daily average strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	
	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.
May.....	4,309	2,970	406	384	347	356	9.42	12.93	85.47	92.71	4.93	3.39
June.....	4,374	3,337	430	479	374	413	9.83	14.35	86.98	86.22	4.42	2.92
July.....	4,308	3,451	405	551	373	491	9.40	15.97	92.01	89.11	3.46	2.36
August.....	4,403	3,580	476	593	399	568	10.81	16.56	83.82	95.78	3.15	4.72
September.....	4,296	3,738	456	559	416	512	10.61	14.95	91.23	91.59	3.51	3.76
October.....	4,377	3,798	376	575	379	539	8.59	15.14	100.08	93.74	5.05	2.78
November.....	4,431	4,030	279	425	286	410	6.30	10.53	102.51	96.47	3.23	2.59
December.....	4,301	4,069	317	421	301	398	7.37	10.35	94.95	94.54	4.10	2.61
January.....	4,304	3,959	310	412	274	370	7.02	10.41	88.39	89.81	4.52	3.16
February.....	4,299	4,046	330	386	276	355	7.67	9.54	83.64	91.97	5.45	5.18
March.....	4,222	4,087	329	509	299	441	7.79	12.45	90.88	86.64	1.82	6.09
April.....	4,060	4,043	357	344	328	331	8.79	8.51	91.88	96.22	3.36	7.85
Total.....	51,684	45,108	4,471	5,638	4,052	5,184	8.65	12.5	90.63	91.95	3.91	3.87
Mean.....	4,307	3,759	373	470	338	432	8.65	12.5	90.63	91.95	3.91	3.87

DEATHS FROM

MONTHS.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Fever.		Phthisis.											
	1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.									
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.								
May.....	12	0.28	..	..	1	0.02	2	0.07	1	0.02	1	0.03	2	0.05	3	0.01	..	..	..	..
June	7	0.16	1	0.03	2	0.05	1	0.03	3	0.07	2	0.06	3	0.07	2	0.06	..	..	..	..
July.....	..	..	..	..	2	0.05	1	0.03	3	0.07	3	0.09	2	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
August.....	..	..	1	0.03	5	0.11	7	0.02	2	0.05	6	0.17	1	0.02	3	0.08	..	..	2	0.06
September ..	..	..	..	..	2	0.05	4	0.11	6	0.14	8	0.21	3	0.07	3	0.08	..	..	..	..
October .....	..	..	..	..	2	0.05	2	0.05	5	0.11	5	0.13	5	0.11	2	0.05	..	..	..	..
November ..	..	..	..	..	2	0.05	1	0.02	..	..	3	0.07	3	0.07	1	0.02	..	..	..	..
December ..	2	0.05	..	..	4	0.09	1	0.02	1	0.02	4	0.01	2	0.05	1	0.02	1	0.02	..	..
January .....	..	..	1	0.03	2	0.05	1	0.03	5	0.12	3	0.08	3	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	7	0.16	4	0.01	2	0.05	2	0.05	2	0.05	2	0.05	1	0.02	5	0.12	..	..	..	..
March.....	..	..	21	0.51	1	0.02	..	..	..	..	2	0.05	..	..	1	0.02	..	..	..	..
April	6	0.15	16	0.04	..	..	..	..	1	0.02	4	0.01	2	0.05	2	0.05	..	..	..	..
Total....	34	0.07	44	0.1	25	0.05	22	0.05	29	0.06	43	0.1	27	0.05	23	0.05	1	0.002	2	0.004
Mean .....	..	0.79	..	1.17	..	0.58	..	0.59	..	0.67	..	1.14	..	0.63	..	0.61	..	0.02	..	0.05

MONTHS.	Deaths from											Total deaths from all causes.					
	All other Diseases.				Other Causes.												
	1864-65.		1863-64.		Accidental.				Suicidal.			1864-65.		1863-64.			
	1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.	1864-65.		1863-64.			
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	
May	3	0·07	7	0·24	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0·46	13	0·44
June	4	0·09	8	0·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	0·43	14	0·42
July	7	0·16	8	0·23	..	..	1	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	14	0·32	13	0·38
August.....	7	0·16	9	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0·34	28	0·78
September	4	0·09	6	0·16	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	16	0·37	21	0·56
October	6	0·14	7	0·18	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	0·43	16	0·42
November	3	0·07	6	0·15	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	9	0·02	11	0·27
December	3	0·07	5	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0·03	11	0·27
January	6	0·09	7	0·18	..	..	1	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	14	0·33	13	0·33
February	4	0·14	7	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0·42	20	0·49
March	5	0·12	7	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0·14	31	0·76
April	3	0·07	5	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0·03	27	0·67
Total.....	55	0·11	82	0·18	2	0·004	2	0·004	2	0·004	..	..	..	175	0·34	218	0·48
Mean .....	..	1·28	..	2·18	..	0·05	..	0·06	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	4·06	..	5·80

43. The largest number of deaths occurred in January, February, May, and October, the smallest in March; not so however during the previous year, when the rates of mortality were highest in March and April.

44. Cholera was most fatal in May, dysentery in August, diarrhoea in September, fever in October, and all other diseases combined in July and August.

45. This table gives the diseases which were most fatal, as contrasted with the casualties from other diseases and causes; it also includes these data for the two preceding years:—

DISEASE.	In 1864-65.		In 1863-64.		Increase or decrease in 1864-65 as compared with 1863-64.		Average mortality during the 2 years preceding 1864-65.	Increase or decrease in 1864-65, as compared with the average of the 2 preceding years.		Ratio per cent of deaths to total casualties.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	In 1864-65	In 1863-64
Cholera	34	0.79	44	1.17	..	0.38	1.37	..	0.58	19.43	20.18
Dysentery	25	0.58	22	0.59	..	0.01	0.64	..	0.06	14.29	10.09
Diarrhoea .. .	29	0.67	43	1.14	..	0.47	1.29	..	0.62	16.57	19.72
Fever	27	0.63	23	0.61	0.02	..	0.63	..	0	15.43	10.56
Phthisis	1	0.02	2	0.05	..	0.03	0.09	..	0.07	0.57	0.92
Total.....	116	2.69	134	3.56	..	0.87	4.02	..	1.33	66.29	61.47
All other diseases	55	1.28	82	2.18	..	1.12	2.39	..	1.11	31.43	37.61
Other Causes — accidental, sui- cidal, old age, and decay	4	0.09	2	0.05	0.25	..	0.24	..	0.15	2.28	0.92
Grand Total..	175	4.06	218	5.80	..	1.74	6.65	..	2.59	100.00	100.00

46. The decrease of mortality, as regards cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa compared with 1863-64, is very satisfactory, as is also that contrasted with the two years preceding the one under report; excluding cholera, diarrhœa was the most fatal of prison diseases.

Mortality from ordinary diseases contrasted with that of the last decade.

47. This tables includes the mortality from cholera as well as from ordinary diseases for the last ten years :—

	Ratio of deaths by Cholera.	Ratio of deaths from ordinary diseases.	Total.
1855	0 37	2·89	3·26
1856	0·24	3·01	3·41
1857	0·62	3·32	3·94
1858	0·09	3·32	3·41
1859	1·	3·75	4·75
1860	1·85	2·89	4·74
1861	1·98	4·74	6·72
1862	1·58	5 93	7·51
1863	6·04	4·98	5·02
1863-64	1·17	4·63	5 80
Average of the above 10 years ..	0·91	3·95	4·86
1864-65	0·79	3·27	4·06
Decrease	0·12	0·68	0·8

48. These data are satisfactory, and show that the mortality last year was lower than the average of the preceding ten years, both with regard to cholera and to all other diseases.

49. The years 1855-1856, 1857, 1858 and 1863 were unusually free from cholera, and 1855 and 1860 gave a very low rate of mortality, exclusive of cholera; but taking the total mortality into account, the years 1855, 1856 and 1858 have been the healthiest of the last ten years.

Gaols in which the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below that of the last decade, calculated on average strength.

50. In the 9 Gaols, included in the following table, the mortality was below 6 per cent. of average strength, and also below the average of the last ten years :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual decrease.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Ahmednuggur	3.99	0.53	4.52	4.55	0.64	5.19	..	0.56	..	0.11	0.67
Dhoolia	1.12	..	1.12	3.54	0.3	3.84	..	2.42	..	0.3	2.72
Dharwar	2.54	..	2.54	3.02	1.2	4.22	..	0.48	..	1.2	1.68
Sattara .....	..	0.5	0.5	2.08	0.37	2.45	..	2.08	0.13	..	1.95
Surat	3.4	2.56	5.96	8.38	3.26	11.64	..	4.98	..	0.70	5.68
Ahmedabad	3.84	0.7	4.54	4.59	0.57	5.16	..	0.75	0.13	..	0.62
Sholapoor	0.47	2.36	2.83	3.18	0.15	3.33	..	2.71	2.21	..	0.50
Aden	0.76	..	0.76	2.28	0.06	2.34	..	1.52	..	0.06	1.58
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

51. The most noticeable feature in the above table, is the great decrease of mortality at Surat, at one time the most unhealthy Gaol in the Presidency ; so much so indeed, that it was proposed to abandon it.

52. The sanitary measures which have been carried out, but which were not completed at the close of the year under report, have brought about a most salutary change in the state of health, which, it is hoped, will henceforth remove from this Gaol the stigma which has hitherto attached to it.

53. The average mortality in this Gaol for the last ten years was as high as 11.64 per cent.; it was reduced last year to 5.96, being an actual decrease of 5.68 per cent.

54. The decrease also at Dhoolia, Dharwar, and Sattara is very satisfactory ; in the latter, the mortality appears to have been reduced to a minimum, the ratio per cent. has been only 0.5.

55. Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur, both unhealthy Gaols, find a place in this table for the first time, the actual decrease having been 0·62 and 0·67 respectively.

56. In the 2 Gaols named below, although the deaths have been below 6 per cent., yet they have exceeded the average of the last ten years:—

Deaths below 6 per cent. but in excess of decennial average.

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Increase.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Rutnagherry	4·09	..	4·09	3·41	0·05	3·46	0·68	..	..	0·05	0·63
Honore	5·88	..	5·88	4·93	0·36	5·29	0·95	..	..	0·36	0·59

57. Since the removal of the prisoners at Honore from the old building to the new Gaol, the rates of mortality have much decreased, and it is to be hoped that both the Honore and Rutnagherry Gaols will next year be included in the preceding table, from which they have been now excluded by a trifling excess over the decennial average, due, it is believed, entirely to accidental causes.

58. As there were no Gaols in which the mortality was in excess of 6 per cent., and yet not above the average of the last ten years, this table is inserted blank, merely as a statistical record for future reference:—

Deaths above 6 per cent. but not above the decennial average.

GAOLS.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Decrease.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	None.										

Deaths above 6 per cent. and also above decennial rates.

59. The rates of mortality indicated in the margin have occurred in the three Gaols named below:—

GAOLS.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality of the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Increase.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Poona	4.8	1.97	6.77	3.6	0.19	3.79	1.2	..	1.78	..	2.98
Tanna	5.71	0.6	6.31	3.70	1.54	5.24	2.01	..	..	0.94	1.07
Kaira	4.53	2.26	6.79	5.95	0.51	6.46	..	1.42	1.75	..	0.33

60. This increase is in a great measure due to cholera in Poona and Kaira; not so, however, in Tanna, where there was a decrease of mortality from this cause, but there was a considerable and counterbalancing increase from ordinary diseases.

61. The sanitary improvements, which have been carried out since the close of the year will, no doubt, be perceptible in next year's Returns by exhibiting a depressed rate of mortality in these three Gaols,

and the removal of the prisoners from the Town Gaol will also, it is anticipated, have a beneficial effect at Kaira.

Decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the decennial average.

62. In the ten Gaols enumerated below, there was a decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases :—

	Mortality by ordinary diseases in 1864-65.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.	Decrease in 1864-65.
Ahmednuggur.....	3.99	4.55	0.56
Dhoolia	1.12	3.54	2.42
Sholapoor	0.47	3.18	2.71
Dharwar	2.54	3.02	0.48
Sattara .....	.....	2.08	2.08
Surat	3.4	8.38	4.98
Kaira	4.53	5.95	1.42
Ahmedabad.....	3.84	4.59	0.75
Aden	0.76	2.28	1.52
Kulladghee .....	.....	.....	.....

63. There were no deaths from ordinary diseases at Sattara and Kulladghee, and the decrease in the remaining eight Gaols, especially Surat, Sholapoor, and Dhoolia, is very satisfactory.

Increase of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with decennial average.

64. There has been an increase of mortality in the four Gaols enumerated below :—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1864-65.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.	Increase in 1864-65.
Poona	4.8	3.6	1.2
Rutnagherry	4.09	3.41	0.68
Tanna	5.71	3.70	2.01
Honore	5.88	4.93	0.95

65. The Tanna Gaol shows the largest increase over the average of the last decade. The increase at Poona is also considerable. In both cases this is due to the numerous transfers which have taken

place to both Gaols of sick prisoners from Canara to Poona, and of those under sentence of transportation to Tanna which has produced overcrowding.

66. Arrangements with the Punjab authorities are in progress to regulate the transmission of convicts for transportation to Port Blair, which will in future obviate much of the overcrowding which occasionally occurs at Tanna.

Decrease of mortality from cholera as compared with the decennial average.

67. The nine Gaols enumerated below exhibit a marked decrease of mortality from cholera:—

	Mortality by cholera in 1864-65.	Average mortality by cholera during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.	Decrease in 1864-65.
Ahmednuggur.....	0·53	0·64	0·11
Dhoolia .....	....	0·03	0·3
Dharwar .....	....	1·02	1·2
Rutnagherry .....	....	0·05	0·05
Surat	2·56	3·26	0·7
Honore .....	....	0·36	0·36
Aden .....	....	0·06	0·06
Kulladghee .....	....	.....	....
Tanna	0·6	1·54	0·94

68. In six of the Gaols noted above, there was a total absence of cholera; the decrease, out of the three Gaols in which the disease did appear is most marked at Tanna.

Increase of mortality from cholera as compared with the decennial average.

69. In the five Gaols entered in the following table there was an increase of mortality over the decennial average.

	Mortality by cholera in 1864-65.	Average mortality by cholera during the 10 preceding years.	Increase in 1864-65.
Poona	1·97	0·19	1·78
Sholapoor	2·36	0·15	2·21
Sattara.....	0·5	0·37	0·13
Kaira	2·26	0·51	1·75
Ahmedabad.....	5·88	5·29	0·59

70. The actual mortality was greatest at Ahmedabad; the highest comparative rate of increase at Sholapoor; at Sattara the only death in the Gaol was from cholera.

Gaols free from cholera. 71. These have been six, viz. Dhoolia, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Honore, Aden, and Kulladghee.

72. In the remaining eight Gaols the rates of mortality were as follows:—In four Gaols below one per cent., in one alone 1 per cent. but below two per cent., in three alone two but below three per cent.

Gaols in the order of their unhealthiness. 73. The Gaols are enumerated below in the order of their unhealthiness, that is, the healthiest Gaols head the list:—

GAOLS.	Mortality in 1864-65.						Average mortality during 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference between 1864-65 and the previous decimal averages.					
	Deaths from				Ratio of Deaths.		Ratio of deaths.			In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by cholera.		Actual increase or decrease.	
	Daily average strength.	Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kulladghee ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	202	..	1	1	..	0.5	0.5	2.08	0.37	2.45	..	2.08	0.13	..	1.95
Aden	131	1	..	1	0.76	..	0.76	2.28	0.06	2.34	..	1.52	..	0.06	1.58
Dhoolia	445	5	..	5	1.12	..	1.12	3.54	0.3	3.84	..	2.42	..	0.3	2.72
Dharwar	590	15	..	15	2.54	..	2.54	3.02	1.2	4.22	..	0.48	..	1.2	1.68
Sholapoor	212	1	5	6	0.47	2.36	2.83	3.18	0.15	3.33	..	2.71	2.21	..	0.50
Rutnagherry ..	269	11	..	11	4.09	..	4.09	3.41	0.05	3.46	0.68	..	..	0.05	0.63
Ahmednuggur ..	376	15	2	17	3.99	0.53	4.52	4.55	0.64	5.19	..	0.56	..	0.11	0.67
Ahmedabad ..	573	22	4	26	3.84	0.7	4.54	4.59	0.57	5.16	..	0.75	0.13	..	0.62
Honore	204	12	..	12	5.88	..	5.88	4.93	0.36	5.29	0.95	..	..	0.36	0.59
Surat	235	8	6	14	3.4	2.56	5.96	3.38	3.26	11.64	..	4.98	..	0.7	5.68
Tanna	333	19	2	21	5.71	0.6	6.31	3.70	1.54	5.24	2.01	..	..	0.94	1.07
Poona	458	22	9	31	4.8	1.97	6.77	3.6	0.19	3.79	1.2	..	1.78	..	2.98
Kaira	221	10	5	15	4.53	2.28	6.79	5.95	0.51	6.46	..	1.42	1.75	..	0.33

74. Kulladghee has deprived Sattara of the credit of being the healthiest Gaol in the Presidency, and displaced it from its accustomed position at the head of the list, but the numbers at Kulladghee are so small, and the data (for only two months of the year) so incomplete, as scarcely to admit of their being taken into comparison, so that Sattara may still be allowed to retain its former position.

75. Kaira is again the last on the list, but the position of Poona is exceptionally depressed, that of Ahmedabad is comparatively high, and one which will not, it is feared, be maintained.

Mortality calculated on the calculation are given in detail below :—

GAOLS.	Remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864.			Admitted during 1864-65.			Total.			Deaths.			Ratio per Cent of Deaths to Total Admission.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	376	38	414	1,020	84	1,104	1,396	122	1,518	31	..	31	3·04	..	2·81
Ahmednuggur..	252	23	275	561	57	618	813	80	893	17	..	17	3·03	..	2·75
Dhoolia	454	34	488	917	58	975	1,371	92	1,463	5	..	5	0·55	..	0·51
Sholapoor	178	26	204	596	18	614	774	44	818	6	..	6	1·01	..	0·98
Dharwar	381	49	430	1,152	92	1,244	1,533	141	1,674	14	1	15	1·21	1·09	1·21
Sattara	194	28	222	412	85	497	606	113	719	1	..	1	0·24	..	0·2
Rutnagherry ..	138	12	150	418	19	437	556	31	587	10	1	11	2·39	5·26	2·52
Tanna	275	8	283	1,609	86	1,695	1,884	94	1,978	20	1	21	1·24	1·16	1·24
Surat.....	195	22	217	754	21	775	949	43	992	14	..	14	1·86	..	1·81
Kaira	207	14	221	935	61	996	1,142	75	1,217	14	1	15	1·50	1·64	1·51
Ahmedabad	579	24	603	1,152	75	1,227	1,731	97	1,830	26	..	26	2·26	..	2·12
Honore.....	272	14	286	489	22	511	761	36	797	12	..	12	2·45	..	2·35
Aden.....	122	4	126	446	52	498	568	56	624	1	..	1	0·22	..	0·20
Kulladghee ....	..	..	..	93	11	104	93	11	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	3,623	296	3,919	10,554	741	11,295	14,177	1,037	15,214	17·1	4	175	1·62	0·54	1·55
Mean Average..	25,879	21·14	279·93	753·86	52·93	806·79	1,012·65	74·07	1,086·72	12·21	0·29	12·50	1·62	0·54	1·55

77. Calculated on the average strength, the mortality, as already shown, was 4·06 per cent., but calculated as above, it is decreased to 1·55.

GAOLS.	Daily average strength in Gaol.			Total Prison Population of the year.			Deaths.			Ratio of Deaths to daily average strength in Gaol.			Ratio of Deaths to Prison Population.			Mean ratio of Mortality derived from the two methods of calculation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	414	44	458	1,020	84	1,104	31	..	31	7.49	..	6.77	3.04	..	2.81	5.26	..	4.79
Ahmednuggur	348	28	376	561	57	618	17	..	17	4.89	..	4.52	3.03	..	2.75	3.96	..	3.63
Dhoolia	409	36	445	917	58	975	5	..	5	1.22	..	1.12	0.55	..	0.51	0.88	..	0.81
Sholapoor	195	17	212	596	18	614	6	..	6	3.08	..	2.83	1.01	..	0.98	2.04	..	1.90
Dharwar	542	48	590	1,152	92	1,244	14	1	15	2.58	2.08	2.54	1.22	1.09	1.21	1.90	1.58	1.87
Sattara	171	31	202	412	85	497	1	..	1	0.58	..	0.50	0.24	..	0.20	0.41	..	0.35
Rutnagherry	255	14	269	418	19	437	10	1	11	3.92	7.14	4.09	4.39	5.26	2.52	4.15	6.20	3.30
Tanna	319	14	333	1,609	86	1,695	20	1	21	6.27	7.14	6.31	1.24	1.16	1.24	3.75	4.15	3.77
Surat	219	16	235	754	21	775	14	..	14	6.39	..	5.96	1.86	..	1.81	4.12	..	3.88
Kaira	209	12	221	935	61	996	14	1	15	6.70	8.33	6.79	1.49	1.64	1.51	4.09	4.98	4.15
Ahmedabad	553	20	573	1,152	75	1,227	26	..	26	4.70	..	4.54	2.26	..	2.12	3.48	..	3.33
Honore	193	11	204	489	22	511	12	..	12	6.22	..	5.88	2.45	..	2.35	4.33	..	4.11
Aden	129	2	131	446	52	498	1	..	1	0.78	..	0.76	0.22	..	0.20	0.50	..	0.48
Kulladghee	56	2	58	93	11	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	4,008	299	4,307	10,554	741	11,295	171	4	175	4.27	1.34	4.06	1.62	0.54	1.55	2.94	0.94	2.80
Mean Average	286.29	21.36	307.65	753.86	52.93	806.79	12.21	0.29	12.50	4.27	1.34	4.06	1.62	0.54	1.55	2.94	0.94	2.80

78. This table gives the death rates calculated on the average and actual prison population with the mean rate. Comparative statement of mortality rates calculated on the average and actual prison population with the mean rate. on the actual prison population in juxtaposition:—

79. The mean rate of mortality from these two modes of calculation is 280, and further details are represented in the following table :—

Daily average number of males in custody	4,008
Deaths	171
Ratio per cent.	427
Daily average number of females in custody	299
Deaths	4
Ratio per cent.	1.34
Daily average of both sexes	4,307
Deaths	175
Ratio per cent.	4.06
Prison population of 1864-65, males	10,554
Ditto ditto females	741
Deaths of males	171
Deaths of females	4
Ratio per cent. of mortality among males	1.62
Ditto ditto ditto females	0.54
Total prison population, male and female	11,295
Total deaths	175
Ratio per cent. of mortality	1.55
Mean ratio of deaths among males	2.94
Ditto ditto ditto females	0.94
Mean rate of the two combined	2.80

80. In the above are included the results of the three methods of calculation, viz., 4.06 being the death rate on the average, 1.55 on the actual population, and 2.80 the mean. These figures exhibit a very moderate death rate, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, and will in future years afford a valuable means of comparison.

Escapes. 81. The number of escapes and recaptures is given below :

Years.	Daily average strength	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escape to strength.	Number of recaptures.	Ratio of recaptures to escapes.	Amount of reward paid for the recaptures.			Average cost of each recapture.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1864-65.	4,307	16	.37	8	50.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64.	3,759	10	.26	4	40.	25	..	..	..	..	..

82. There were sixteen escapes during the year; of these one-half was recaptured against ten the previous year, and four recaptures. Five of the escapes were effected from within, and eleven from without Gaol walls.

83. The number uncaptured at the close of the previous year, and that at large at present, is given in the subjoined table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of the			
last year	6	..	6
Add, escaped this year.....	16	..	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	..	22
Deduct recaptured of escapes of former			
years.....	2	..	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	..	20
Do. do. of this year's escapes..	8	..	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this			
year	12	..	12

84. Of these twenty-two escaped convicts ten have been recaptured and twelve remain at large, but, including Sind, there are still thirty-two prisoners uncaptured.

85. The following table gives the state of education among Education. the 11,295 prisoners admitted during the year:—

Years.	Prisoners fairly educated for their position in life.				Prisoners who can only read and write.				Prisoners entirely ignorant.			
	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1864-65 ..	184	1	185	1·64	1,005	2	1007	8·91	9,365	738	10,103	89·45
1863-64 ..	215	..	215	1·90	907	3	910	8·03	9,422	779	10,201	90·07
1863	230	..	230	1·43	854	..	854	5·30	14,211	823	15,034	93·27
1862	72	..	72	0·73	479	4	483	4·88	8,818	521	9,339	94·39

86. On a comparison with the preceeding three years, the figures for the past year shew a somewhat higher rate of education, but these results are as yet far from being conclusive as to the greater diffusion of instruction among the population generally.

87 Within the Gaols, no systematic education has been introduced, but in many, elementary instruction to juvenile offenders is attended to, and will shortly become universal.

88. Having in the preceding tables given a detailed history of the numbers and disposal of the prisoners, and of the state of health, education &c., during the year, I proceed to give, in the following statements, the financial results which have been obtained.

89. The manner in and extent to which these prisoners were employed are detailed below.

	In 1864-65.		In 1863-64.	
	Average Number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.	Average Number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....	1499	39.55	980	30.36
Hired by the department of Public Works.	109	2.88	69	2.14
„ by other departments	118	3.11	162	5.02
Employed as Gaol servants	401	10.58	358	11.09
„ as guards	46	1.21	42	1.30
„ on the roads	76	2.01	139	4.31
„ Miscellaneous duties	628	16.57	712	22.06
„ On light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	277	7.31	80	2.47
Inefficient from age	84	2.22	315	9.76
Sick in Hospital.....	202	5.33	116	3.59
Excused labour on account of Sundays ..	350	9.23	255	7.90
Total.....	3,790	100.00	3228	100.00

90. The above data are satisfactory in so far as they shew a larger percentage of prisoners employed on reproductive works, and a smaller percentage of those engaged on menial duties as compared with the rates for the previous year.

91. The results of the labour of the 3,790 prisoners employed on Manufacture and industry. reproductive works as compared with those of the 3,228 during the previous year are exhibited in the annexed table.

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold for which money was realized and paid into the Treasury	1,02,131	12	6	75,724	14	8
Value of manufactured articles used for public purposes	15,461	2	3	14,647	4	10
Ditto Ditto in store at the close of the year	45,157	7	4	31,802	13	10
Total.....	1,62,750	6	1	122,175	1	4
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of preceding year.....	31,802	13	10	37,582	0	2
Gross receipts of the year	1,30,947	8	3	84,593	1	2
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	91,046	12	6	56,018	12	1
Net profits of the year	39,900	11	9	28,574	5	1

92. The gross out-turn of the year amounted to Rupees 1,30,947-8-3 against Rs. 84,593-1-2 of the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 45,354-7-1.

93. The very high cost of raw materials has diminished the profits from Gaol industry by Rs. 91,046-12-6, leaving Rupees 39,900-11-9 as the net profits of the year's operations.

94. During the previous year, the net profits amounted to Rs. 28,574-5-1, thus shewing an excess in favour of the year under report of Rs. 11,326-6-8.

Gaols in which there was an increase. 95. In the eight gaols enumerated below there was an increase of profits to the extent noted opposite each :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Jailors.	Amount of increase.	Average of increase per prisoner.
1	Poona	{ C. Gonne, Esq., A. B. } Warden, Esq., C. B. Izon, Esq., C. Walter, Esq., W. Sandwith, Esq., J. Gibbs, Esq.	Mr. Shrimpton	Rs. a. p. 4,045 3 6	R. a. p. 45 7 3
2	Ahmednug- gur.	{ A. Richardson, Esq., } Gopallrao Hurry, Esq., Assistant Session Judge.	Mr. Carberry..	3,227 2 6	29 1 2
3	Kaira	A. R. Grant, Esq.,	Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonshaw.	2,693 0 1	31 10 11
4	Rutnagher- ry.	{ A. T. Crawford, Esq., B. } Worthington, Esq., W. H. Newnham, Esq., R. A. Dugle, Esq., W. H. Newnham, Esq.,	Shaik Ameen..	2,510 0 11	41 2 4
5	Tanna	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.,	MoreshwurSuc- caram.	647 7 8	4 11 7
6	Surat	{ E. P. Down, Esq., C. H. } Cameron, Esq.,	Mr. Parkinson.	491 10 10	3 7 10
7	Honore ..	R. White, Esq.,	Mr. J. Kurran.	418 2 4	8 5 10
8	Sattara. . . .	{ B. D. H. Larpent, Esq., } R. F. McTier, Esq.,	Mr. Hessing.	125 6 5	8 15 4

96. During a period of unprecedentedly high prices of raw materials these results are satisfactory.

97. Poona stands first on the list, and shews on the whole an increase to the extent of Rs. 4,045-3-6, or of Rs. 45-7-3 per prisoner.

98. In the five following Gaols there was a decrease of profits:—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in Charge.	Names of Jailors.	Amount of Decrease.	Average of decrease per prisoner.
1	Aden	Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow ..	Mr. W. McDona- ld.	Rs. a. p. 713 15 10	Rs. a. p. 13 7 7
2	Dharwar ..	{ C. F. Shaw, Esq., F. } Lloyd, Esq., R. W. Hunter, Esq.	Mr. Jukes. . . .	634 13 6	2 5 7
3	Dhoolia ..	W. M. Coghlan, Esq.,	DusrathRamjee	555 5 4	3 10 10
4	Ahmedabad.	{ C. W. Cameron, Esq., J. } King, Esq., E. P. Down, Esq.,	Mr. Wilde. . . .	430 11 8	1 10 7
5	Sholapoor..	{ W. Sandwith, Esq., Sud- } der Ameen.	Mr. Pink	226 13 3	2 14 6

99. The amount of decrease in the above named Gaols has been small, but the position of Dharwar, Ahmedabad, and Dhoolia which have hitherto been large manufacturing Gaols, is anomalous, and due to accidental causes which, it is hoped, will not recur.

100. These results are given in the subjoined table contrasted with those of the previous year:—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures	39,900	11	9	28,574	5	1
Amount credited to this Department for value of convict labour hired to the Department of Public Works	5,279	12	7	7,819	12	2
Amount received for value of convict labour lent to other departments	6,084	2	4	8,245	5	11
Total value....	51,264	10	8	44,639	7	2
Against of the preceding year	44,639	7	2	38,288	15	3
Showing an increase this year of	6,625	3	6	6,350	7	11

101. In this table is exhibited the total return to the state after deducting all necessary charges. The result shows an income of Rs 51,264-10-8 against Rs. 44,639-7-2 during the previous year. The balance in favour of the present year is Rs. 6,625-3-6.

Gaols in the order of the result of manufactures.

102. In the annexed table, the most successful Gaols are placed at the head of the list.

Gaols.	No. of years during which manufactures have been carried on.	Average No. of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average No. of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit in 1864-65.	Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufactures.	Proportion of profits on each prisoner sentenced to labour.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tanna		311	137	6,401 7 2	46 11 7	20 9 4
Ahmednuggur.		281	111	5,504 2 1	49 9 5	19 9 5
Poona		332	89	5,033 1 2	56 8 10	15 2 7
Rutnagherry..		268	61	4,071 5 6	66 11 1	15 3 1
Dharwar		570	270	4,067 4 1	15 1 0	7 2 2
Kaira.....		190	85	3,160 10 1	37 2 11	16 10 2
Dhoolia.....	No data.	385	151	3,146 9 4	20 13 5	8 2 9
Aden.....		96	53	2,762 13 6	52 2 1	28 12 6
Ahmedabad ..		566	259	2,070 4 3	7 15 11	3 10 6
Surat.....		221	141	1,962 11 3	13 14 9	8 14 1
Honore.....		158	50	1,192 2 11	23 13 6	7 8 9
Sholapoor....		187	78	317 0 6	4 1 0	1 11 2
Sattara		176	14	211 3 11	15 1 5	1 3 2
Kulladghee ..		49	.....	.....	.....	.....

103. The results as per last column, at Sattara, Sholapoor, Ahmedabad, Honore, Dharwar, Dhoolia and Surat are very unsatisfactory and call for immediate and unremitting exertion on the part of the Officers in charge and of the Jailors, not only to raise the Gaols of Dhoolia, Dharwar and Ahmedabad especially to that financial status which they have temporarily forfeited, but to improve the Factory operations and advance them to an extent which they have as yet never reached, but of which their former successes have given ample promise.

104. The gross cost of maintenance is shewn in the following table as compared with 1863-64.

Gross cost of prisoners.

	1864-65.		1863-64.	
	Prisoners 4,307.		Prisoners 3,799.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<i>Food.</i>				
Rations	1,92,037	5 9	1,44,650	12 4
Money Allowance ..	1,646	1 11	464	14 10
		1,93,683 7 8		1,45,115 11 2
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Fixed, Including guards and their reliefs.....	1,26,554	9 10	1,11,339	0 10
Extra	3,837	9 9	3,922	4 6
		130,392 3 7		1,15,261 5 4
<i>Hospital Charges.</i>				
European Medicines.	468	8 11	670	6 1
Bazar ditto ..	2,468	15 8	1,938	3 7
Sick diet.....	3,359	10 5	2,312	11 9
Furniture, including extra bedding and blankets.....	452	3 0	424	9 7
		6,749 6 0		5,345 15 0
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Cloth, Bedding, Blankets.....	....	17,037 9 10		12,551 0 5
Public works charges, additions, alterations and repairs.	....	8,991 15 3		9,837 0 9
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Contingent expenses including stationery .....	....	14,593 0 9		11,174 7 3
Total....	....	3,71,507 11 1		2,99,285 7 11
Against of the previous year .....	....	2,99,285 7 11		2,47,452 9 6
Increase .....	....	72,222 3 2		51,832 14 5

105. The gross expenditure of the year has amounted to Rs. 3,71,507-11-1, against Rs. 299,285-7-11, leaving an excess of expenditure during the present year over that for 1863-64 of Rs. 72,222-3-2.

106. This excess is chiefly observable in the following items: food, Establishment including guards, clothing and contingencies. It is due to the very high and unceasing prices of every article of food,

to the compensation and rates of pay given to Military guards, to the enhanced cost of all raw materials for clothing, to the heavy charges incurred in transfers of prisoners, and also to the larger number of prisoners which has been provided for during the year.

107. The cost of each prisoner under every item included in the preceding table during the present, as contrasted with the previous year is given below:—

	1864-65.		1863-64.	
	Prisoners 4,307.		Prisoners 3,739.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Food.</i>				
Rations, including money allowance..	....	44 15 6		38 9 8
<i>Establishments.</i>				
Fixed	29 6 1		29 9 11	
Extra	0 14 4		1 0 8	
		30 4 5		30 10 7
<i>Hospital Charges.</i>				
European Medicines.	0 1 9		0 2 10	
Bazar ditto	0 9 2		0 8 3	
Sick Diet	0 12 6		0 9 10	
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	0 1 8		0 1 10	
		1 9 1		1 6 9
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Cloth, Blankets, bedding .....	....	3 15 6		3 5 5
<i>Public Works Charges</i>				
Additions, alterations and repairs .....	....	2 1 5		2 9 11
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Contingent expenses, including stationery .....	....	3 6 2		2 15 7
Total....	....	86 4 1		79 9 11
Against of the previous year .....	....	79 9 11		74 11 4
Showing an increase of .....	....	6 10 2		4 14 7

108. The total gross cost per prisoner is here shown to have been Rs. 86-4-1, against Rs. 79-9-11 during 1863-64, leaving an increase of cost to the debit of the year under report of Rs. 6-10-2 per prisoner.

109. On referring to Dr. Mouat's report for the same period, it appears that this increase is somewhat below that which has taken place in Bengal, inclusive of the Calcutta Gaols, which was Rupees 7-12-9. It is, however, Rs. 1-15-10 in excess of the increase in the Mofussil Gaols of the Lower Provinces, which is represented to have been Rs. 4-10-4 inclusive of the Calcutta Gaols.

110. This increase in the Bombay Gaols is not at all disproportionate to that which is occurring elsewhere, and which is due to unavoidable causes.

111. The cost of food per prisoner is here given for each Gaol:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednuggur.....	34	11	5	24	4	5
Poona.....	36	11	7	31	5	5
Sattara.....	39	7	6	37	6	7
Dhoolia.....	41	10	10	38	4	6
Sholapoor.....	42	2	6	32	11	6
Honore.....	42	6	3	32	13	7
Tanna.....	45	4	8	39	11	9-
Rutnagherry.....	47	1	5	40	4	2
Kaira.....	49	3	11	40	1	6
Ahmedabad.....	50	2	1	42	11	8
Dharwar.....	53	12	6	46	9	10
Aden.....	54	12	0	48	11	9
Surat.....	55	13	4	43	13	7
Kulladghee (for two months only).....	5	15	7	....	

112. The highest cost has been Rs. 55-13-4 at Surat, and the lowest Rs. 34-11-5 at Ahmednuggur; the increase in the previous year in the former being Rs. 11-13-4 and in the latter Rs. 9-7-0.

Cost of Clothing.

113. The cost of clothing, per prisoner, is exhibited below:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Surat .....	....			4	7	3
Aden	0	0	8	1	7	4
Tanna	3	5	11	3	9	6
Sholapoor	3	5	9	1	7	6
Kulladghee	3	6	10	....	
Rutnagherry	3	11	8	2	6	6
Ahmedabad	4	4	0	3	1	7
Dharwar	4	6	11	4	11	6
Poona	4	7	11	3	4	10
Ahmednuggur	4	8	3	2	13	2
Dhoolia	4	9	0	4	1	9
Honore	4	10	10	1	4	8
Kaira	4	11	5	1	6	3
Sattara	6	0	6	5	7	10

114. The enhanced cost of all raw materials has no doubt contributed to the increase shewn in the above table, but it may not, in all cases, be entirely due to this cause, as the requirements of the year may have exceeded those of the former year, not only in regard to the issue of additional clothing, but in consequence of a smaller amount of clothing being in store at the commencement of the year, and being available for use during that period.

Cost of Fixed
Establishment.

115. This information is given below in detail:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednuggur	22 7 9	25 7 1
Kulladghee	11 6 11	.....
Dhoolia	16 4 3	14 12 8
Sholapoor	17 10 10	27 13 0
Sattara	24 9 6	25 12 3
Ahmedabad	21 15 0	16 14 7
Honore	25 9 9	42 13 10
Surat	26 8 7	28 2 4
Dharwar	30 15 11	39 12 10
Kaira	34 13 0	29 14 4
Tanna	36 5 0	32 8 1
Rutnagherry	42 5 7	57 2 4
Poona	26 9 2	26 15 1
Aden	120 9 2	115 10 6

116. There has been a decrease in eight, and an increase in five Gaols; the cost at Kulladghee appears for the first time, and is therefore not susceptible of comparison. The figures given above include the cost of guards and of their reliefs. The cost at Aden is out of all proportion to the other items of expenditure. This is due, no doubt, to the construction of the Gaol and the small number of prisoners.

117. On the whole the above results are satisfactory, but there is, in my opinion, no doubt that the Gaols are much over-guarded.

Cost of extra Establishment.

118. The cost under this item is given in the subjoined table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednuggur.....	....	....
Dhoolia .....	..	....
Sattara .....	....	....
Tanna .....	....	....
Ahmedabad .....	....	....
Aden .....	....	....
Kulladghee .....	....	....
Sholapoor .....	....	0 3 5
Honore .....	....	0 9 6
Kaira .....	....	4 9 4
Dharwar	0 12 0	0 13 0
Surat	1 1 2	0 9 8
Poona	3 13 9	5 9 3
Rtnagherry	4 10 7	0 13 7

119. There was a decrease in five and an excess in two Gaols, exclusive of Kulladghee. I hope to be able to decrease this charge very considerably in those Gaols, in which it now exists, by making the labour as much as possible intramural, and by other arrangements.

Cost of Europe medicines.

120. The following table is incomplete, the data not having been furnished:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	0 5 6	0 3 5
Tanna	No data.	0 4 11
Rutnagherry	ditto	No data.
Ahmednuggur	0 9 0	0 15 0
Honore	0 13 9	1 9 7
Poona		
Dhoolia		
Sholapoor		
Dharwar	No data.	No data.
Sattara		
Kaira		
Ahmedabad		
Aden		
Kulladghee		

Cost of Bazaar medicines. 121. The cost under this head is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kulladghee	0 1 0	....
Ahmedabad	0 2 3	0 2 9
Kaira	0 3 11	0 5 3
Dharwar	0 3 11	0 3 3
Tanna	0 4 0	0 4 4
Poona	0 5 9	0 4 7
Sattara	0 7 0	0 6 8
Dhoolia	0 7 4	0 8 5
Surat	0 8 9	0 5 9
Sholapoor ..	0 9 10	0 10 9
Honore	0 12 7	0 9 2
Ahmednuggur	1 6 11	1 11 7
Rutnagherry	1 9 1	1 9 7
Aden	2 0 5	2 7 1

122. As the cost of the more expensive medicines supplied from Europe declines, there will be a corresponding increase under the above item, and the substitution under ordinary circumstances of the less costly remedies to be found in the Bazaars, for expensive foreign drugs, shall be encouraged.

Hospital charges other than the above.

123. These data include sick diet and hospital comforts, &c:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aden .....	....	....
Kulladghee	0 0 4	....
Sholapoor	0 1 3	0 2 4
Surat	0 1 11	0 7 1
Rutnagherry	0 3 0	0 5 10
Ahmedabad.....	0 4 11	0 6 1
Sattara.....	0 8 7	0 8 3
Kaira	0 10 1	0 8 9
Ahmednuggur.....	1 0 1	2 1 11
Tanna	1 2 1	1 2 9
Honore	1 2 6	0 6 7
Dhoolia	1 5 9	0 0 3
Poona	1 6 8	0 4 5
Dharwar	1 12 4	2 2 9

124. These and the preceding charges on account of medicines are entirely under the control of the Medical Officer of each Gaol. Although a marked decrease has taken place at Ahmednuggur and Dharwar, yet the cost generally, and especially at Tanna, Poona, Dhoolia, and Honore requires more careful attention to economy.

Cost of additions, alterations,
and repairs.

125. The cost under these several headings is given in the subjoined table :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednuggur.....	....	1 9 11
Honore	0 1 0	0 0 10
Surat	0 1 11	6 10 8
Poona	0 2 9	3 3 1
Sholapoor	0 7 3	0 15 0
Kulladghee	0 9 5	....
Sattara.....	0 9 6	0 15 3
Dharwar	0 10 7	2 9 3
Tanna	1 12 5	1 1 1
Ahmedabad	2 10 11	2 11 4
Kaira	3 0 7	12 0 2
Rutnagherry	4 13 8	1 6 10
Dhoolia	6 5 8	1 7 2
Aden	9 14 7	0 9 2

126. There has been an increase in five and a decrease in eight Gaols, exclusive of Kulladghee. All the additions and alterations have been made with a view to ultimate economy, with respect to guards, &c., to the separation of different classes of prisoners, or with the object of affording additional accommodation.

Cost of contingencies. 127. The details under this heading are given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sattara	0 9 6	2 7 11
Sholapoor	1 7 5	2 5 7
Poona	1 10 3	1 15 2
Kaira	1 11 9	1 13 1
Kulladghee	2 3 2	....
Dharwar	2 5 2	1 8 3
Rutnagherry	3 6 10	3 5 11
Ahmednuggur	3 6 11	0 9 11
Dhoolia	3 15 2	4 5 4
Tanna	4 2 3	4 4 3
Aden	4 4 4	5 9 7
Honore	4 6 8	3 9 2
Surat	5 8 7	4 0 4
Ahmedabad.....	5 15 6	3 6 8

128. The increase in these charges is chiefly due to transfers of prisoners and to the introduction of the new system of accounts in the English language.

Total gross cost. 129. The gross cost per prisoner in each Gaol is given in the subjoined statement :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kulladghee	23 11 3	.....
Sholapoor	65 12 10	66 5 1
Ahmednuggur.....	68 2 4	59 9 5
Sattara.....	72 4 1	73 0 9
Dhoolia	74 10 0	63 8 1
Poona	75 3 10	72 15 10
Honore	80 8 10	83 3 5
Ahmedabad.....	85 6 8	69 6 8
Surat	90 1 9	88 12 1
Tanna	92 4 4	82 14 8
Kaira	94 6 8	90 10 8
Dharwar	94 15 4	98 6 8
Rutnagherry	107 13 10	107 6 9
Aden	191 9 2	173 8 3

130. In eight Gaols there has been an increase in the gross cost, and in the remainder, exclusive of Kulladghee, a decrease. At Aden and Ahmedabad this increase is remarkably high, and although at Rutnagherry, Dharwar, Kaira, and Tanna there has been no great excess of cost over that of the previous year, yet the total charge for maintenance has considerably augmented.

131. This must be attributed to the high prices of all the necessaries of life, and this cause affects not only the cost of clothing, food, &c., but also the cost of guards.

Net Cost. 132. The net cost per prisoner is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kulladghee	18 12 9	.....
Sattara	25 0 5	27 9 10
Sholapoor	35 3 11	35 13 4
Ahmednuggur.....	57 12 7	49 0 5
Ahmedabad	65 0 1	44 10 10
Dhoolia	67 15 1	60 8 6
Poona	68 9 3	68 3 0
Honore	72 13 1	79 1 3
Tanna	73 0 10	67 7 3
Kaira	75 11 4	71 6 1
Surat	84 11 8	85 12 8
Dharwar	88 0 10	87 4 0
Rutnagherry	101 14 8	102 14 1
Aden	158 1 2	138 14 3

133. The net cost has decreased in five, and increased in eight Gaols; at Ahmedabad this increase is disproportionately high. The explanation given is not satisfactory, but the Session Judge anticipates a more favourable result in future, in consequence of the appointment of an efficient Gaoler.

134. In all the Gaols the factory operations demand a far greater amount of attention and close supervision than they have hitherto received, and this, I trust, will be effected ere long by the appointment of paid Superintendents.

Increase of Costs. 135. In the nine Gaols named below, there was an increase in the gross cost per prisoner :—

Gaols.	1864-65.	1863-64.	Increase in 1864-65.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Aden	191 9 2	173 8 3	18 0 11
Ahmedabad.....	85 6 8	69 6 8	16 0 0
Dhoolia	74 10 0	63 8 1	11 1 11
Tanna	92 4 4	82 14 8	9 5 8
Ahmednuggur.....	68 2 4	59 9 5	8 8 11
Kaira	94 6 8	90 10 8	3 12 0
Poona	75 3 10	72 15 10	2 4 0
Surat	90 10 8	90 1 9	0 8 11
Rutnagherry	107 13 10	107 6 9	0 7 1

136. In 1863-64 there was an increase in seven Gaols as compared with the previous year.

137. In the four remaining Gaols, there was a decrease of cost per prisoner as shown below :—

Gaols.	1864-65.			1863-64.			Decrease in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dharwar	94	15	4	98	6	8	3	7	4
Honore	80	8	10	83	3	5	2	10	7
Sattara.....	72	4	1	73	0	9	0	12	8
Sholapoor	65	12	10	66	5	1	0	8	3

138. During the previous year there was a decrease in five Gaols.

139. The following table gives the gross and net cost of the prisoners for the past and the three preceding years :—

Years.	Average number of Prisoners.	Gross cost of maintenance.			Average gross cost per prisoner.	Deduct income of the Gaols from all sources.	Net Cost of maintenance.	Average Net Cost of maintenance.														
		Cost of food, clothing, Establishment, contingencies, &c.*	Cost of Repairs.	Total.																		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.									
1862....	4,715	304,683	1	7	4,404	9	5	309,087	11	0	67	6	9	44,335	2	1	258,719	8	11	55	0	4
1863* ..	5,010	363,158	15	4	11,802	8	8	374,961	8	0	74	11	4	79,965	4	9	294,996	3	3	58	14	1
1863-64.	3,759	289,443	7	2	9,837	0	9	299,285	7	11	79	9	11	51,720	11	4	247,564	12	7	65	13	9
1864-65.	4,307	3,25,515	11	10	8,991	15	3	371,507	11	1	86	4	1	61,242	1	7	310,265	9	6	72	0	7
Total ..	17,791	1,319,806	3	11	35,036	2	1	1,354,842	6	0	76	2	5	237,263	3	9	1,111,546	2	3	62	7	8

140. A review of the above comprehensive table is on the whole satisfactory; it shows that the net profits of the Gaols have been on the increase, and although the average net cost per prisoner presents an undesirable augmentation, still, considering the improvements that have been effected, and the enhanced cost of all the necessaries of life, the increase is not greater than was to have been anticipated.

141. The cost of maintenance not only represents all the charges for which cash is actually paid and Budget provision made by this department, but also those under the head of guards and their reliefs, for which no departmental cash payments take place; and were this very heavy item of cost removed from the calculations,

* Including Sind.

the results would show a considerable decrease, and the exact amount of departmental cash requirements would be more apparent.

142. The present practice, however, is continued for the sake of uniformity, and with the object of showing the gross amount of every possible item of expenditure.

143. The general results of the year have been a decrease of sickness and mortality, in spite of the increase in the number of prisoners. Improvements in conservancy and sanitary arrangements generally, and an increase of net profits from prison labour.

144. The very great delay which has occurred in the submission of this report is extremely regretted; it is due to the alteration from the calendar to the official year, directed by Government in Resolution No. 2184 of 10th July 1865, an alteration which entailed, at so late a period of the year, a complete change in all the elaborate statistical statements which accompany this report, and also to the length of time necessary to their careful correction, after receipt from the different Gaols.

145. As also the report on the Gaols in Sind has been directed to be submitted separately from that for the Bombay Mofussil Gaols, with which it was before incorporated, a vast increase of labour has been thereby occasioned, and the delay has in consequence been doubly augmented.

146. As the statistical returns are now received monthly, I trust to be enabled, in future, to submit the annual reports as per margin, required from this department, with greater punctuality; but I would respectfully entreat Government to consider the large mass of statistical and other information which these reports contain, requiring the most careful examination, and the application of a large amount of time and labour to their accurate elimination.

1. General Report, Bombay Mofussil Gaols.
2. General Report, Sind Gaols.
3. Administration Report.

C. G. WIEHE, M. D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

APPENDIX N^o. I.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUSIVE OF SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

POONA.

1. This Gaol was frequently inspected during the year, it was found clean and in good order, the sanitary arrangements have been much improved, drains and privies have been eradicated, and the dry earth conservancy introduced.

Inspection.

2. Some alterations have been made in the female wards to improve ventilation, and others are about to be adopted in the Civil Gaol to afford more accommodation.

Buildings.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners during the year are given in the annexed table:—

Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	1,51,130	15,894	167,024
Daily average of ditto	414	44	458
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	376	38	414
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	1,020	84	1,104
Transferred to other districts	260	....	260
Released	885	80	965
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	31	....	31
Executed	2	1	3
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865..	217	41	258

Conduct of Gaol officials and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and Manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are given below:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	274	332
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures		89
Hired by the Department of Public Works		3
„ by other Departments.....		27
Employed as Gaol servants		20
„ as guards		7
„ on the roads .....		..
„ on miscellaneous duties		52
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		54
Inefficient from age		21
Sick in hospital		19
Excused labour on account of Sundays		40
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		89
Net profit realized	Rs. 5,033	1 2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		56 8 10
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		1,050 6 0

Cost. 6. The cost of maintenance for the last 2 years is shown below:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	444	458
Rations per day	Rs. 0 1 4.5	0 1 7.3
„ per annum	31 5 5	36 11 7
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3 4 10	4 7 11
Fixed Establishment, including guards.....	26 15 1	26 9 2
Extra ditto ditto	5 9 3	3 13 9
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0 11 0	1 12 5
Contingencies (including stationery)	1 15 2	1 10 3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	3 3 1	0 2 9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	72 15 10	75 3 10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources.....	68 3 0	68 9 3

7. The net cost per prisoner shows an excess of 6 annas and 3 pies over that of the previous year, the chief increase is under the head of rations.

- Classification. 8. No report.
 Solitary Confinement. 9. No report.
 Education. 10. No system in force.

11. No report, but cultivation has been extended as far as the limits within the Gaol walls will permit. The Garden. Gaol being in the city of Poona, there are no means of carrying on extensive garden operations.

12. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is given in the subjoined table :—
 Sickness and mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.
Zymotic diseases.....	182	211	16	18	3.49	4.05	8.79	8.53
Constitutional do....	1	3	..	2	....	0.45	....	66.67
Local ditto	35	54	1	2	0.22	0.45	2.86	3.70
Developmental do....	13	4	5	..	1.09	..	38.46	....
Violent ditto	7	4	..	..	....	..	....	....
Epidemic Cholera	21	5	9	4	1.97	0.90	42.86	80.
Total....	259	281	31	26	6.77	5.85	11.97	8.90

13. There has been a slight increase in the mortality, due to cholera.

14. The Sanitary Report by the Medical Officer is so meagre, and in some respects so inaccurate, that it has been withheld. The usual general report by the Session Judge in charge has not been furnished with the statistical statements, no doubt owing to the lamented death of that officer's predecessor, towards the close of the year.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of December.
- Buildings. 2. No report received. Some alterations have however taken place in the female ward to improve ventilation.
- Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	127,216	10,277	137,493
Daily average of ditto	348	28	376
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	252	23	275
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	561	57	618
Transferred to other districts	104	....	104
Released	440	62	502
Escaped	3	....	3
Died	17	....	17
Executed	5	....	5
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	244	18	262

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed in the factory and the results are here given :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	199	281
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures		111
Hired by the Department of Public Works		43
„ by other Departments		16
Employed as Gaol servants		44
„ as Guards .....		....
„ on the roads .....		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		25
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....		12
Inefficient from age		2
Sick in hospital		6
Excused labour on account of Sundays		22
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		111
Net profit realized	Rs. 2,276 15 7	5,504 2 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	12 15 2	49 9 5
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	3,020 13 6	2,378 14 3

6. The net profits have increased from Rs. 2,276-15-7 to Rs. 5,504-2-1, and the average earning from Rs. 12-15-2 to Rs. 49-9-5. These results are satisfactory.

7. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures bears far too small a proportion to the average strength of those under sentence of labour.

8. The cost of maintenance under each separate head is given below :—

Cost.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	244	376
Rations per day	0 1 0·8	0 1 6·3
„ per annum.....	24 4 5	34 11 5
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	2 13 2	4 8 3
Fixed Establishment including Guards	25 7 6	22 7 9
Extra ditto ditto .....	.....	.....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	4 12 6	3 0 0
Contingencies (including stationery).....	0 9 11	3 6 11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1 9 11	.....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	59 9 5	68 2 4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	49 0 5	57 12 7

9. There has been an increase of Rs. 8-0-2 in the net cost per prisoner, due to the enhanced price of rations, as will be seen from the table.

Classification.
Solitary confinement.
Education.
Garden.

10. No report received.

11. The number of sick and of deaths for the last 2 years with the rates of mortality is given below :—

	Admission into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
					1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	362	161	7	11	2·86	2·93	1·93	6·83
Constitutional do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local do ..	178	33	1	2	0·41	0·53	0·56	6·06
Development do ..	16	8	2	2	0·82	0·53	12·5	25
Violent do ..	46	8	1	.....	0·41	.....	2·17	.....
Epidemic cholera	9	9	6	2	2·45	0·53	66·67	22·22
Total	611	219	17	17	5·5	4·52	2·78	7·76

12. The number of deaths has been equal during the 2 years, there is, however, a marked decrease in the number of sick during the year under report, and there has also been a very favourable decrease in zymotic diseases.

13. The rates of mortality have fallen from 6.96 per cent. of average strength to 4.52. These results are very satisfactory, and show a great improvement over the state of things during the previous year.

14. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

DHOOLIA.

1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of November. The Gaol was clean and the general arrangements satisfactory.

2. No new buildings have been erected, but certain alterations have taken place.

3. Their number and disposal are here exhibited :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	149,396	13,295	162,691
Daily average of ditto	409	36	445
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	454	34	488
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	917	58	975
Transferred to other districts	8	..	8
Released	962	....53	1,015
Escaped	4	.....	4
Died	5	.....	5
Executed	1	.....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	391	39	430

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

4. Reported to have been on the whole good.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed, and the results are given below :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	402	385
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	114	151
Hired by the Department of Public Works	35	28
„ by other departments.....	8	3
Employed as Gaol servants	46	38
„ as guards .....	....	....
„ on the roads	110	62
„ on miscellaneous duties	10	41
„ on light work, being convalescents, weak, or old	5	16
Inefficient from age .....	....	....
Sick in hospital	20	17
Excused labour on account of Sundays	54	29
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoner, daily engaged in manufactures	114	151
Net profit realized....., Rs.	3,971 14 8	3,146 9 4
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	34 11 6	20 13 5
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	3,020 13 6	2,061 8 0

6. The decrease shown above is reported to be owing to the enhanced price of raw materials and the impossibility of selling the manufactures at a corresponding price. These results are not satisfactory.

Cost. 7. The cost of maintenance under every item of expenditure is given in the subjoined table :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners.....	430	445
Rations per day	0 1 8·1	0 1 9·9
„ per annum.....	38 4 6	41 10 10
Clothing (including blankets and bedding).....	4 1 9	4 9 0
Fixed establishment, including guards.....	14 12 8	16 4 3
Extra ditto ditto .....	....	....
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	0 8 8	1 13 1
Contingencies (including stationery)	4 5 4	3 15 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1 7 2	6 5 8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	63 8 1	74 10 0
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	60 8 6	67 15 1

8. The net cost per prisoner has increased from Rs. 60-8-6 in 1863-64 to Rs. 67-15-1, the chief source of increase is food and guards.

Classification.

9. None attempted beyond the separation of males, females, and juvenile offenders.

Solitary Confinement.

10. No report.

Education.

11. No report.

12. The garden supplies a large amount of the Gaol wants, but no report has been made on this subject during the year under review.

Garden.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The statistics under these heads are given below :—

	Admission into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	255	166	4	3	0·93	0·67	1·57	1·80
Constitutional do . . . . .	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Local do	182	105	7	1	1·63	0·22	3·85	0·95
Developmental do	5	7	2	1	0·47	0·22	40·00	28·57
Violent do	17	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	465	293	13	5	3·03	1·11	2·79	1·67

14. There has been a large decrease of mortality, due chiefly to the absence of cholera. There has also been a decline in zymotic diseases.

15. The rates of mortality have fallen from 3·03 in 1863-64 to 1·11 per cent. of average strength, these results are extremely satisfactory and very creditable to the officers concerned.

16. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed.

SHOLAPOOR.

Inspections. 1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of October. Gaol clean, but general arrangements not satisfactory.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings and alterations during the year.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	71,193	6,548	77,741
Daily average of ditto	195	17	212
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864.....	178	26	204
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	596	18	614
Transferred to other districts	116	....	116
Released	505	30	535
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died	6	....	6
Executed	5	....	5
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	142	14	156

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners. 4. Is reported to have been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures. 5. The number of prisoners employed in the factory and the results are here exhibited :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour		187
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....		78
Hired by the Department of Public Works.....		....
„ by other Departments		6
Employed as Gaol servants		31
„ as guards .....		....
„ on the roads .....		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		6
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....		16
Inefficient from age .....		....
Sick in hospital		14
Excused labour on account of Sundays		36
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		78
Net profit realized	Rs.	317 6 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		4 1 0
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		84 9 9

6. The results are extremely unsatisfactory, and call for the serious exertions of the Officer in charge to raise the factory operations from their present very insignificant position.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner under the different heads of expenditure are given in the subjoined table :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
	194			212		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average number of prisoners	194			212		
Rations per day	0	1	5·3	0	1	10·2
„ per annum	32	11	6	42	2	6
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	7	6	3	5	9
Fixed establishment, including guards.....	27	13	0	17	10	10
Extra ditto ditto	0	3	5	.....	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicine).....	0	13	1	0	11	1
Contingencies (including stationery)	2	5	7	1	7	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	15	0	0	7	3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	66	5	1	65	12	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	35	13	4	35	3	11

8. There has been a slight decrease in the net cost per prisoner, chiefly due to reduction of fixed establishment and guards.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification exists.

Solitary confinement.

10. Eighteen prisoners are reported to have been solitarily confined for infraction of Gaol discipline.

Education.

11. Not attempted.

12. There is a large garden belonging to the Gaol, which is successfully cultivated; it supplied more than the wants of the prisoners, and the amount realized by sale was Rs. 1,054-10-8.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	139	169	1	....	0·52	....	0·72	....
Constitutional do. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do.	61	42	....	1	....	0·47	....	2·38
Developmental do.	10	2	2	....	1·03	....	20	....
Violent do.	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	....	14	....	5	....	2·36	....	35·71
Total	224	239	3	6	1·55	2·83	1·34	2·51

14. There were 6 deaths, 5 of which from cholera; this has raised the rate of mortality from 1·55 during 1863-64 to 2·83. This percentage is still satisfactory.

15. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed.

SATARA.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of June, it was found clean and in good order.
- Buildings. 2. No new buildings, but some alterations have taken place.
- Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	62,415	11,315	73,730
Daily average of ditto	171	31	202
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	194	28	222
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	412	85	497
Transferred to other districts	3	2	5
Released	420	82	502
Escaped . . . . .	....	....	....
Died	1	....	1
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865	181	29	210

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are exhibited in the annexed table.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.....		176
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....		14
Hired by the Department of Public Works.....	
„ by other departments.....	
Employed as Gaol servants.....		29
„ as guards.....	
„ on the roads.....	
„ on miscellaneous duties.....		80
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....		27
Inefficient from age.....		1
Sick in hospital.....		2
Excused labour on account of Sundays.....		23
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....		14
Net profit realized.....		211-3-11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures.....		15-1-5
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts.....	

6. These results are extremely unsatisfactory. Endeavours have been made to increase the factory operations, with what result will be seen hereafter.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below:—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners.....	210			202		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	7·7	0	1	8·8
„ per annum	37	6	7	39	7	6
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	5	7	10	6	0	6
Fixed Establishment, including guards.....	25	12	3	24	9	6
Extra ditto ditto .....	.	....		.	....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0	14	11	0	15	7
Contingencies (including stationery)	2	7	11	0	9	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	0	15	3	0	9	6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum.....	73	0	9	72	4	1
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	27	9	10	25	0	6

8. There has been a decrease in the net cost per prisoner of Rs. 2-9-4, this is the more satisfactory, as the net cost during 1863-64 was unusually small.

Classification.

9. None attempted.

Solitary confinement.

10. No report.

Education.

11. Not attempted.

Garden.

12. No report, cultivation is only partially carried out; the supply of water is but small.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The number of admissions and of deaths is exhibited below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	64	64	1	.....	0·48	.....	1·56	.....
Constitutional do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local do.	68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Developmental do. . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violent do.	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	0·49	.....	100
Treatment after punishment . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	145	77	1	1	0·48	0·49	0·69	1·31

14. Only one death has occurred, and that from cholera, which appears to have been imported into the Gaol by a batch of prisoners from Poona. This Gaol maintains its reputation for being the healthiest in the Presidency.

15. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed.

16. The Session Judge has furnished no report.

DHARWAR.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol was visited in February clean and in good order.
- Building. 2. No additions or alterations have taken place.
- Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given in the subjoined table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	1,97,800	17,723	2,15,523
Daily average of ditto	542	48	590
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	381	49	430
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	1,152	92	1,244
Transferred to other districts	86	1	87
Released	918	97	1,015
Escaped	4	....	4
Died	14	1	15
Executed	11	1	12
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	500	41	541

4. The admissions were 1,244, and of the 87 transfers, 29 were sent to Tanna under sentence of transportation and 58 to Belgaum for trial at the Sessions.

5. Conduct of Gaoler and Deputy Gaoler, and the subordinates, with a few exceptions, reported to be good. There were however eight dismissals for carelessness and inefficiency.

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

6. 228 prisoners were punished: one for attempting to escape, others for connivance, two for assaulting the Gaol officers, and the rest for minor offences against Gaol discipline.

7. The Chinese have been insubordinate, and refused their food for some days, they however yielded to firmness, and "after a few had been severely punished;" they have since given no trouble.

8. The number of prisoners employed, and the results, are given below:—

Labour and manufactures.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	407	570
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....	87	270
Hired by the Department of Public Works.....	16	13
„ by other departments	22	26
Employed as Gaol servants	61	45
„ as guards	28	25
„ on the roads .....	.....	.....
„ on miscellaneous duties.....	57	82
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	59	43
Inefficient from age	6	6
Sick in hospital	16	18
Excused labour on account of Sundays	55	42
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	87	270
Net profit realized	Rs. a. p. 4,702 1 7	Rs. a. p. 4,967 4 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	54 9 0	15 1 0
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts.....	2,467 15 7	1,921 8 0

9. There has been a decrease in the net profits, and in the average earning of each prisoner, which is not satisfactory.

10. The cost of maintenance under each head of expenditure is given below :—

Cost.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	421	590
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 2 0·5	0 2 4·3
„ per annum	46 9 10	53 12 6
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	4 11 6	4 6 11
Fixed establishment (including guards)	39 12 10	30 15 11
Extra ditto ditto	0 13 0	0 12 0
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines).....	2 6 0	2 0 3
Contingencies, including stationery	1 8 3	2 5 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2 9 3	0 10 7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	98 6 8	94 15 4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	87 4 0	88 0 10

11. There has been, in spite of the high price of provisions, clothing, &c. a decrease in the gross cost per prisoner, which is very satisfactory. The net cost however, in consequence of the Factory operations, having fallen below the amount of the previous year, shows an increase of 12 annas and 10 pies per head.

Classification.

12. No systematic classification in force.

13. 207 prisoners have been solitarily confined for breaches of discipline; six of these were thus confined Solitary confinement. “under warrants from Magisterial and Judicial officers.”

14. A convict teacher was selected in August to instruct the prisoners in the vernacular. There were at first 50 pupils, but the class has since declined to 22, these are taught for one hour per diem. Education.

15. The Gaol garden is well cultivated, the gross receipts were Rs. 1,163-8-9, and the net profits, after deducting the cost of working, were Rs. 594-7-5. Garden.

This result is satisfactory, especially during an unfavourable season.

16. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases.....	281	226	5	8	1.19	1.36	1.78	3.54
Constitutional do	48	1	..	..	....	..	..	..
Local do	382	131	1	2	0.24	0.34	0.26	1.53
Development do	53	19	4	3	0.94	0.50	7.55	15.79
Violent do	5	1	..	2	..	0.34	..	50.
Epidemic cholera.....	2	..	2	..	0.48	..	2.00	..
Total....	771	378	12	15	2.85	2.54	1.56	4.

17. There were 15 deaths against 12 during the previous year ; the admissions, however, were far below those in 1863-64. There is a decrease in the rates of mortality which is satisfactory. The ratio per cent. to daily average strength was 2.54 against 2.85.

18. The Civil Surgeon's Sanatory Report is annexed. This report is full and complete, as is also that furnished by the Session Judge, from which the above data have been extracted.

KULLADGHEE.

This Gaol was visited in March, it had then been just established.

Inspection. It merely consists of a small building, very unsuited for the purpose of a Gaol, capable of containing only 20 prisoners at the standard cubic capacity.

2. Prisoners in excess of this number sleep in tents ; a new Gaol has been sanctioned, the plans and estimates for which are about to be prepared.

Buildings. 3. The only building is the one above alluded to, it has undergone some repairs and alterations for the accommodation of the prisoners.

Prisoners. 4. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year	3,172	371	3,543
Daily average of ditto	52	6	58
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864 .....	.....	.....	.....
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1864-65	93	11	104
Transferred to other districts.....	.....	.....	.....
Released	38	4	42
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	.....	.....	.....
Executed.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1865.....	55	7	62

5. The above and the following tables refer only to two months of the year.

6. This table is inserted blank as a record

Labour and manufactures. merely, there being as yet no manufactures carried on:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour		
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....		
Hired by the Department of Public Works		
„ by other departments.....		
Employed as Gaol servants		
„ as guards		
„ on the roads		
„ on miscellaneous duties		
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		
Inefficient from age		
Sick in hospital		
Excused labour on account of Sundays		
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoner daily engaged in manufactures		
Net profit realized		
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		

HONORE.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was not visited.

Buildings.

2. The old Gaol has been abandoned, and the new building is now occupied by the prisoners. It is healthy in position, but its arrangements are inconvenient.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	70,445	4,015	74,460
Daily average of ditto ..	193	11	204
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	272	14	286
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	489	22	511
Transferred to other districts	15	....	15
Released	568	23	591
Escaped	1	....	1
Died.....	12	....	12
Executed	2	1	3
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865	163	12	175

4. Four subordinates were criminally prosecuted for negligently suffering a prisoner to escape, and sentenced to fines and imprisonment in default of payment. 163 prisoners were punished for breaches of Gaol discipline.

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed on remunerative labour and the results are given below :—

	1903-04.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour		158
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed on remunerative labour and manufactures.		83
Hired by the Department of Public Works
„ by other departments
Employed as Gaol servants		19
„ as guards
„ on the roads
„ on miscellaneous duties		12
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		4
Inefficient from age		18
Sick in hospital		12
Excused labour on account of Sundays.....		10
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily employed on labour		83
Net profit realized		Rs. a. p. 1,192-2-11
Average earning of each prisoner		23-13- 6
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts.....	

No data.

6. There are scarcely any manufactures carried on in this Gaol, its position is so isolated, that there would be no market for the produce of the factory. They are chiefly employed in quarrying and cutting stones, for which there is some demand at Carwar, and in coir rope making and cane work.

7. There are no data for the previous official year. The amount of average earning has been much reduced by the cost of guards necessary for out-door labour.

Cost.

8. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below under each head of expenditure.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners.....	173	204
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 5·3	0 1 10·3
• „ per annum	32 13 7	42 6 3
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1 4 8	4 10 10
Fixed establishment, including guards	42 13 10	25 9 9
Extra ditto ditto .....	.....	0 9 6
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2 9 4	2 12 10
Contingencies (including stationery).....	3 9 2	4 6 8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0 0 10	0 1 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum.....	83 3 5	80 8 10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	79 1 3	72 13 1

9. There has been a decrease in the gross and net cost which is satisfactory, notwithstanding the increase in the cost of rations and clothing due to unavoidable causes.

Classification.

10. None attempted, beyond separation of males, females, and juvenile offenders.

11. Three prisoners were confined in solitary cells in accordance with their sentences, and ninety-seven were so punished for breaches of Gaol discipline; the periods in each case varying from 4 to 12 weeks and from 1 to 15 days respectively.

Education.

12. None attempted.

13. The expense of cultivation exceeds the value of the produce sold to the Gaol; it is however of importance that the garden should be worked, and a little more attention would no doubt produce successful results.

Garden.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is given in the annexed table.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
					1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	184	202	9	7	5.20	3.43	4.89	3.42
Constitutional ditto..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local ditto..	70	65	1	2	0.58	0.98	1.43	3.03
Developmental ditto..	3	6	.....	2	.....	0.98	.....	3.33
Violent ditto..	43	14	.....	1	.....	0.49	.....	7.14
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	302	287	10	12	5.78	5.88	3.31	4.18

15. The admissions have decreased, but the deaths show an increase of 2, and the rates of mortality are also slightly higher than during the previous year.

16. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed, it is both interesting and complete in all particulars; although signed by the Civil Surgeon, it appears to have been drawn up by the late Civil Surgeon, Doctor Ross, of the Madras Medical Service, an officer of great intelligence and energy.

17. The report by the Session Judge is complete, and supplies the details which have been given above.

RUTNAGHERRY.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol was not visited during the year.
- Buildings. 2. No additions or alterations.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners during the year are given in the annexed table.

Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	93,176	5,101	98,277
Daily average of ditto	255	14	269
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	138	12	150
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	418	19	437
Transferred to other districts.	16	1	17
Released	252	19	271
Escaped . . . . .	....	....	....
Died.	10	1	11
Executed.	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	277	10	287

4. The Gaoler is reported to be zealous and efficient. The subordinates to be untrustworthy, and to connive at the introduction of forbidden articles into the Gaol.

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

5. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures and the results are given below :—

Labour and manufactures.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	129	268
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	41	61
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other departments	4	8
Employed as Gaol servants	13	44
„ as guards .....	....	....
„ on the roads	3	4
„ on miscellaneous duties	8	65
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	3	17
Inefficient from age	34	20
Sick in hospital	16	20
Excused labour on account of Sundays	17	29
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	41	61
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	1,561 4 7	4,071 5 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	38 4 0	66 11 0
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	263 2 0	488 4 11

6. These results are satisfactory, and show an increase in the number of prisoners employed on manufactures, in the net profits, and also in the average earning of each prisoner, which has risen from Rs. 38-4-0 to Rs. 66-11-0.

7. The cost of maintenance under each head of expenditure is given below.

Cost.	In 1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners.....	140	269
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 9	0 2 1
„ per annum	40 4 2	47 1 5
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	2 6 6	3 11 8
Fixed establishment, including guards.....	57 2 4	42 5 7
Extra ditto ditto	0 13 7	4 10 7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1 15 5	1 12 1
Contingencies, including stationery	3 5 11	3 6 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	1 6 10	4 13 8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum....	107 6 9	107 13 10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	102 14 1	101 14 8

8. There has been a slight excess in the total cost, due no doubt to the price of rations, but there has been more than a corresponding decrease in the net cost which is satisfactory, though it is still exorbitantly high. The reduction of this very heavy charge at Rutnagherry demands the earnest attention of the local authorities.

Classification. 9. No report.

Solitary confinement. 10. No report.

Education. 11. No report.

12. They partially supply the wants of the prisoners. This subject demands more attention, the value of Gardens. vegetables sold was only Rupees 136-14-8.

Sickness and mortality. 13. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is here recorded :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	159	282	....	6	....	2.23	....	2.13
Constitutional diseases .	3	10	1	....	0.71	....	33.33	....
Local ditto ..	103	145	....	5	....	1.86	....	3.45
Developmental ditto ..	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violent ditto ..	40	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	305	502	1	11	0.71	4.09	0.33	2.19

14. These results are unsatisfactory, but the Civil Surgeon states that he does not "see any particular cause for this, beyond the fact of there being perhaps more men of jungle tribes here;" at any rate, he states, he thinks "it is a low rate of mortality for men of all ages in confinement." This may be so, but the mortality is so far in excess of the previous years, (there having been 1 death in 1863-64 and 4 during the year under report,) that a more satisfactory reason should have been given.

15. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed. The Senior Assistant Session Judge's report is meagre and very incomplete.

TANNA.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol was visited in July; clean and in good order.
- Buildings. 2. No report.
- Prisoners. 3. The number and disposal of the prisoners during the year are here recorded.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	1,16,461	5,170	1,21,631
Daily average of ditto	319	14	333
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	275	8	283
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	1,609	86	1,695
Transferred to other districts	437	15	452
Released	1,042	69	1,111
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	20	1	21
Executed	8	....	8
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	376	9	385

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are exhibited in this table:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	355	311
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	150	137
Hired by the Department of Public Works . . . . .	....	....
" by other departments . . . . .	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants	38	24
" as guards . . . . .	....	....
" on the roads . . . . .	....	....
" on miscellaneous duties	92	60
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old . . . . .	....	18
Inefficient from age . . . . .	....	....
Sick in hospital	30	30
Excused labour on account of Sundays	45	42
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	150	137
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	5,753 15 6	6,401 7 2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	38 5 9	46 11 7
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts . . . . .	....	....

6. Although the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures had fallen off, yet it is satisfactory to note the increase in the net profits from Rupees 5,782-15-6 to Rupees 6,401-7-2, and also in the average earning of each prisoner from Rs. 38-5-9 to Rs. 46-11-7.

Cost. 7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner under each head of expenditure is here exhibited :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners.....	372	333
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 9	0 1 11·8
„ per annum	39 11 9	45 4 8
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3 9 6	3 5 11
Fixed establishment, including guards.....	32 8 1	36 5 0
Extra ditto ditto .....	.....	.....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines).....	1 12 0	1 6 1
Contingencies (including stationery)	4 4 3	4 2 3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1 1 1	1 12 5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	82 14 8	92 4 4
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	67 7 3	73 0 10

8. Rations and guards are expensive items ; the cost of the former is perhaps unavoidable, but that of the latter admits of reduction.

9. This Gaol is the depôt for convicts under sentence of transportation from the Punjab, Sind, Bombay, Central Provinces, &c. and on this account requires a stronger guard than ordinary Gaols of the same size ; many of these prisoners are not only unproductive, but are more expensive than ordinary convicts, as it is necessary to issue, in many cases, extra food to the flesh eaters of the Punjab and Sind, and to give to all two suits of clothes for the voyage, these and other expenses are all borne by the Tanna Gaol.

10. The results therefore shown in the above table are exceptional and not unsatisfactory.

Classification.

11. No report received.

- Solitary confinement. 12. No report received.
- Education. 13. No report received, but none attempted.
- Garden. 14. No report. The garden is however well cultivated, and supplies most of the wants of the Gaol.
- Sickness and mortality. 15. The admissions and deaths are given below, as also the rates of mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases.....	393	426	22	16	5.91	4.80	5.69	3.76
Constitutional do.....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....
Local ditto	125	100	2	3	0.54	0.90	1.60	3.
Developmental do.....	26	2	5	..	1.34	..	19.23	....
Violent ditto	53	47	1	..	0.27	..	1.89	....
Epidemic Cholera	26	4	12	2	3.23	0.60	46.15	50.
Total....	623	579	42	21	11.29	6.30	6.74	3.63

16. There has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths, the admissions had however fallen off, but not all in proportion to the decline in the number of fatal cases. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has fallen from 11.29 in 1863-64 to 6.30. These results are highly satisfactory, and under an improved system of conservancy will, it is hoped, continue.

17. The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed. The general report by the Session Judge has not been furnished.

AHMEDABAD.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol was visited in January. Clean and in good order.
- Buildings. 2. A new sleeping barrack for 75 prisoners has been erected, to afford additional accommodation, which was much required. Other additions and alterations have been made to add to the convenience and security of the Gaol.

Prisoners.

3. The disposal of the prisoners is here shown in the annexed table.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	201,845	7,300	209,145
Daily average of ditto	553	20	573
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	579	24	603
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	1,152	75	1,227
Transferred to other districts	80	1	81
Released	1,113	78	1,191
Escaped . . . . .	....	....	....
Died	26	....	26
Executed . . . . .	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865..	512	20	532

4. With two exceptions, the conduct of the officers is reported to have been very good. The Deputy Gaoler and third Clerk were both removed for neglect of duty. Thefts of cotton by the prisoners from the worksheds to be woven into rope, are reported to have been "at one time very noticeable; a little wholesome severity repressed it, and the conduct of the prisoners may now be reported very good."

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are given below.

	1863-64.	1894-95.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	554	566
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	314	259
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	.. .
„ by other departments .....	....	2
Employed as Gaol servants	12	12
„ as guards	12	12
„ on the roads .....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	97	184
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	11	56
Inefficient from age	10	7
Sick in hospital	26	13
Excused labour on account of Sundays	72	21
<i>Labour and manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	314	259
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,500 15 11	2,070 4 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	7 15 5	7 15 11
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	....	87 4 0

6. These results are very unsatisfactory. The Session Judge reports that since the appointment of a European Gaoler, the factory has improved, and an expectation is expressed, that “far more favourable results” will appear in next year’s report.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner under each head of Cost. expenditure is given below.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	599	573
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 10·5	0 2 2·4
„ per annum	42 11 8	50 2 1
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3 1 7	4 4 0
Fixed Establishment, including guards	16 14 7	21 15 0
Extra ditto ditto .....	.....	.....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0 8 10	0 7 2
Contingencies (including stationery)	3 6 8	5 15 6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2 11 4	2 10 11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	69 6 8	85 6 8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	44 10 10	65 0 1

8. There has been considerable increase in the provisioning charges, and also in the cost of fixed establishment and guards. The gross cost has thus been raised from Rupees 69-6-8 to Rupees 85-6-8, and the net cost, owing to a falling off in the factory operations, from Rupees 44-10-10 to Rupees 65-0-1.

9. These results demand the serious attention of the local officers.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement.

11. But little resorted to, only 3 prisoners having been thus confined during the year for breaches of Gaol discipline.

12. A convict teacher instructs the boys in reading and writing on Sundays, and any of the other prisoners who desire to attend. The number of prisoners

Education.

who are able to read and write is said to be much below that of the previous year.

13. The cultivation of the garden is successfully carried on; it will, it is anticipated, supply all the vegetables required by the prisoners.

Garden.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is here recorded.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	375	256	15	11	2.50	1.92	4.00	4.30
Constitutional do. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do. ..	205	73	4	3	0.67	0.52	1.90	4.11
Developmental do. ..	27	10	19	7	3.17	1.22	70.37	70.00
Violent do. ..	32	17	....	1	....	0.18	....	5.88
Epidemic cholera ....	....	10	....	4	..	0.70	....	40.00
Total . . .	640	366	38	26	6.34	4.54	5.94	7.10

15. These data are satisfactory; they show that the admissions have decreased from 640 to 366, and that notwithstanding the occurrence of cholera, the deaths have declined from 38 to 26, and the percentage of deaths to the average strength from 6.34 to 4.54.

16. The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed. Doctor Wyllie's opinion, from his long experience in Guzerat, is entitled to attentive consideration, but he is in error when he states, under the 6th paragraph, that "the labour is entirely in-door." The two gardens give employment to a considerable number of men, and there is a small gang employed in clearing the river channel that supplies water to the Gaol.

17. The Session Judge's report is complete.

KAIRA.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was not visited during the year.

2. There were formerly two Gaols, one within and the other without the town walls, the former has been abandoned, and in the latter sufficient accommodation has been provided, at a trifling cost, for all the prisoners and at a considerable annual saving for guards.

Building.

at a considerable annual saving for guards.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	76,525	4,368	80,893
Daily average of ditto	209	12	221
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864.....	207	14	221
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	935	61	996
Transferred to other districts	15	....	15
Released	842	62	904
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	14	1	15
Executed	2	....	2
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	268	12	280

Conduct of gaol officers and prisoners. 4. Good.

Labour and manufactures. 5. The number employed and the results are here recorded.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour		190
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....		85
Hired by the Department of Public Works.....		25
„ by other Departments		18
Employed as Gaol servants		20
„ as guards .....		....
„ on the roads .....		....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....		....
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....		....
Inefficient from age		3
Sick in hospital		35
Excused labour on account of Sundays		4
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		85
Net profit realized	Rs.	3,160 10 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		37 2 11
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		2,172 0 0

6. These results are satisfactory, and contrast favourably with those obtained at Ahmedabad.

Cost. 7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here exhibited in detail.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	174	221
Rations per day.....Rs.	0 1 9.1	0 2 1.8
„ per annum.....	40 1 6	49 3 11
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1 6 3	4 11 5
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	29 14 4	34 13 0
Extra ditto ditto	4 9 4	.....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0 14 0	0 14 0
Contingencies (including stationery).....	1 13 1	1 11 9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	12 0 2	3 0 7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	90 10 8	94 6 8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	71 6 1	75 11 4

8. There has been an increase of cost, due to increase in the number of prisoners, prices of provisions, and cost of fixed establishment according to the new scale. These causes are unavoidable. There has been an excess over the previous year of Rs. 4-5-3 in the net cost.

Classification. 9. No systematic classification attempted or practicable.

Solitary confinement. 10. Not resorted to during the year.

Garden. 11. The garden is small, and not sufficiently productive to supply more than a portion of the wants of the Gaol.

Sickness and mortality. 12. The admissions into hospital and deaths are here recorded.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	309	255	14	6	8.05	2.71	4.53	2.35
Constitutional do	1	2	1	....	0.58	....	100.00	....
Local do	200	233	3	1	1.72	0.41	1.50	0.43
Developmental do	43	21	1	2	0.58	0.90	2.33	0.95
Violent do	15	15	....	1	....	0.46	....	6.67
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	....	26	....	5	....	2.26	....	19.23
Treatment after punishment . . . . .	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	568	553	19	15	10.93	6.79	3.34	2.71

13. The number of admissions has been very large during both years. The deaths have decreased from 19 to 15; one-third however of these was from cholera, which was absent during 1863-64. The percentage of mortality to average strength has decreased from 10.93 to 6.79; comparatively speaking these data are favourable, but as sanitary results they are far from being satisfactory.

14. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

15. The report by the Session Judge is full and complete.

SURAT.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Inspection. | 1. This Gaol was visited in the month of January; clean and in good order. |
| Buildings. | 2. No report received. |
| Prisoners. | 3. Their number and disposal are given in the annexed table. |

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	79,953	5,760	85,713
Daily average of ditto	219	16	235
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	195	22	217
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	754	21	775
Transferred to other districts.....	4	....	4
Released	711	36	747
Escaped	1	....	1
Died.....	14	....	14
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	218	7	225

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number employed and the results are exhibited in the following table :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	204	221
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	128	141
Hired by the Department of Public Works.....	....	....
„ by other Departments	4	....
Employed as Gaol servants	50	35
„ as Guards	2	2
„ on the roads .....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	8	18
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....	2	8
Inefficient from age	1	6
Sick in hospital	5	5
Excused labour on account of Sundays	4	6
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	120	141
Net profit realized	Rs. 1,471 0 5	1,962 11 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	11 7 11	13 14 9
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	263 2 0	....

6. These results are on the whole favourable, but they fall far short of what should, be accomplished.

7. The cost of maintenance is given below in detail for each prisoner.

Cost.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners.....	231	235
Rations per day Rs.	0 1 11	0 2 5
„ per annum.....	43 13 7	55 13 4
Clothing (including blankets and bedding).....	4 7 3	....
Fixed establishment, including guards.....	28 2 4	26 8 7
Extra ditto ditto	0 9 8	1 1 2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	1 0 3	1 0 2
Contingencies (including stationery)	4 0 4	5 8 7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	6 10 8	0 1 11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	88 12 1	90 1 9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	85 12 8	84 11 8

8. There has been a decrease under all the items of expenditure, except in provisions and contingencies ; the latter is but trifling, but the former very considerable. This has raised the gross cost to Rs. 90-1-9, but the net cost has somewhat declined.

9. I have no doubt these results here, as elsewhere, will improve under closer supervision.

Classification.

10. No report received.

Solitary confinement.

11. No report received.

12. No report. There has hitherto been no garden to this Gaol, but a piece of ground has been secured in the vicinity which will give the prisoners healthy employment.

Garden.

13. The admissions into hospital and deaths are here recorded.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	110	192	12	4	5.19	1.70	10.90	2.80
Constitutional do.	1	2	....	1	....	0.43	....	50.00
Local do.	25	48	1	1	0.43	0.43	4.00	2.08
Developmental do.	9	4	3	2	1.3	0.85	33.33	50.00
Epidemic cholera	39	16	15	6	6.5	2.55	3.85	37.50
Violent diseases	10	5	1	....	0.43	....	10.00	....
Total	194	267	32	14	13.85	5.96	16.49	5.24

14. Although the number of admissions has increased, there has been a large diminution in the number of deaths, it has fallen from 32 in 1863-64 to 14 during the last year.

15. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has declined from 13.85 to 5.98; a sufficient indication that the sanitary improvements which have been undertaken, have already produced marked beneficial effects in the death rate in, at one time, the most unhealthy Gaol in the Presidency, and one which it was proposed to abandon on account of extreme insalubrity, but which, it appeared to me, might be very much improved by a complete change in its conservancy.

16. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.
17. No report was furnished by the Session Judge.

ADEN.

- Inspection. 1. This Gaol has not been visited.
- Buildings. 2. No new buildings; some alterations and repairs have been effected.
- Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	46,921	997	47,918
Daily average of ditto	129	2	131
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	122	4	126
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	446	52	498
Transferred to other districts. . . . .	....	....	....
Released	427	52	479
Escaped . . . . .	....	....	....
Died	1	....	1
Executed . . . . .	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	140	4	144

4. It is reported that the conduct of the "Gaoler and his Assistant has been highly exemplary;" and the Assistant Political Resident records with pleasure his sense of the merit of the former officer, especially by whose "able and zealous superintendence discipline has been rigidly maintained."

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number employed and the results are here recorded.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour		96
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures		53
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....		....
„ by other departments.....		12
Employed as Gaol servants		16
„ as guards .....		....
„ on the roads .....		....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....		....
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		3
Inefficient from age	No data.	....
Sick in hospital		8
Excused labour on account of Sundays		4
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		53
Net profit realized		Rs. a. p. 2,762 13 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		52 2 1
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		1,119 8 0

6. These results do not admit of comparison, but viewing them in connection with the results in other Gaols, they are favourable.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given in detail in the following table:—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average number of prisoners.....	127			131		
Rations per day	0	2	1·6	0	2	4·8
„ per annum	48	11	9	54	12	0
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	7	4	0	0	8
Fixed establishment, including guards	115	10	6	120	9	2
Extra ditto ditto .....	....			....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1	7	11	2	0	5
Contingencies (including stationery)	5	9	7	4	4	4
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	0	9	2	9	14	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum.....	173	8	3	191	9	2
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	138	14	3	158	1	2

8. The gross cost, as exhibited above, far exceeds the amount of every other Gaol in the Presidency; the charge for fixed establishment and guards is exorbitant and disproportionate.

9. The net cost per prisoner reaches to Rs. 158-1-2. This extravagant charge is due chiefly to the cost of establishment; that for provisions is not higher than what might have been anticipated.

10. No systematic classification is attempted, nor is it practicable under the present construction of the Gaol.

Classification.

- Solitary confinement. 11. Only resorted to, and that but seldom, for breaches of discipline.
- Education. 12. Not attempted.
- Garden. 13. Is but small, and not sufficiently productive to supply the wants of the Gaol.
- Sickness and mortality. 14. The admissions and deaths are given below.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	111	161	1	....	0·79	....	0·90	....
Constitutional do.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do.....	87	105	3	1	2·36	0·76	3·45	0·95
Developmental do.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violent diseases	9	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	207	277	4	1	3·15	0·76	1·93	0·36

15. These results are satisfactory. There has been but one death out of 277 admissions into hospital, and the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has fallen from 3·15 during 1863-64 to 0·76 during the period under reply.

16. The only death recorded above, occurred in a convict 75 years of age, and who had been 22 years in confinement, from disease of the aorta.

17. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

18. The Assistant Political Resident's Report was received, and is full and complete.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

APPENDIX N^o. II.

SANITARY REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE

GAOLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
EXCLUSIVE OF SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Ahmednuggur Gaol for the official year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rainfall—temperature.

The climate of Ahmednuggur may be divided into three parts, viz. hot, wet, and cold. The first ranging from March to June, the second from June to September, and the third from October to the middle or end of February. The fall of rain for the past official year has been 22 inches 14 cents., the greatest fall being in August. The maximum temperature occurred in May, viz. 111°, the lowest in January, viz. 49°.

The month of October varies considerably as to temperature and rainfall, but usually combines with the moisture of the monsoon much heat and closeness of atmosphere: I consider it as *trying* a month as any.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp. Additions and alterations to buildings.

Gaol in heart of city, but excluded from it by high walls, uselessly so I consider, as they tend to check circulation within the walls, especially when the crowded state of the buildings is taken into consideration. The gaol is from 2 to 2½ miles from the camp in a westerly direction.

Most of the drains in the gaol are now open and made puckah, they are a great improvement over the old filthy underground ones. Behind the hospital an addition of 3 in height to the wall has been made, which, as it is to the west or airy side of the hospital, must cut away much fresh air from the sick.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.*	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
424	104	105	218 gained. 99 lost. 107 were stationary. Average gain was 1 lb.	2	114	114	1 gained. 1 lost. No gain or loss, simply stationary.

* On this subject see end of Report.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

The above table shows, I consider, a very favourable state of things with regard to the general health: the largest proportion of the convicts having gained in weight; 107 were stationary, and only 99 lost weight. I shall by and by, as far as I possibly can, examine the records, and see under which of the three classes most admissions were made into hospital; though they lose weight, yet they may have improved in health, and the reverse with regard to those gaining weight.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed on what grounds.

The diet roll, both as to quantity and quality, I know to be ample, wholesome, and well cooked. Towards the latter end of December cholera having broken out in the gaol, my predecessor, Dr. Davey, substituted the use of ghee for oil; it was begun on 7th January and discontinued 12th May. Good wholesome oil is not to be had in the bazaar, and I believe the substitution of ghee was a wise and safe precaution.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

		<i>Hours of Labour.</i>	
Average out-door prisoners	.... 103	From March 1st to 31st October 6 to 11 A.M. and from 1 to 5 P.M.	
„ in-door „	.... 272		
Deaths out-door „	.... 11	From 1st November to 28th February 6 to 11 A.M. and 12 to 4 P.M.	
„ in-door „	.... 6		
Ratio per cent. to treated out-door.	5		
„ „ „ in-door.	27		

The proportion of sickness and deaths in out-door convicts gives a much higher figure than that of the in-door.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The hospital, from being double storied, is the only thoroughly well ventilated building within the walls, and this is now to a cer-

tain extent limited, by the elevation of the wall to the west of the building, referred to in latter end of paragraph III. As to the ventilation of the whole of the gaol, it can never be good, or at all perfect, till many of the buildings are cleared away, and the materials used in adding another story to some of the present barracks. All the buildings lie low, are overcrowded on each other, and have a very high wall around. This has been frequently pointed out by myself and other Civil Surgeons. Could not the labour of the out-door prisoners be put to the above use.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The whole of the interior of the buildings are several times a month white-washed, the floors cowdunged, and in every way the utmost cleanliness kept up. During epidemics and such like, white-washing, cowdunging, &c. are repeated every week.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The gaol is now drained by open, instead of covered drains, which are daily fully purified by a rush of fresh water from the reservoirs. The drains are kept exceedingly clean and pure.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry-earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The earth conservancy was introduced in July 1864, yet, from the faulty construction of the privies (pointed out in my letter of 16th May to Inspector of Prisons through Session Judge), it is impossible to call it *dry* conservancy. The many defects therein noticed, and the remedial measures I proposed, by which *really* dry earth sewage can be established, are fully entered into in the above letter. At present, in order to cleanse the channel leading to the pans behind, each prisoner is obliged to throw a large quantity of water after the fœces, and the sweeper afterwards has his turn at it in a similar manner.

The night soil is carted every morning, noon and night, to the gaol garden and then buried.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing is the same in quantity to each prisoner as last year, and I would beg very strongly to endorse my predecessor's opinion, that an additional jacket and pair of breeches be given to each outdoor labourer on his return to gaol: this I consider absolutely necessary in the hot weather and the rains, when in the first case the perspiration induced by labour and heat of the sun, and in the other by rain and vapour, causes their clothes to get damp; in these they leave off work, and in these they are frequently obliged to sleep. I consider the women well provided for.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The gaol has never been so crowded as that shown in previous report, when sometimes upwards of 400 were confined. At present the daily average of the convicts is 376, while the capacity of gaol is for 260, thus giving an excess of 116.

With the present system of ventilation, the sleeping wards are crowded, but with an improved system I do not think it would be injurious to health.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhoea.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
376	17	4.5	4	1.1	2	.5	2	.5	4	1.1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

I think the above is satisfactory if compared with the previous Annual Calender Report, which, with a daily average strength of 344, showed 20 deaths. The above diseases are yet far too frequent in the Nuggur gaol, and as I consider the good clothing and general management of the prisoners to be almost as good as one can have, I can ascribe the sickness and deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa, and fevers in a great measure to the want of that thorough ventilation so requisite in a gaol so situated as this is.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

Under this head only 9 cases of cholera occurred, described by my predecessor as of the sporadic type. 2 proved fatal. He further mentions, that he considered “the excellent sanitary condition of the gaol was competent to meet, as the routine of the gaol was not interfered with.”

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Out of an average strength of 376, 219 had been admitted into hospital during the year, out of which 17 deaths occurred, or 4·5 per cent. to the number of prisoners. This is lower than that of last report, as is also the deaths to total treated, being 7·7 against 11·1 to that of previous report. The average number of prisoners to the daily number of sick has been 2·4 per cent., while last report gave only 1·7 per cent. The percentage of treated to strength has been 5·9. Percentage of deaths to number of prisoners, exclusive of cholera, 4.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

I would again beg to propose the pulling down and re-building in two stories of some of the wards, but as this has been year after year

urged by all the previous Civil Surgeons, I would say no more. A measure of this nature would enable many of the crowded sheds and cells to the east to be pulled down, and in their position place the privies, urinals, &c. which at present are in a most objectionable quarter, viz. West and S. W. The winds most required generally blow from that quarter, and must hence carry much of the tainted air to the hospital and over the gaol generally. I consider the above a most important matter, and respectfully beg to draw your attention to it. The increase of height too in the gaol wall also to the *west* of the hospital, and but 14·9 feet from it, is just high enough to catch the cool refreshing breeze, this wall ought to be reduced.

M. M. MACKENZIE, Acting Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Poona Division of the Army.

Thinking it might be well to calculate the numbers who had gained weight with their admissions into hospital, as also the same with respect to men stationary, and who had lost weight, I beg to annex a table of the results.

Percentage of admitted into hospital of gained weight. . . .	8·3
Do. do. stationary do. . . .	6·5
Do. do. lost do. . . .	6·2

By this table it will be seen that the percentage of admissions of the three classes was highest amongst those who had gained weight ; but, again, many of those were amongst the out-door convicts, admitted simply with sores or abrasions of leg or ankle, which alone swells the percentage considerably.

The percentage, as near as I can possibly make it, *exclusive of leg sores, boils, &c.* produced by the nature of their employment, stands as follows:—

Gained weight 6, admitted into hospital.

M. M. MACKENZIE,
Acting Civil Surgeon.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Dhoolia Gaol
for the year 1864-65.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The remarks made in my previous reports for the calendar year still apply.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The remarks before made apply here.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 746 ..	121.4						
Discharged 746.	....	122.7	1.3	..	None.		

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the forgoing data.

Satisfactory.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The remarks before made apply.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The remarks before made apply.

Out-door.	In-door.	Total.	Remarks.
0·7	0·4	1·1	

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise ; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The remarks before made apply (*vide* reports of calendar year).

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

This goal, allowing 500 cubic feet capacity to each prisoner, would not contain more than 370 ; the average daily strength having been 444·6, there has been an excess of 74·6, so that each convict has had a cubic capacity of 401·6 only allowed him.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio percent. of deaths to strength.
444·6	5	1·1	1	0·2	....	....	....	....	2	0·4

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

The remarks before made apply.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

During the official year 1864-65 the sickness and mortality rate has been very low, deaths 5 only.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

A new hospital is required more capacious than the present.

C. K. COULSTON, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Sholapoor Gaol for the year 1865.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

Sholapoor is situated on a gentle undulating plain presenting the general characteristics of the surface of land in the Deccan, the country around being flat and deficient in vegetation and in timber of any size, and presenting an almost uninterrupted level. There being no high ground in the vicinity, it is exposed on all sides to the winds which blow at the different seasons of the year. The climate I believe to be healthy, with the exception of March, April, and May, which are very trying. Like other stations in the Deccan, the air is very dry. The rain-fall may be said to average about 20 inches, with a mean temperature of about 80.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp. Additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is situated between the camp and the eastern suburbs of the city, the camp being south; no alterations have been made to the buildings during the past year.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1865:—

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
518	114	116	220 gained, 75 lost, 223 stationary, average of gain $6\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$ lbs., average of loss $3\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.	..	....	....	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

The diet has been of good quality, and as far as I have observed, has generally been sufficient in quantity. I have at present no cause for recommending any modification in the present scale of diet.

.VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class

The labour is all in-door, and from what I have observed, is very light. I should say the generality of the prisoners would be all the better if they had more work imposed on them. The percentage of deaths to treated during the past year has been 1.5.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The sleeping wards generally are well ventilated ; each building contains two ward, with a draft wall separating them. Ventilation is secured by means of windows and doors with iron railings, and with a ventilator in the roof of the buildings. The solitary cells are very badly ventilated ; in fact there is scarcely any ventilation at all, and I would recommend they should be immediately improved in this matter.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally ; measures for improvement.

Cleanliness is maintained in the cells and barracks by gangs told off as sweepers, vessels being placed in them for urine and fœces. The floors are cowdunged when necessary.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement.

There is a large drain running the length of the gaol, which empties itself into a nullah outside the gaol wall. Other holes, with iron gratings, are let into the wall, which empty themselves also into this nullah.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry conservancy has been partially introduced, but it has not been completely so, on account of the amount for the necessary apparatus not having been sanctioned. Dry earth alone is used ; night soil is removed in iron pans to the trenches in the gaol garden. I do not know that this system can at present be improved upon.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise ; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing is generally sufficient, except occasionally in the cold and wet seasons at night, when some of the patients have complained that it was insufficient. I have not attributed any cases of pulmonary affections to want of clothing.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The average number of prisoners above capacity has been about 70. I have not attributed disease or mortality to this cause; prisoners have been transferred to other gaols to remedy this.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhoea.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
213	6	2.8	..	....	..	....	5	2.3	....	....

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

I am unable to state positively how cholera occurred, as the prisoners are supposed to be kept separated from the outside public. I have no suggestion as to preventable means to offer.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

Cholera made its appearance in the gaol in May, from which 5 deaths occurred. No other epidemic manifested itself.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

I consider the general sickness and mortality have been very trifling during the past year.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

I have only to suggest that the dry conservancy may be fully put into force with the least possible delay, also that the ventilation of the solitary cells may be improved.

CHARLES F. OGILVIE, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon, in Medical Charge
Sholapoor Gaol.

A. WRIGHT,

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Poona Division Army.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Satara Gaol,
for the year 1864-65.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The city of Satara is situated on table-land 2,320 feet above the sea, and close to the foot and Deccan or E. side of the Western ghauts. Being placed in the retiring angle of two hills which surround it, on the west (that of Enteshwar) and on the south (that of the Fort), the beneficial effects of the sea breeze and others are not fully realized, hence the mean temperature of the year is considerable. Owing to the proximity of the hills the rain-fall is also large for the Deccan, being this year somewhat higher than usual.

Mean annual	} Max. 90°	|	Rain-fall	} In. Cents.			
temperature					Med. 76°	in	51 26
in 1864-65.					Min. 63°	1864-65.	

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is placed close to the city, on its E. outskirts, and lies between two of the chief thoroughfares, on one of which its walls abut; on the other sides it is surrounded by an open space (under partial cultivation), by which it is separated from the surrounding native houses.

During the past year only slight alterations have been made in the gaol buildings; such as the erection of a porch at the entrance, completion of the female sleeping wards. Latrines inside the gaol walls were commenced, but have not been proceeded with.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Total number 471.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
64	St. lbs. oz. 7 4 11	St. lbs. oz. 7 5 4	Gained 27, average gain 1lb. 13ozs. Lost 9, average loss 1lb. 6ozs. Stationary 28.	407	St. lbs. oz. 7 8 13	St. lbs. oz. 7 9 7	Gained 179, average gain 1lb. 12ozs. Lost 46, average loss. 1 lb. 5ozs. Stationary 132.

IV. GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

This has been good. At the weekly inspections the prisoners mostly seemed in fair condition, and some of them even improve in appearance under the discipline of the gaol.

With respect to the above table, the results it indicates are most favourable than those elicited in the inquiry referred to in my Report on Food, dated August 10th, 1864; but the mode of analysis differs somewhat in the two cases. Analyses of the table above is hardly required, inasmuch as at a glance it may be seen that of the entire number of prisoners, more than one-half decidedly gained weight in gaol.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

That the present diet is sufficiently well adapted to the class of gaol inmates, is apparent from the preceding clause.

Scorbutus has never originated in the gaol. The fresh vegetables for consumption each day are, with the grains used, inspected every morning by muster, and I seldom have any objection to find.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The distinction of out-door and in-door labour is not in force here.

Whatever work is done, is I believe all in-door (including that in the gaol compound), and cannot be regarded as severe or generally influencing injuriously the health of the prisoners. The solitary death occurred in a man condemned to hard labour, but this case is quite exceptional.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The gaol buildings being all scattered and isolated, and consequently small in size, their ventilation is not carried out on any special plan. Generally it is tolerably good, but in most buildings is capable of improvement, not however without alterations tantamount to change of plan in construction. Advantages attend almost necessarily this isolation and division of buildings, and no evil has yet been traced to defective ventilation.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

No fault is to be found under this head; a sweeping party cleans the whole of the buildings every morning, the refuse being thrown outside, and floors are cowdunged weekly. The walls of the sleeping sheds I had also cowdunged, in order to check if possible the advent of "bugs," which are a great pest here; measures for their destruction have not yet proved successful.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

Is chiefly surface, and from the inclined plane of the ground, easily effected. Though doubtless not perfect, defects have not come prominently under notice.

A well, in the lower end of the enclosure, or rather tank, is supplied by a spring, and the water is regarded as good.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry system was formerly adopted, and now the dry earth plan is partly in force. No means as yet have been adopted to carry out this plan in its integrity, but there is some likelihood of more being done in this end. The chief defect, as I have already pointed out, verbally and otherwise, is in the absence of *all* arrangements for carrying out the dry earth system during the rains; had the consequent nuisance been at all considerable, more would have been now said under this head.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

Is just sufficient, but often looks ragged or worn; it is generally clean.

The prisoners have been quite free from pulmonary affections during the year.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

For the average number of prisoners, the buildings do not allow 500 cubic feet per man, and so far are defective. The sleeping apartments of the men—two open sheds—are decidedly so, and are the only ones at present in use, on account of the other buildings not being regarded as quite fit for safe custody. Ventilation however is tolerably free, and no injurious influence, on the score of overcrowding, has yet been apparent. The new women's sleeping room, and the solitary cells, are free from such defects as might call for remark under this head.

At one time cholera prevailed extensively in the city of Satara, but no *fresh* case arose in the gaol.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhoea.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
203	1	0.4	..	..	...	..	1	0.4	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The single death occurred in a man belonging to a gang of prisoners sent from Carwar *via* Pooona. These men contracted cholera on the road, and though quite free from it on arrival in Satara, the above fatal case occurred soon after their temporary admission into gaol here; none of the previous occupants were at all affected.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic appeared in this gaol during the period under report.

For an account of the abovenamed cholera infected gang of prisoners, I would refer to my letters No. 54 of 8th June and No. 87 of 10th September 1864.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Referring to the above and the annual return of sick (Form J) accompanying this report, it will be seen that the general sickness and mortality of the year under notice have been remarkably slight and small.

The admissions into hospital are much fewer than in the preceding year.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

The chief subject which calls for speedy attention is the proper disposal of the sewage. Measures are however in course of adoption on the earth sewage system, which may remove this defect. I am myself opposed to the use of trenches as depositories of sewage matters, thinking these last might be profitably utilized, and for the present would only suggest, that before another monsoon proper shelter be provided.

H. CARTER, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,

Poona Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Dharwar Gaol for the year 1864 and 1865.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

Temperature and rain-fall during the past year.

Months.	Prevailing Winds.	Thermometer.			Rain.		Monsoon Fall.		REMARKS.
		Max.	Med.	Min.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
May.....	W. S. W.	98	84	70	4	73	} 23	95	The weather has been cool and pleasant throughout the year, excepting during the months of March and October, when it was hot during the day. The climate of this place is remarkable for its equable temperature, as it never at any time reaches great extremes of either heat or cold. It has, moreover, for years been considered to be one of the most healthy and pleasant in this Presidency; but, for the past few years, the natives have suffered much from intermittent type of fever, and many of the cases proved obstinate and fatal.
June.....	W. S. W.	94	81	69	8	62			
July.....	W.	90	79	68	3	91			
August.....	E. S. W.	81	74	68	8	93			
September ..	W.	81	74	68	1	93			
October	E. N. E.	87	79.5	70	..	57			
November ..	E. N. E.	84	73.5	63	..	37			
December. ..	E. N. E.	86	74	62	..	..	
January	E. N. E.	90	79	68	..	..	
February	E. W.	92	77.5	63	..	..	
March.....	W.	98	81	64	..	..	
April	E. W.	99	84	69	3	24			
Monthly average during the year ..		90	78	66	32	30.	23	95	

II.— POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp. Additions and alterations to buildings.

The position of the gaol is situated towards the N. W. of the town or camp of Dharwar. Additions or alterations—Recommended that the male cooking and grain-grinding yards be removed to the open space on the west side of the gaol, where a detached shed might be built for the purpose, as at present they interfere with the ventilation of Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8. That large holes be made in the outer wall to allow free access and exit of air into the gaol.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Males 1,063; females 81; total 1,144.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.								Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.									
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.		Average weight of prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.		Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on Discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.					
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain average.	Loss average.		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain average.	Loss average.				
					lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.			lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.		
1,130	109	6	119	3	5	8	2	6	14	115	1½	107	6	5	4	2	3

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

During the past year the health of the prisoners generally was good. 192 men were, on examination, when admitted into the gaol, found to be weakly or old and infirm. So many weakly men, who had suffered much from various diseases, having come into the gaol, kept up the average number of daily sick; as a rule, I observed, that the prisoners improved in health after a short residence in the gaol.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed on what grounds.

The diet, in my opinion, is sufficient in quantity and of good and wholesome quality, and should continue to be used without any modifications.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

In-door prisoners.....	}	The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated is	3·9
Out-door ditto.....		The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated is	None.

The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class of diseases is as follows :—

In 1st class of diseases	2·09
In 2nd do. do. ....	..
In 3rd do. do.	0·52
In 4th do. do.	0·78
In 5th do. do.	0·52
Total.....	3·91

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The ventilation of the solitary cells, which was defective, has been slightly improved, as recommended in the last annual report, and to make the ventilation of the hospital wards more perfect, the shutters were perforated. Recommended that ridge ventilation should be extended along the *whole* length of the wards; at present very deficient. Iron grating doors to all the wards, an increase of holes and windows generally, especially in the wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Compared with the preceding years, there has been a decrease in the number of admissions for “*scabies*.” This, in a measure, is to be accounted for, by the fact that regular bathing parades have been established twice a week, and more attention paid to cleanliness of person, clothing, &c.

The cells, barracks, and gaol generally kept scrupulously clean, and there is no call for improvement under this head.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

Large open surface drains, paved with brick and chunamed, permeates the gaol in every direction. These are daily cleansed with water, and as they only convey waste water outside the gaol, are unobjectionable.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

During the day, a modified system of dry earth conservancy is carried out, viz. long trenches about three feet deep (in a field 150 yards N. W. of gaol) are used as privies. The excreta, &c., deposited in them being daily covered by a layer of earth. At night, in the barracks, the dry earth system is carried out, the excreta being removed and emptied daily into large pits in the same field as the trenches. The dry earth system is carried out in the hospital night and day. No deodorizer used except earth.

The introduction of the dry earth system and covered privies are advisable, and would be a great improvement on the present system.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The present system of clothing appears to be well adapted to the health and sanitary condition of the prisoners, a great decrease in admissions from pulmonary affections having taken place since its adoption.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

Although the cells have been overcrowded during the year, I did not observe that the health of the prisoners suffered in consequence.

The crowded state of the gaol was brought to notice by my predecessor, Dr. Mennie, in his letter No. 45 of 1864, dated 17th October 1864.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
590	15	2.5	1	0.1	5	0.8	..	..	1	0.1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The foregoing mortality is attributable more to infirmity and constitutional debility previously existing, than to the effects of the diseases which the patients laboured under prior to death, or to any defects in the sanitary condition of the gaol itself.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic disease made its appearance in the gaol during the past year.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good during the past year, and the mortality small: in regard the numbers treated from the 1st of May 1864 to the 30th of April 1865, 383 cases came under treatment. Of these, 356 were discharged cured, 1 transferred, 12 died, and 14 remained under treatment on the 30th April 1865.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Although the health of the prisoners has not suffered from overcrowding during the past year, still there is no doubt that the size of the present gaol is quite inadequate, in a sanitary point of view,

to contain the prisoners that are now confined in it. One of the best measures therefore for improving the sanitary condition of the gaol, would be to increase the dimensions of the same, and this, I believe, is now under contemplation.

J. CRUICKSHANK, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Dharwar Gaol.

H. D. GLASSE,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Southern Division M. C.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Honore Gaol for
the year 1864-65.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The topography and climatology of Honore having been fully treated of in former reports, I do not think it necessary to recapitulate them here.

During the past year, the land winds were much more prevalent than of later years, and produced towards the close an increase in the gaol in both the intensity and the frequency of malarious fevers, which were at that time generally accompanied with diarrhœa, showing a great tendency to degenerate into dysentery of an unhealthy type.

The rainfall was as follows. Showing a rainfall of inches 22

	Inches.	Cents.
January .....	..	..
February .....	..	..
March .....	..	..
April.....	1	6
May .....	..	38
June	56	76
July	42	99
August	12	25
September.....	15	5
October.....	1	86
November.....	..	..
December.....	..	..
Total.....	130	35

and cents 2 below the fall of last year. A table of temperature is appended. I must state, however, that the thermometer appears, in comparison with others, to be out of order, registering some two degrees lower. I do not think this table in the extremes of it is much to be depended on. The supply of good instruments, eve and day, is advisable.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings.

The position of the gaol, with reference to the town, has already been described, as also the buildings, in which an alteration has been made; an office and workshed have been erected parallel to the front wall, between it and the first barrack or sleeping shed situated in the left of the entrance. It is not calculated to have any important effect on the health of the prisoners, other than that arising from the shelter which it affords them in wet weather. The portion between the women's ward and the hospital is being built up. It consists of wooden railings, about 4 feet high, set in a lower wall of masonry, the partition separating the trial and civil prisoners wards on the side from the hospital, and the rest of the gaol will shortly be commenced. It is intended to be of a similar nature to that separating the women's ward from the rest of the gaol.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
534	113 lbs.	112 lbs.	....	..	....	....	....
511	108 lbs.	103 lbs.	....	..	....	....	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

The health of the prisoners during the past year was moderately good. The prevalence of the land winds to the unusual extent noticed had, however, a decidedly prejudicial effect. The comparatively

small amount of rain fallen had the effect of permitting a higher actual temperature, but it does not seem to have affected the health of the prisoners. The general physique of the prisoners was doubly improved during the past year, as will be indicated by the increase of weight noted in the above table.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

The diet used throughout the year was similar to that noticed in my last report, and proved, I think, sufficient for the maintenance in health of the prisoners. In the case of one or two newly admitted prisoners, the raggee showed a tendency to produce diarrhœa, but this disappeared with use. The only *practicable* improvement which I can suggest, is the issue of better conditioned grain, and a careful exclusion of all the more fibrous parts of the vegetable; on several occasions I noticed that the raggee was musty, and that parts of herbaceous vegetables were issued in the rations, which were absolutely injurious, producing frequently a bad form of diarrhœa, in some cases degenerating into dysentery.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The labour of the past year was at the beginning partly out-door, but latterly exclusively in-door. The out-door work consisted in quarrying stones. The in-door work, on which they have since been employed, has been in the way of carpentry, basket-making, coir rope making, &c. with gardening for the weaker and convalescent prisoners. No skilled labour has yet been introduced, with the exception of basket work, which a few of the prisoners are now learning; the change from the out-door to in-door labour does not seem to have affected the health of the prisoners to any marked extent, as in the increase of sickness towards the latter part of the year arose from other cause, no straight division was kept between in and out-door labour. No comparative ratio of deaths, which was 4·43 can be given.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The means of receiving ventilation in the gaol have already been described in previous reports, since the writing of which no alterations have been made. They are moderately good. The ventilation of the hospital might be improved by a cutting from four or five inches broad and in length nearly the width of the door, out of and near bottom of each door, introducing in its stead a piece of perforated zinc. The ventilation of the rest of the gaol is not capable of improvement, except by entire reconstruction of the building.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The cells and barracks are swept out every morning, the sweepings being carried out and buried, and the floors cowdunged twice a week. Chatties for the reception of the nightly urine of the prisoners are placed in the cells on a quantity of dry sand, which absorbs any moisture, and is repeatedly removed. The cleanliness throughout the gaol is nearly perfect, with the exception of the back verandas of the barracks next to the hospital, which are used as cooking cells and for the reception of lumber. Proper cooking cells furnished with stoves should be built, and stores to hold the lumber, now scattered about very untidily and tending to harbour dirt.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drainage of the gaol has been already described in previous reports, and is as nearly perfect as circumstances will allow. The drains are kept clean and in good condition, and speedily carry off all moisture.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

A description of the privy erected within the gaol was given in my last report. After the defecation each prisoner is required to throw a handful of earth into the copper pot over which he sits; when full, it is carried attached to slings and poles, when its contents are thrown out into a trench, into which a further quantity of dry earth is then thrown. The contents of the trench are afterwards used as manure.

Chatties are provided in the barracks and cells at night as above mentioned, and night chatties are kept in the gaol yard for use during the day as urinaries. The urine is thrown into pits with earth, which is then used in the garden; this system works well, but it would be an important improvement if more quite dry earth were provided and used in the privies.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, efficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing of the prisoners has already been described in a previous report. It is kept clean by being washed twice a week. Although I reported this clothing as deficient in case of the prisoners being employed in out-door labour, I believe it to be well adapted for their want when they are employed on in-door labour, and not exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather; the addition of another cumbly for night use is very desirable, as during the time of the land wind it is often very cold at night, and the prisoners suffer severely in consequence. This effect is here more marked in the direction of fever and abdominal congestion, than of pulmonary disease, to which the people of the district are but little liable.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The gaol has been overcrowded almost during the year, to the extent of 25 as an average above the allowed cubic space. I have not noticed any increase of disease or prevalence of it which could fairly be attributed to this cause alone. In order to relieve the overcrowding, I advised that all the prisoners not belonging to this gaol should be removed and sent to their own gaols. This recommendation however has not yet, so far as I am aware, been complied with. In order to lessen this ill effect of the overcrowding, I advised that the charcoal hung in the cells should be frequently changed, and that particular attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the cells and of the prisoners' clothing. I also recommended that the prisoners

should be confined to the cells for only so long a time as was absolutely necessary. In the event of any serious overcrowding taking place, I would advise the re-opening of the Sirey Gaol, to which the prisoners belonging to the Balah Ghat might with advantage to their health be sent.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
179	10	5.5	5	2.7	1	0.15	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The dysentery, which during the year under report was more prevalent than in former years, appears to have been caused partly by overcrowding, partly by the nature (in a few cases at least distinctly so) of the vegetable supplied, to which reference has already been made in some cases (and these generally fatal ones) it was a sequel of malarious fever. The diarrhœa was almost entirely due either to errors in dietry, or in the severe cases to abdominal congestion resulting from malarious fever, and favoured by insufficient night clothing. I would suggest the careful scrutiny of the vegetable supplied, the issue of an extra cumbly, and better commissariat arrangements for the supply of proper nutriment in those cases which require it. A few flannel belts, kept for the use of the sick would, I feel sure, aid in diminishing the mortality from these diseases.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic, properly so called, occurred in the gaol during the year under report.

The above report was drawn up by Dr. Ross.

(True copy)

H. WAKEFIELD,
Civil Surgeon of Canara.

Honore, 15th September 1865.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Sickness among the prisoners of a severe kind was more prevalent than in the preceding year. Alteration to the diet and increase in the night clothing, other supply of proper nutriment when sick, would I think have diminished both the sickness and mortality, which were doubtless increased by the overcrowding. The dysentery in most subjects was easily controlled, but in the degraded types associated with malarious influence, the dysentery as well as the diarrhœa proved almost impracticable. The malarious fevers generally were easily cured, but they had a tendency to produce as a sequel intractable diarrhœa.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

In addition to the suggestions above made with regard to the food, clothing, &c. of the prisoners, I would strongly recommend the introduction of skilled labour. The mere mechanical labour now in use too little occupies and interests the mind, leaving room for the despondency which I have found so prevalent and so productive of debilitating diseases and of fatal results among the prisoners. The moral effect in lessening the previous influence of the depraved on the less degraded prisoners would be equally marked, and it would have an excellent effect in deterring from crime after release, making them capable of earning a livelihood by honest labour. There is

large scope for the employment of weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, basket makers, &c. &c. whose productions would be quickly bought up, and would prove of benefit to the free community. I would also recommend the more extended employment of convalescents and weak prisoners in the garden.

II. WAKEFIELD, Civil Surgeon, in Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Rutnagherry Gaol, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

This gaol is situated on a sloping hill, with a north-westerly aspect, on porous laterite soil, and is distant about a quarter of a mile from the sea shore. I find the barometer reads at mean sea level 30·2 and 30·1 at the entrance of the gaol. By Hewlett's Table of Equivalentents therefore, the height of the gaol is 96 feet above the mean sea level.

The rain-fall was 101·69 during the year, and it fell between the months of June and November.

The temperature of Rutnagherry is much ameliorated by the sea breezes; if not for these, the black rocks about would make the place insufferably hot. Lowest temperature during the year was 61 on January 27th, and the highest 95 on November 11th. The most oppressive days however were the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of May, before the monsoon broke, although in these days the maximum was only 90, and minimum was 81.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

Stands south, and is well elevated above the town, which is about a quarter of a mile distant, the gaol is free from surrounding buildings. There have been no alterations or additions to the gaol itself, but a shed covered with matting has been made outside for the

prisoners to work in at coir matting. I ought perhaps to mention, that a large cesspool has been filled up, and so arranged, that pans of earth can be used.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admission 135. Discharge 93.	92.9	100.2	39. Gained 7. Lost. 47. Stationary. 11.5 Average gained. 4.7 Average lost.	Admission 267. Discharge 114.	112.9	101.7	48. Gained. 14. Lost. 52. Stationary 8.7 Average gained. 4.8 Average lost.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

It seems from the above report, that the food diet is by no means deficient in nitrogenous food, and as the gaol has been healthy, it may be considered to answer.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

There has been more scurvy than there ought to be during the months of October and November; the vegetables are difficult to procure, and at that time I was obliged to give limejuice to those who showed symptoms of this disease. If a ration of fresh fish was given to all the prisoners two or three times a week, I think the change would be very beneficial, and that the liability to scurvy would be diminished.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

Both in-door and out-door labour is carried on, and I have not perceived that either have effected the prisoners injuriously, though of course from the quarries a good many cases of contusion have occurred.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The position of this circular gaol on a sloping hill favours ventilation, one side being much higher than the other, the health-giving sea breezes penetrate it well. The sleeping places have a free current of air passing through them, the inner side being open, and open windows on the opposite sides causes a free draught of air to pass through.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The gaol has been well kept clean, the floors of the wards are cowdunged, the walls whitewashed once a year.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drains are surface drains; offal of all kinds is removed by hand, so that the drains are only for carrying off the rain during the monsoon.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

Dry earth is used with pans, which are removed two or three times a day. The pans are so arranged, that they are outside the walls of the gaol, the dejections of the prisoners passing through a sloping conduit to the pans outside, this perhaps is not so good a plan as if the pans were used by the prisoners more directly, there must be some accumulation at times on the sides of the conduit, but at any rate the danger of a fermenting cesspool is got rid of.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

Clothing I think is sufficient, and it is well kept clean by washing. I have not recognised any pulmonary affections as being caused from an insufficiency of clothing. Mr. Crawford, while in the charge of the gaol, organized a plan by which all the prisoners were sent to bathe in the sea once a week; this I think most advantageous, and moreover the fresh water is economized, no mean advantage in this year of scarcity.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The number of prisoners during the year has not exceeded the number, giving 500 cubic feet per man.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest number died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
268	11	4.1	..	..	4	1.49	..	..	2	0.74

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

Malaria of a vegetable nature will account for the fevers; there were no cases of typhus or typhoid fever, one man died from disease of the spleen. Two of the men who died came from Tanna ill.

The man who died from ulcers, had an ulcer of the palate, afterwards an abscess formed on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. This case was probably syphilitic.

The deaths were chiefly among men of a jungle tribe. The death rate is higher this year than usual, but I do not see any par-

ticular cause for this, beyond the fact of there being perhaps more men of jungle tribes here; at any rate, I think it is a low rate of mortality for men of all ages in confinement.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

There have been no epidemics during the year.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Considering that the patients are of all ages, and suffering from the depressing influence of confinement, I consider this to be a tolerably favourable report.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

I think that a ration of fish would be a valuable change to make; for about six months fish is very plentiful and cheap, and indeed I believe that a substantial meal of fish could be given at about half the price of dhall. This would be a prophylactic measure regarding scurvy. I believe many of the prisoners are constantly asking for fish, indeed I think many of them feel greatly the loss of all animal food.

HORACE DAY, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Rutnagherry Gaol.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Tanna Gaol for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The town of Tanna is situated in about lat. 19·7 N. long. 73·10 E., on the eastern shore of the island of Salsette, on the bank of the tidal creek which separates that island from the main land.

The climate is moist and enervating; the sea breeze is shut out by a range of hills to the west.

The average annual rain-fall is 95 inches. The temperature from 15th March to end of June is most oppressive, in the rainy months it is little less so; in January and February it is temperate, but at no period is the climate bracing.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol abuts on the creek, and lies to the east of the city, separated from it by open ground 300 yards in breadth. There have been no additions or alterations to buildings during the year.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
948	Stone 7 lbs. 8	Stone 7 lbs. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stone lbs. Gained..... 312 4 Lost..... 402 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stationary .. 234 0 Total..... 948 0	436	Stone 8 lbs. 3	Stone 8 lbs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stone lbs. Gained..... 212 2 Lost..... 203 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stationary .. 21 0 Total..... 436 0

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

“Prisoners of the district” are for the most part miserable, weak, under-fed creatures, labouring under scorbutic and malarious cachexia. Those “of other districts” are comparatively much stronger, especially the convicts from Northern India.

I suspect the accuracy of the above table is open to doubt. In weighing living animals, a fraction of a pound is difficult to note, and even a few pounds may be put on or *vice versâ* by circumstances.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

Vide Report for 1863.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

There are no out-door labour prisoners in Tanna gaol.

VII.—VENTILATION how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

Ventilation by windows and by roof openings (in several wards), it is decidedly defective, measures for improvement would be gutting the entire gaol and rebuilding.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The floors of barracks are regularly swept and cowdunged, and the yard is kept clean by sweeping and weeding. On release from dormitories in morning prisoners pass urine all over the place.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drainage is open.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

Charcoal and lime are used as deodorizers; night soil at present removed by tide and hand labour; it is contemplated to introduce dry earth sewage.

CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

Clothing as to cleanliness very bad, quite sufficient in hot weather, but not so in rains and cold seasons. I believe that lying on damp and cold earth is a cause of rheumatic and other ailments.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

No overcrowding, calculating capacity as above.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
333	20	6.2	4	1.2	5	1.5	2	0.6	1	0.3

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

Fever—5.

Dysentery—4.

Cholera—2.

Diarrhœa—1.

Other causes—8.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic originated within the gaol; a few cases of cholera occurred in April among men just received into gaol from districts where the disease was prevailing.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

The sickness and mortality of the year has not been exceptional ; but the sickness of the first six months was marked with greater severity than that of the second six.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Gutting the gaol and rebuilding on a new plan removed of all unnecessary walls. Enforcement of a thorough system of ablution.

J. G. ASHER, M. D.,
Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Ahmedabad Gaol, for the official year commencing from 1st May 1864 and ending on the 30th April 1865.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain fall—temperature.

The district is a flat alluvial tract possessing but little natural drainage. The soil is mostly light fine sand, containing some 11 per cent. of clay. The remainder is the ordinary black cotton soil. The country is well wooded and generally highly cultivated.

The hot weather extends from the end of March to the middle of June, throughout which the heat is very oppressive, particularly at night. The rains begin at the end of June and continue to the middle of September, the climate then being moist and relaxing. The cold weather continues from November till February ; but it is little enjoyable by reason of dry unwholesome east winds. February and June are the healthiest months, and October the most sickly. The rainfall for the past year was 20 inches 11 cents.

The mean temperature was 85·7, maximum 104·8, minimum 66·7.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is situated in the city some 4 miles from camp.

No additions or alterations have been made to the buildings since March last.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 1,072 Discharged 1,124	St. lbs. oz. 7 7 9	St. lbs. oz. 7 9 7	lbs ozs. 270 gained 538lbs 2 0 each. 495 lost 875lbs 1 12 do. 359 stationary.	Admitted 115 Discharged 134	St. lbs. oz. 7 8 3	St. lbs. oz. 7 9 10	lbs. oz. 42 gained . . 12lbs. 2 14 each 54 lost 102lbs. 1 14 do. 38 stationary.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

The number who lost weight, viz. 549, very considerably exceeded the number, viz. 312, who gained. The results of weighing however are by no means trustworthy as a standard of health, because on the one hand, among the town population gain in weight is often but unwholesome increment due to fatty conversion, and thus not unfrequently followed by cachectic health; while on the other, loss almost invariably accompanies confinement in the case of those habituated to opium or belonging to wandering tribes.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The diet is ordinarily of average quality, it is sufficient, but I regard the table as containing an excess of carbonaceous constituents in the case of men undergoing long continuous confinement. The prisoners however have the option of exchanging .4 ozs. daily of their flour ration for an equivalent of ghee or buttermilk, a privilege that nine-tenths of the entire number avail themselves of. The excess of non-azotized elements may thus be regarded as pretty nearly balanced.

I do not think the diet has been a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effects on the general health I regard as tolerably satisfactory.

I would advise as a modification that fish or flesh be allowed twice or thrice a week to those using them, on the same terms that ghee and buttermilk are now obtained.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The labour is entirely in-door. I consider its influence on health in co-operation with deficient sleeping accommodation as injurious, particularly in the case of men belonging to wandering tribes, and believe it to be productive of cachectic diseases, which are the scourge of this jail.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The ventilation is very defective; it is by gratings over the doors, which are also partially barred with a counter opening in the cell wall of 18 inches diameter some 7 feet above the floor. No improvement could well or wisely be undertaken, owing to the very small size of the cells and the solidity and great thickness of the masonry.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Cleanliness is maintained by daily sweeping, the floors are cowdunged thrice a month, and the walls whitewashed thrice a year.

I have no suggestions to offer.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drainage is surface and open; it is adequate and is effective.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

Dry earth conservancy was partially introduced as an experiment in July last. How far it may have answered expectation I cannot say, as I have not been favoured with any copy of the Inspector General of Gaol's instructions on this matter. The construction of the privy however is unfavourable for the purpose, as its chunam floor is the only available bathing place.

No deodorizers have been in use since cess-pools were abolished some years ago.

The night soil is, I understand, at present removed by contract.

I have no fault to find with the conservancy on the score of health, far distant as the privy is from the dormitories.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing is kept clean, but it is inadequate for protection, owing to its flimsy, thin, and thriftless texture. Formerly each prisoner had two coverings at night of the same miserable fabric; but the Inspector General I understand reduced the number to one on the occasion of his last visit.

Pulmonary affections of themselves have been very few, but as complications in cases of fever they are particularly frequent. It is however in respect of the effects of cold in lowering vitality, in favouring bowel complaints, and the inroads of cachexia, that this matter has perhaps its chief bearing. The additional covering should either be restored, or materials of better texture supplied. Under existing circumstances, the men have no choice but to sleep in their clothes during the cold months.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The average number of prisoners during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet, was 147.

The effect of such overcrowding is to develop cachexia notably, atrophica and cachectic types of bowel complaint, to which cause more than half the annual mortality is due.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
573	26	4.5	2	0.4	3	0.5	4	0.7	6	1.0

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The deaths from diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever were almost all connected with the existence of cachectic health induced by continuous confinement and overcrowding.

Reduction of strength, and the employment of prisoners at outdoor labour, as I have for many years pointed out, are the proper means for preventing the occurrence of cachexia.

In the above table atrophica is excluded, but *that* is of all diseases by far the most fruitful source of mortality.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

There were 10 cases of cholera in all, and 4 of the number died. There was no other epidemic disease. Cholera appeared on the 18th of

May. It reached the city, *via* Surat and Baroda, some three months before, and disappeared in August. The cases first received were as usual by far the most severe. In treatment, calomel with opium, stimulants, saline mixtures, and sinapisms were chiefly relied on. The hygienic measures consisted of the strict enforcement of cleanliness, frequent whitewashing, and keeping the cell doors open at night. I also again recommended that the water should be filtered, but this matter still remains unremedied.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Although the strength during the year was materially higher than since 1854, the state of health still compares favourably with the results shown for the previous 10 years. Thus from 1853 to 1863 inclusive, the ratio of deaths, with an average strength of 507, was equal to 5·11, while for the past year it was but 4·5. This is due in part to the employment of tents, but chiefly to additions made to the sleeping accommodation in the autumn of 1863, and in March last, equal in all to the accommodation of 105 men. Still so long as preventable diseases, such as atrophic and cachectic forms of bowel complaint continue to be prominent, the state of health must unquestionably be regarded as unsatisfactory, more particularly when it is remembered that the number liberated on account of ill health, *viz.* 6, was far larger than the average (*viz.* 3·6) for the previous 10 years.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Overcrowding and continuous confinement are the sole causes of sickness in this gaol. The sleeping accommodation should therefore be enlarged, or the number of prisoners reduced, either by transfer or by employment at out-door labour. But even supposing that by the adoption of one or other of these measures the cubic capacity were extended beyond 500 feet for each prisoner, I still believe that cachectic diseases would occur among those belonging to wandering races, and others addicted to opium, in whose case continuous confinement is always most destructive.

It is under this conviction that for 9 years past I have urged the adoption of out-door labour as the only means of bringing about a satisfactory standard of health.

D. WYLLIE, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge Ahmedabad Gaol.

P. W. HOCKIN,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Northern Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Kaira Gaol, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The Collectorate of Kaira comprises a tract of country bounded on the north by the Balasenore State, on the south and east by the River Mhyee, on the west by the Kharee and Watruch Rivers. This tract of country forms a plain presenting a more or less irregular surface, well watered and wooded, the total area comprises 1,395 square miles. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sandy soil, resting in some instances on limestone gravel, and in others on sand. Black soil also makes its appearance in several places. The climate is moist, temperature varying very much during the year, the maximum averaging 104° Fahr. and the minimum 56° 14' inches cents of rain registered during the past year, but the monsoon was considered scanty and deficient.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is situated less than a quarter mile from the walls of the town, which lies to the northward and westward of it; it is about 1¼ miles from the old camp. The situation is rather low; no additions or alterations have been made during the past year.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
347	199·3 lbs.	98·4 lbs.	180 lost on an average lbs. 3·6 119 gained on an average lbs. 3·4. 48 remained stationary.	3	112 lbs.	107·6 lbs.	3 lost on an average lbs. 4·3. None gained. None stationary.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

From the above table it will be seen that the majority of the prisoners lose in weight.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed on what grounds.

In a letter to the Session Judge of Kaira, dated 24th September 1864, I had the honour of stating as my opinion that this ration, served out to the prisoners in the gaol at Kaira, has had no bad effect on their health, as the rations were invariably of good quality, and sufficient in quantity for prisoners not engaged in hard labour employment, more especially those working on the roads. I am also of opinion, that by frequently changing the ration some advantage might be gained, and the allowing the prisoners to have buttermilk, instead of one ounce of dhol deducted, which I believe they get at Ahmedabad, and which they are accustomed to eat with bajree in their houses. I did myself the honour of forwarding to the Inspector General of Prisons a diet table, which I think could meet

all requirements, and not add materially to the expense. In that I recommended an increase of rations during the cold weather to all hard labour prisoners, which I think would be of benefit to the State, as the more will be able to do more work in consequence, and will not be so likely to spend so much time in hospital. I also recommended that there should be no reduction of rations on Sunday. I am unable to assign any cause for it, but certainly many of the prisoners fall off in strength and appearance very shortly after their admission into gaol, probably this may be from their being unused to restraint of any kind.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners, ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The prisoners have both out-door and in-door labour assigned to them. The out-door labourers appear more healthy, but it is to be remembered that none but young strong and robust are employed on out-door labour, and I believe that a modicum of bodily exercise is conducive to the health of those who take it.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

Ventilation is secured by means of grated windows. I consider it defective, because there are no ventilators to the roof of the sleeping wards, this may be easily remedied.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Cleanliness is maintained by sweepers, who sweep out the different buildings, and carry out the rubbish and deposit it at a distance from the gaol. The system appears to answer well.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

One large covered drain takes away all the waste water from the prisoners' bathing place at the well, and during the rains the surface water is carried by surface drains, and seems to answer all purposes required.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry conservancy is in force, and answers well during the dry weather; but does not do during the rains, and will not answer until the privies are roofed in, when I see no reason that it should not be perfectly successful. Dry earth is the only deodorizer used; nets with charcoal are hung up in the wards, the excreta are buried at a distance from the gaol. The system answers well, and when the privies are roofed in, will be sufficient for all requirements.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

This has been deficient all through the past year; it is tolerably clean, but insufficient for the cold weather. I have no doubt that insufficient clothing produces all sorts of pulmonary affections besides rheumatism and secondarily diseases of the heart and kidneys. Each prisoner has a jacket, drawers, and cap. The cold weather jackets are of a bad pattern, and little or no protection from the cold.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The average number above capacity during the past year has been 85·7. Although I cannot discover that any particular disease or epidemic has arisen from this excess, there can be no doubt that, in case of an epidemic, the limited amount of air must tell unfavourably on those deprived of the requisite amount.

I am not aware that any measures for relief have been adopted.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
224·7	15	6·6	3	1·3	1	0·4	5	2·2	2	0·8

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The greatest mortality occurred from cholera, as will be seen by the above table. Dysentery and diarrhœa are nearly equal.

Leaving out deaths from cholera, I do not think the mortality great.

I know of no other means than those at present in force by which the mortality could be reduced.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

Epidemic cholera occurred in May and June; it occurred first in the camp of a vagabond devotee near the town. Four deaths occurred in this camp, which was not known till his departure. Five deaths occurred in this gaol out of 26 cases treated. No cause can be assigned, though the disease was general throughout the district; it lasted till the middle of June, after which no fresh case occurred in camp or gaol. As preventative means, a scruple of dry salt was ordered for every prisoner morning and evening, and that the out-door labour prisoners should not be allowed to work during the heat of the day, all cases of cholera separated from the other patients, and general sanitary arrangements strictly attended to.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

There were 553 admissions into hospital, and 15 deaths occurred. 3 deaths occurred from dysentery, 1 from fever, 5 from cholera, 2 from diarrhœa, 1 from apoplexy, 1 from contusion, 1 from senectus, and 1 from atrophialia.

By far the greater number of admissions are from fether galls.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Several plans for improving the ventilation and conservancy of the gaol are now under consideration. No material change is necessary, only the more efficient carrying out of the present system.

This report has been in a great measure made out from that previously sent by Dr. Riddell while he was in charge.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Kaira.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the State of the Prisoners, &c. in the Gaol at Surat, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rainfall—temperature.

About 12 miles from the sea, on the east bank of the River Taptee, stands the walled city of Surat, immediately within the south wall of this city is the gaol.

During the months of January, February, November, and December, the wind blowing from N. E., renders the climate dry; from the month of February to October it is moist. The average rain-fall is 33 inches. The range of the thermometer is given in the table below:—

Thermometer.		
Max.	Med.	Min.
87	79	72

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol stands immediately within the south wall of the city, near the River Taptee, and on the confines of the Nanpoora Zilla. The camp lying without the walls is at some distance from it.

During the year the workshops have been considerably enlarged and their ventilation improved. Several buildings in the work yard have also been removed, which improved the ventilation.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
669	113½ lbs.	110⅛ lbs.	Gained by 28, lost by 376 and stationary over 106. Average gain ¼ lbs. average loss 3½ lbs.	45	115½ lbs.	110½ lbs.	Gained by none, lost by 15, and stationary 2. Average loss 5¼ lb.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

If the loss or not of weight may be taken as a collision of health, then the table above shows a depreciation in the health tone of the prisoners.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed on what grounds.

The quality of the diet at present supplied to the prisoners is good and sufficient, but when cereals worm-eaten, mixed, and of different ages were given to the prisoners, diarrhoea and dysentery resulted;

although I admit that the quality of diet at present given to the prisoners is good, I do not allow that the present diet table is perfect, I think it far from being so, as I have already explained in letter No. 66 of 1864, wherein I have suggested considerable modifications.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

My convictions are in favour of out-door labour, and the few days that during the months of May and June the prisoners were employed on out-door labour, the increase of their appetite was marked, and I would therefore argue, that in the same ratio the influence on their health was good. The ratio percentage of deaths to treated is out-door nil, and that of in-door 5·9.

VII.—VENTILATION how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The cells are low and badly ventilated, air being admitted only by the windows, door, and one small hole in the roof. This might be improved, by continuing from the hole on the roof an air shaft to the height of four feet, with a revolving cowl, which should be turned morning and evening; by this means a current of air would be created through each cell and the ventilation much improved.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Morning and evening the cells are swept, and their floors are weekly coated with earth; the drains were frequently flushed, and the prison yards are constantly swept. Under these arrangements the cleanliness of the gaol is well maintained.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects, with measures for improvement.

There was a large main drain which emptied itself into the Taptee. Through this drain the contents of the privies until recently were discharged, and surface drains emptied themselves. This drain has been dug up and filled in.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

As remarked above, the privies formerly emptied themselves into the main drain, to be discharged in the River Taptee. These no longer exist, but in their place dry conservancy has been established. A mixture of earth and ashes is used as the deodorizing agent; the night soil is removed twice daily to the prison garden, and there absorbed, by being sprinkled over with earth.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

I consider the present system of allowing to each prisoner only one suit very faulty and antagonistic to cleanliness, and in the same ratio uncondusive to health. Two suits should be yearly allowed, to be changed weekly, after the bath has been performed under supervision.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 648 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

Average number of prisoners confined during the year above capacity is 80. No measures of relief were adopted until the outbreak of cholera in February and April last, when the prisoners were removed from the gaol and encamped in tents on a *midan* about a mile and a half from the gaol.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
235	14	5.9	2	.8	1	.4	6	2.5	1	.4

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

To epidemic cholera may be ascribed the principal cause of the mortality, while diseases of the stomach and bowels, produced indirectly I think by defect in food and clothing, may be considered as the second cause of death.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

The only epidemic that made its appearance during the year among the prisoners was cholera, which broke out on the 14th February and continued till April, during which period 16 prisoners were attacked, of which 6 terminated fatally. The origin of this disease I believe to be attributable to some septic agent or materies morbi in the atmosphere. Such a septic agent might be generated by drains pregnant with poisonous gases. Such gases for some time previous to the outbreak were instantly emitted from the gaol drains. The prisoners were removed into tents, the cells were scraped and washed with mud water, and the drains—lime being interdicted—had ashes and sand thrown into them. Recently McDougall's Carbohc Acid has been used.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

As shown by XIII., is principally from diseases of stomach and bowels, the mortality has been the result of cholera.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Increased ventilation, a better sewage, a better water supply, more clothing, modified diet table, and out-door employment.

W. A. SHEPHERD, Surgeon,
Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Surat, 24th August 1865.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Aden Gaol, for
the year 1864-65.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

Aden, a rocky peninsula at the southern extremity of Arabia, situated in 12·47 N. latitude and 45·10 E. long., is of volcanic origin. The crater, in which the gaol stands, being surrounded on all but the eastern side by rocks, has a high temperature and an exhausting climate, more especially when the wind blows from the S. W. During the N. E. monsoon the climate is pleasant. The rain-fall, which averages 3 inches annually, amounted during the past year to 4 inches and 10 cents. The average mean temperature for the year as registered at the gaol was 84°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol lies centrally in the crater, but somewhat nearer to the northern entrance between the Kussuf and Tawealah valleys; the town is about 500 yards to the west and south of the gaol, between which and the town are the new Native Infantry Lines. To the north of the gaol is an open unoccupied space. No additions have been made to the buildings during the year, and the only alteration has been adding roof ventilation to the baracoons.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
286	103·08	85·05	155 gained, 75 lost weight, 56 stationary. Average of gain 18·03.	..	....	....	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

A considerable number of prisoners have gained weight in gaol, but it is not surprising that some should have lost weight, considering that the population is chiefly Mahomedan, consequently sarcophagous, and that the gaol diet is a vegetable diet, more appropriate for Hindoos, who form but a small portion of the inhabitants of Aden. Loss or gain of weight however is no conclusive test of the state of health of individuals. Prisoners for short terms will always endeavour to come into hospital with the most trivial ailments in order to escape work, and thus increase the number of admissions.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The diet is in quality good, considering that all cereals and pulses are imported. In quantity it is sufficient, nor does it appear to predispose to or excite any particular diseases. It is true that a tendency to scurvy exists in the gaol, but this complaint is far more prevalent among Natives outside the walls and in the station generally. Almost the same diet scale has been many years in force, and has been found to answer well.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

Both out-door and in-door labour is in force in the gaol. The hours for out-door labour are few, and it has a salutary effect on the health of the prisoners. The mortality was confined to men doing in-door labour, or rather no labour at all, the prisoners having been from age or ill health incapable of work.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The baracoons being open on all sides, are rather cages than cells, and as the walls of the gaol are low, the ventilation is beyond the control of the prisoners, and with the present openings in the roof is as perfect as can be desired.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in the cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Cleanliness in the baracoons, cells, and gaol generally, is maintained by a gang of 6 sweepers under a Muccadum and 5 prisoners who are quite enough to perform the work. A better arrangement could scarcely be adopted.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

There is no artificial drainage in the gaol, nor indeed in the whole station. To carry out a system of drainage would not only be a very costly undertaking, but the greatest difficulty would be to determine where the out-let of the drain should be.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The mode of conservancy in force have, since June last, been the dry earth sewage. It answers well and renders deodorizers unnecessary. The night soil is conveyed away and buried in pits, there being no fields or gardens in which it could be utilized. The present system of conservancy is very efficient.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

No clothing was issued during the past year, an alteration in description having been suggested. The clothing provided for the prisoners is clean and sufficient, little clothing being from the nature of the climate required, excepting during the nights of the cool season.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

About 15 prisoners has been the average number during the year above the capacity of the gaol, estimated at 500 cubic feet per man. Cubic space however loses much of its significance, when it is remembered that the baracoons in which the prisoners sleep, are

sheds with roofs resting on stakes or Zanzibar rafters, about half a foot apart, so that the atmospheric air enters freely on all sides. Neither disease nor mortality is caused by overcrowding.

The room allotted to the debtors is certainly very limited, but from want of space in the area of the gaol, no other temporary or permanent measures of relief can be adopted.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of Prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
131	1	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

This casualty occurred from atheromatous deposit in the coats of the aorta and rupture of that vessel with hemorrhage into the pericardium. The prisoner was 75 years of age, and had been upwards of 22 years in confinement; he was admitted with bronchitis.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

None.

Small-pox was prevalent in the settlement. It was probably imported from Africa or Arabia, but no case has occurred in the gaol.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

The average number of daily sick has been less than in last year, the average number of treated to strength much about the same. The chief admissions have as usual been among the life prisoners, many of whom are very old men who have been from 15 to 20 years in confinement. Next, among the prisoners recently incarcerated, on whom change of diet and mode of life may be supposed to have some affect in giving rise to slight ailments. By far the largest number of hospital admissions during the year moreover has been from quotidian intermittent fevers, ulcers and external abscesses, diseases which cannot be ascribed to defective sanitary measures, but are prevalent at Aden generally. The mortality has been altogether fortuitous.

XV.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

The greatest improvement which could be made in the gaol, would be to enlarge its area, so as to afford more space for the civil prisoners (debtors), for whom the accommodation is very limited and indeed insufficient.

J. F. STEINHAEUSER, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Aden Gaol.

APPENDIX N^o. III.
STATEMENTS, &c.

STATEMENT

*STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal
exclusive of Sind.*

G. O. S.	1			2			3			4			5		
	Aggregate of the daily average Number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from the 1st May 1864 to 30th of April 1865.			Daily average strength of prisoners.			Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol at the end of last year.			Number admitted into Gaol during the year.			Total number in Gaol, or aggregate of columns 3 and 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Poona	151,130	15,894	167,024	414	44	458	376	38	414	1,020	84	1,104	1,396	122	1,518
Ahmednuggur	127,216	10,277	137,493	348	28	376	252	23	275	561	57	618	813	80	893
Dhoolia	149,396	13,295	162,691	409	36	445	454	34	488	917	58	975	1,371	92	1,463
Sholapoor ..	71,193	6,548	77,741	155	17	212	178	26	204	596	18	614	774	44	818
Dharwar	197,800	17,723	215,523	542	48	590	381	49	430	1,152	92	1,244	1,533	141	1,674
Sattara.....	62,415	11,315	73,730	171	31	202	194	28	222	412	85	497	606	113	719
Rutnagherry..	93,176	5,101	98,277	255	14	269	138	12	150	418	19	437	556	31	587
Tanna	116,461	5,170	121,631	319	14	333	275	8	283	1,609	86	1,695	1,884	94	1,978
Surat	79,853	5,760	85,713	219	16	235	195	22	217	754	21	775	949	43	992
Kaira	76,525	4,368	80,893	209	12	221	207	14	221	935	61	996	1,142	75	1,217
Ahmedabad..	201,845	7,300	209,145	553	20	573	579	24	603	1,152	75	1,227	1,731	99	1,830
Honore	70,445	4,015	74,460	193	11	204	272	14	286	489	22	511	761	36	797
Aden	46,921	997	47,918	129	2	131	122	4	126	446	52	498	568	56	624
Kulladghee*.	3,172	371	3,543	52		58	..	..	..	93	11	104	93	11	104
Total.....	1,447,648	108,134	1,555,782	4,008	299	4,307	3,623	296	3,919	10,554	741	11,295	14,177	1,037	15,214

* The Gaol at Kulladghee was established in March 1865,

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. I.

*of PRISONERS of all Classes in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency,
during the year 1864-65.*

6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	14	15	16	REMARKS.
Transferred to other districts during the year.		Released during the year.		Escaped during the year.		Died during the year.		Executed during the year.		Total of columns 6 to 10.		Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th of April 1865.			Percentage of deaths to average strength in column 2.	Number the Gaol is capable of containing, allowing 500 cubic feet of air to each man.	Number confined below capacity.	Number confined above capacity.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
260	..	885	80	1	..	31	..	2	1	1,179	81	217	41	258	6.77	552	..	294	
104	..	440	62	3	..	17	..	5	..	569	62	244	18	262	4.52	215	361	..	
8	..	962	53	4	..	5	..	1	..	980	53	391	39	430	1.12	260	185	..	
116	..	505	30	..	..	6	..	5	..	632	39	142	14	156	2.83	110	2	..	
86	1	918	97	4	..	14	1	11	1	1,033	100	500	41	541	2.54	632	..	42	
3	2	420	82	..	..	1	..	1	..	425	84	181	29	210	0.49	125	77	..	
16	1	252	19	..	..	10	1	1	..	279	21	277	10	287	4.09	345	..	58	
437	15	1,042	69	1	..	20	1	8	..	1,508	85	376	9	385	6.31	273	60	..	
4	..	711	36	1	..	14	..	1	..	731	36	218	7	225	5.96	155	80	..	
15	..	842	62	1	..	14	1	2	..	874	63	268	12	280	6.79	139	137	..	
80	1	1,113	78	..	..	26	..	..	..	1,219	79	512	20	532	4.54	525	48	..	
15	..	568	23	1	..	12	..	2	1	598	24	163	12	175	5.88	191	13	..	
..	..	427	52	..	..	1	..	..	..	428	52	140	4	144	0.76	100	31	..	
..	..	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	4	55	7	62	..	40	84	..	
1,144	20	9,123	747	16	..	171	4	39	3	10,493	774	3,684	263	3,947	4.06	3,622	994	394	

hence the data furnished is only for two months.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT RETURN of Mortality in the Gaols in the

GAOLS.	Aggregate of the daily average of prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1964-65.			Daily average strength of prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1964-65.			Aggregate number treated during the year 1964-65.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poona	151,130	15,694	167,024	414	44	458	271
Ahmednuggur..	127,216	10,277	137,493	348	23	376	222
Dhoolia	149,396	13,295	162,691	409	36	445	314
Sholapoor	71,193	6,548	77,741	195	17	212	251
Dharwar	197,800	17,723	215,523	542	48	590	383
Sattara	62,415	11,315	73,730	171	31	202	77
Rutnagherry ..	93,176	5,101	98,277	255	14	269	519
Tanna	116,461	5,170	121,631	319	14	333	604
Surat	79,953	5,760	85,713	219	16	235	270
Kaira	76,525	4,368	80,893	209	12	221	573
Ahmedabad....	201,845	7,300	209,145	553	20	573	396
Honore.....	70,445	4,015	74,460	193	11	204	295
Aden	46,921	997	47,918	129	2	131	282
Kulladghee	3,172	371	3,543	52	6	58	14
Total.....	1,447,648	108,134	1,555,782	4,008	299	4,307	4,471

No. II.

Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

Number discharged cured.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April 1865.	Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to average strength.	Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
229	31	11	59·17	84·50	11·44	6·77
188	17	17	59·04	84·68	7·65	4·52
204	5	15	70·50	93·63	1·59	1·12
232	6	12	118·40	92·43	2·39	2·83
356	15	14	64·92	92·95	3·94	2·54
76	1	..	49·50	98·7	1·30	0·49
493	12	12	192·94	94·99	2·50	4·46
565	20	18	131·38	93·54	3·31	6·00
249	14	5	114·89	92·12	5·18	5·96
473	15	24	259·28	82·55	2·62	6·79
341	26	29	69·11	86·11	6·57	4·54
273	12	10	144·60	92·54	4·07	5·88
272	1	9	296·18	93·45	0·35	0·76
11	..	3	14·65	78·57	..	..
4,052	175	179	103·81	90·63	3·91	4·06

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	CLASSIFICATION														
	Deaths from														
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Other Causes.						Total of all classes of deaths.		
							Accidental.					Suicidal.			
							Drowning.	Sudden death.	Apoplexy.	Total.				Hanging or Poisoning.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Poona	9	3	9	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Ahmednuggur.....	2	4	4	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Dhoolia .....	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sholapoor	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dharwar .....	..	1	1	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15
Sattara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rutnagherry .....	..	..	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Tanna	2	4	1	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Surat	6	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Kaira	5	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
Ahmedabad	4	2	6	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26
Honore .....	..	5	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total.....	34	25	29	27	1	55	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	175

No. II.—(continued.)

OF RATIOS OF DEATHS.

RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS

By Cholera.	By Dysentery.	By Diarrhoea.	By Fever.	By Phtthisis.	By other Diseases.	By other causes.		Total of all Classes.
To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	Accidental.	Suicidal.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.96	0.65	1.97	0.87	..	0.87	0.44	..	6.76
0.53	1.06	1.06	0.53	..	0.80	0.53	..	4.51
..	0.22	0.94	..	..	0.94	..	..	2.10
2.86	..	..	..	..	0.47	..	..	2.83
..	0.17	0.17	0.83	..	0.83	0.34	0.17	2.51
0.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.49
..	..	0.74	1.48	..	1.85	..	..	3.07
0.60	1.20	0.30	1.80	..	2.40	..	..	..
2.55	0.85	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.85	0.85	..	6.30
2.96	1.36	0.90	0.45	..	0.90	0.90	..	6.55
0.70	0.35	1.05	0.53	..	0.53	1.23	0.17	7.13
..	2.50	0.49	0.49	..	0.49	1.96	0.49	4.97
..	..	..	..	..	0.76	..	..	3.26
..
0.79	0.59	0.67	0.63	0.02	0.86	0.46	0.04	4.06

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	RELIGION.											
	Daily average strength of				Deaths among				Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	To daily average strength of Hindus.	To daily average strength of Musulmans.	To daily average strength of Christians.	To daily average strength of other denominations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Poona	369	48	3	38	24	2	..	5	7.32	4.17	....	13.15
Ahmednuggur.....	283	32	2	59	15	2	..	..	5.30	6.25	....	....
Dhoolia	365	68	5	7	5	..	..	..	1.37	....	....	....
Sholapoor	148	34	1	29	4	2	..	..	2.70	5.88	....	....
Dharwar	330	192	18	50	14	..	..	1	4.24	....	....	2
Sattara.....	151	18	2	31	1	..	..	..	0.66	....	....	....
Rutnagherry	166	55	2	46	9	2	..	..	5.10	3.63	....	....
Tanna	266	41	3	23	15	4	..	1	5.64	1.50	....	0.37
Surat	170	52	3	10	12	2	..	..	7.06	1.18	....	....
Kaira	208	13	..	..	15	..	..	..	7.21	....	....	....
Ahmedabad	488	71	1	13	21	5	..	..	4.30	1.02	....	....
Honore.....	173	17	6	8	11	1	..	..	6.36	0.58	....	....
Aden.....	58	39	6	28	..	1	..	..	....	1.80	....	....
Kulladghee	44	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Total....	3,219	694	52	342	147	21	..	7	4.57	3.03	....	2.05

No. II.—(continued.)

SEX.						SENTENCE.									
Daily average strength of		Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of deaths		Daily average strength of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for									
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	To daily average strength of Males.	To daily average strength of Females.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Time security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
414	44	31	..	7.25	..	94	48	44	42	23	18	14	21	49	..
348	28	17	..	4.88	..	124	57	67	23	10	3	..	..	9	..
409	36	5	..	1.22	..	102	51	110	84	25	4	9	5	20	..
195	17	6	..	3.08	..	74	52	33	16	3	3	20	5	5	..
542	48	14	1	2.58	0.13	130	55	110	156	39	40	4	1	41	..
171	31	1	..	0.58	..	36	62	45	39	9	7	3	..	1	..
255	14	11	1	4.31	0.39	69	36	66	33	30	27	..	1	7	..
319	14	19	1	5.95	0.31	125	20	26	55	28	32	6	..	27	..
219	16	14	..	6.39	..	65	89	50	19	6	1	..	4	1	..
209	12	14	1	6.70	0.48	129	43	22	11	5	1	..	..	10	..
553	20	26	..	4.70	..	176	65	78	102	80	35	7	7	13	..
193	11	12	..	6.22	..	65	32	17	22	17	8	19	2	3	..
129	2	1	..	0.77	..	29	6	4	4	6	10	7	..	65	..
52	6	..	..	..	..	22	4	3	7	..	..	2	..	15	..
4,008	299	171	4	4.27	1.34	1,240	630	675	613	281	189	91	46	266	..

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	SENTENCE.										
	Deaths among prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for—										6 months and under.
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Till security is furnished.	Civil prisoners.	Life.	Criminal lunatics.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Poona	3	1	7	10	2	..	..	..	8	..	3·19
Ahmednuggur	2	4	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	8·33
Dhoolia .....	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Sholapoor	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·40
Dharwar .....	..	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	....
Sattara.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Rutnagherry	2	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2·90
Tanna	6	2	2	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	4·8
Surat	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·84
Kaira	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1·55
Ahmedabad.....	3	7	5	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	1·70
Honore	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6·15
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
Kulladghee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total....	35	34	35	40	10	2	..	2	16	..	2·02

No. II.—(continued.)

Ratio per cent. of deaths among prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for—

Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil prisoners.	Till security is furnished.	Life.	As criminal lunatics.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2.08	15.99	23.80	8.68	....	....	....	16.33	....
7.02	2.98	34.78	10.	....	....	....	....	....
1.06	1.82	2.38	....	....	....	....	....	....
3.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5.45	3.63	2.56	2.56	....	....	....	7.32	....
....	2.22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5.55	4.54	6.06	6.63	....	....	....	....	....
10.	7.69	10.90	3.5	....	....	....	....	....
2.00	6.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13.95	18.18	18.18	....	....	....	....	10.	....
9.33	6.41	5.87	3.75	5.70	....	....	....	....
12.5	11.76	....	....	....	10.52	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.35	....
....
5.4	5.19	6.53	3.56	1.06	2.2	....	6.02	....

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	IMPRISONERS													
	Daily average strength of		Term prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of							Life prisoners who died on the period of				
	Term prisoners.	Life prisoners.	3 months and under.	6 months & above 3 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	409	49	5	3	2	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur ..	367	9	3	2	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	425	20	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	207	5	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	549	41	3	1	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sattara	201	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry ..	262	7	2	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	306	27	8	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Surat	234	1	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	211	10	7	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	560	13	6	5	2	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	201	3	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	66	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	43	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4041	266	51	26	36	24	21	..	1	1	..	..	..	2

No. II.—(continued.)

completion of a confinement of			Ratio per cent. of deaths as respects Term Prisoners, who died on the completion of a period of confinement of						
Above 10 years and up to 20 years.	Above 20 years and up to 30 years.	Above 30 years.	3 months and under.	6 months and above 3 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.
			To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	4	1	1.2	0.73	0.5	1.71	1.46	....	....
..	..	..	0.82	0.54	1.64	0.54	1.08	....	....
..	..	..	....	....	0.24	0.48	0.48	....	....
..	..	..	0.96	0.48	1.44	....	....	....	....
..	1	..	0.5	0.2	1.27	0.2	....	....	....
..	..	..	0.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	0.76	1.14	1.14	....	1.14	....	....
..	2	..	2.61	0.98	0.65	0.98	0.65	....	....
..	..	..	3.42	0.85	1.70	....	....	....	....
..	1	..	3.31	1.42	1.42	0.47	....	....	....
..	..	..	1.07	0.89	0.36	1.45	0.71	....	0.18
..	..	..	2.98	1	1.49	....	....	....	....
..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..
3	9	1	1.26	0.64	0.89	0.59	0.52	....	0.02

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT.								Prior to Imprisonment.					
	Ratio per cent. of deaths as respects Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of													
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years & up to 5 years.	Above 5 years & up to 10 years.	Above 10 years & up to 20 years.	Above 20 years & up to 30 years.	Above 30 years.	Daily average strength of			Deaths among		
	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	6.12	8.16	2.04	48	354	49	5	25	..
Ahmednuggur.	113	208	36	2	13	2
Dhoolia	110	275	60	..	5	..
Sholapoor	69	126	17	4	1	..
Dharwar	2.44	..	..	..	2.44	..	2.44	..	230	305	55	4	11	..
Sattara.....	70	50	32	..	..	1
Rutnagherry	159	81	29	6	5	..
Tanna	3.70	..	7.40	..	196	99	38	9	6	5
Surat	88	102	45	4	7	3
Kaira	0.47	..	163	44	14	13	1	1
Ahmedabad.....	304	95	174	19	5	2
Honore.....	50	77	46	1	7	2
Aden.....	1.54	..	63	67	1	..	1	..
Kulladghee	34	12	12	..	..	..
Total.....	0.37	..	..	..	0.75	1.13	3.38	0.37	1697	1695	608	67	87	16

No. II.—(continued.)

OCCUPATION.														
Prior to Imprisonment.			During Imprisonment.											
Ratio per cent. of deaths among			Daily average strength of											
Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.	Labouring Prisoners.							Non-labouring Prisoners.			Prisoners in hajut.	
			In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.			Total of labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without labour and Civil Prisoners.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.		Total.
			Employed in manuf-actures.	Employed as Gaol servants and in other in-door work.	Employed in light work, being con-valescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the roads and other out-door work.	Employed in the Gaol garden.	Total.					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10.42	7.06	..	89	32	54	175	117	..	117	292	21	40	61	105
1.77	6.25	5.55	111	55	12	178	86	17	103	281	12	..	12	83
..	1.89	..	151	59	16	226	136	23	159	385	25	..	25	35
5.79	0.8	..	78	33	16	132	46	9	55	187	24	..	24	1
1.75	3.60	..	270	152	43	465	69	32	101	566	6	4	10	14
..	..	3.12	14	70	27	111	41	21	62	173	26	3	29	..
3.77	6.17	..	61	34	17	112	62	6	68	180	1	88	89	..
4.59	6.06	13.16	137	80	18	235	..	..	..	235	8	76	84	14
4.54	6.86	6.06	141	33	8	182	..	28	28	210	14	11	25	..
7.97	2.27	7.14	85	42	..	127	55	..	55	182	31	8	39	..
6.25	5.26	1.14	259	131	56	446	44	56	100	546	7	20	27	..
2.90	9.09	4.35	50	15	4	69	40	13	53	122	27	36	63	19
..	1.49	..	53	16	3	72	22	2	24	96	35	..	35	..
..	..	..	..	23	3	26	23	..	23	49	4	..	4	5
3.95	4.59	2.63	1,499	780	277	2,556	741	207	948	3,504	241	286	527	276

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	DURING							
	Deaths among							
	Labouring Prisoners.							
	In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.			Total of labouring prisoners.
Employed in manu- factures.	Employed as Gaol servants and in other in-door work.	Employed on light work, being con- valescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the roads and other out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol garden.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poona	5	7	9	21	6	..	6	27
Ahmednugger	5	..	1	6	5	6	11	17
Dhoolia	2	..	..	2	3	..	3	5
Sholapoor	4	1	1	6	..	..	..	6
Dharwar	5	3	7	15	..	..	..	15
Sattara .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Rutnagherry	1	2	2	5	3	1	4	9
Tanna..	2	16	..	18	..	..	..	18
Surat	5	2	1	8	..	3	3	11
Kaira	4	1	..	5	5	..	5	10
Ahmedabad	8	1	4	13	2	11	13	26
Honore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	41	33	26	100	25	21	46	146

No. II.—(continued).

OCCUPATION.									
IMPRISONMENT.									
Non-labouring Prisoners.				Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of					
Non-labouring Prisoners.			Prisoners in hajut.	Labouring Prisoners.					
Sentenced without labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.		In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.	
				Employed in manufacture.	Employed as Gaol servants and on other in-door work.	Employed in light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on road and on other out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol garden.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	4	4	....	5.62	21.87	16.60	12.	5.12	....
..	..	..	....	4.50	....	8.33	3.37	5.81	35.29
..	..	..	....	1.32	....	....	1.32	2.17	....
..	..	..	....	5.13	2.62	6.25	4.54	....	....
..	..	..	....	1.86	1.97	16.28	3.22	....	....
..	..	..	....	....	....	3.70	0.90	....	....
..	2	2	....	1.64	5.88	11.76	4.46	13.63	16.63
1	1	2	1	1.46	26.25	....	7.63	....	....
3	..	3	....	3.54	6.06	12.5	4.39	....	10.71
5	..	5	....	4.70	2.33	....	3.93	9.09	....
..	..	..	....	3.09	0.76	7.14	2.91	4.54	19.64
..	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	4.54	....
..
9	19	23	1	2.72	4.23	9.38	3.91	3.37	10.04

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	OCCUPATION.						Daily Average Strength of	
	During imprisonment.							
	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of							
	Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.			Prisoners in hajut.	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.
Total of Out-door labourers.	Total of In-door and Out-door labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poona	5.19	9.24	..	10.	10.	..	309	149
Ahmednuggur.....	10.68	6.05	..	..	..	..	361	15
Dhoolia	1.88	1.30	..	..	..	..	428	17
Sholapoor .....	..	3.21	..	..	..	..	212	..
Dharwar .....	..	2.65	..	..	..	..	576	14
Sattara .....	..	0.53	..	..	..	..	64	138
Rutnagherry	5.88	5.	..	2.27	2.27	..	99	170
Tanna .....	..	7.66	12.5	1.31	2.33	7.14	246	87
Surat	10.71	5.24	21.43	..	12.	..	223	12
Kaira	9.09	5.49	16.13	..	12.82	..	155	66
Ahmedabad.....	13.	4.76	..	..	..	..	411	162
Honore .....	..	..	..	3.33	19.05	..	196	8
Aden	4.54	4.54	..	..	..	..	66	65
Kulladghee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..
Total.....	4.85	4.17	4.27	6.09	5.35	0.36	3,404	903

No. II.—(continued.)

LOCALITY OF IMPRISONMENT.				CRIME.					
Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of		Daily average strength of					
Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	17	4.56	11.47	132	65	3	2	22	30
17	....	4.71	....	240	22	6	..	6	..
5	....	1.17	....	227	43	35	18	23	14
6	....	2.83	....	40	2	9	14	87	13
13	2	2.26	14.28	229	3	65	23	80	2
....	1	....	0.72	154	16	6	6	..	..
3	8	3.03	4.70	107	103	7	..	37	5
14	7	5.69	8.04	80	11	7	6	14	163
14	....	6.28	....	176	10	6	23	..	10
13	2	8.32	3.33	85	22	25	..	..	76
19	7	4.62	4.32	190	21	65	4	32	211
12	....	6.12	....	50	10	8	..	5	63
....	1	....	1.54	45	4	1	..	1	1
....	....	....	....	56	....	32	..	..	..
130	45	3.79	5.09	1,811	332	275	101	307	603

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	CRIME.								
	Deaths among						Ratio per cent. of Deaths		
	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murders.	Cattle Stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Poona	19	6	..	..	..	2	14.20	9.23	..
Ahmednuggur	11	6	..	..	..	..	4.58	27.27	..
Dhoolia	3	1	..	..	1	..	1.22	2.32	..
Sholapoor	4	1	1	..	..	..	10.	0.50	11.11
Dharwar	8	....	2	..	..	1	3.49	..	3.07
Sattara.....	1	....	..	..	..	..	0.65	..	..
Rutnagherry	7	....	..	..	..	2	6.54	..	..
Tanna	6	3	2	..	..	8	7.5	27.27	28.57
Surat	7	....	..	..	..	7	3.98	..	..
Kaira	4	....	..	..	..	8	4.70	..	..
Ahmedabad.....	18	....	5	..	..	3	9.47	..	7.63
Honore	4	2	..	..	..	..	8.	20.	..
Aden .....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.
Kulladghee.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	94	19	11	..	1	91	5.19	5.72	4.

No. II.—(continued.)

			AGE.							
to daily average strength of			Daily average strength of Prisoners							
Cattle Stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	6.66	45	229	116	38	20	8	2	..
..	60	183	79	37	7	5	..	..
..	4.39	..	34	243	119	31	16	2	..	..
..	34	104	47	19	4	4	..	..
..	..	50.	22	95	327	80	45	18	3	..
..	31	55	61	46	4	2	..	..
..	..	40.	20	92	60	29	36	32	..	..
..	..	4.91	12	156	48	84	18	8	4	3
..	..	70.	15	62	120	28	4	4	2	..
..	..	10.52	43	126	12	12	27	1	..	..
..	..	1.42	35	362	105	64	6	1	..	..
..	12	74	81	29	5	3	..	..
..	19	22	21	22	29	14	3	1
..	3	18	20	11	4	2	..	..
..	0.32	5.63	385	1,826	1,219	530	225	104	14	4

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	AGE.							
	Deaths among							
	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poona	1	8	11	1	6	3	1	..
Ahmednuggur .....	..	9	5	1	2	..	..	..
Dhoolia .....	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Sholapoor	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	..	5	1	5	2	2	..	..
Sattara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry .....	..	3	4	1	1	2	..	..
Tanna	1	4	6	5	3	2	..	..
Surat .....	..	7	2	2	1	1	1	..
Kaira	1	6	3	3	1	1	..	..
Ahmedabad	2	8	14	2	..	..	..	..
Honore	1	1	4	2	1	3	..	..
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	11	53	52	23	17	15	4	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. II.—(continued.)

Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of								REMARKS.
Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2.22	2.49	9.48	2.61	30.	37.5	50.	..	
..	4.78	6.33	2.70	28.57	..	..	..
..	0.41	0.84	3.23	..	50.	..	..
11.76	0.96	2.13	..	..	..	..	..
..	5.26	0.39	6.25	4.44	11.11	..	..
3.22	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3.26	6.66	3.45	2.78	6.25	..	..
8.33	2.56	12.5	5.95	16.66	25.	..	..
..	11.29	1.63	7.14	25.	25.	50.	..	
2.33	4.76	25.	25.	3.70	100.	..	..
5.71	2.21	13.33	3.12	..	..	..	..
8.33	1.35	4.04	6.90	20.	100.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	33.33	..	
..	
2.86	2.9	4.13	4.34	7.56	14.42	28.57	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENT No. III.

Analysis of the Mortality in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the year 1864-65.

The deaths during the official year 1864-65 amount to 175, of whom there were as regards—

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
I. Sex—			Brought forward.	2,970	118
Males	4,008	171	Kattaree	63	5
Females	299	4	Wurlee	10	1
Total	4,307	175	Dubley	19	2
			Shimpee	2	2
			Malee	2	1
			Nhavee.	3	2
			Bhungee	26	2
II. Religion—			Moochee	3	1
Hindus.	3,219	147	Rajpoot	59	4
Mussulmans.	694	21	Bhat	17	2
Christians	52	..	Ravul	7	1
Other denominations	342	7	Hallipaiks	20	2
Total.	4,307	175	Gundas	9	2
			Gamokhals	7	1
			Gunnings.	2	1
III. Castes—			Total of Hindus.	3,219	147
<i>Of Hindus.</i>			<i>Of Mussulmans.</i>		
Brahmins.	227	13	Syud.	208	3
Purdesees	130	1	Shaik	258	13
Wanee or Lingayet	331	9	Puthan.	128	4
Cunbees	755	20	Sindee	100	1
Mahars.	200	7	Total of Mussulmans.	694	21
Mangs	202	4	<i>Of other Denominations.</i>		
Bheels	478	5	Chinese	157	3
Marwarees	20	2	Malays	185	4
Kolees	282	27	Total of other denominations.	342	7
Ramoosees	72	7	Christians.	52	..
Wanjarees	60	4	Total of all Classes.	4,307	175
Komtee	10	1			
Dhungur	31	2			
Mahrattas	163	15			
Sonar	4	1			
Carried over.	2,970	118			

	Total Admissions.	Deaths.		Average Admissions.	Deaths.
IV. Diseases—			Brought over....	4,200	170
Hydrothorax .....	..	3	Weavers	3	..
Dysentery .....	..	25	Carpenters	3	..
Diarrhœa .....	..	29	Blacksmiths.....	5	..
Cholera .....	..	34	Potters.....	9	1
Fever .....	..	27	Tailors	7	..
Phthisis .....	..	1	Writers	3	..
Ordinary Diseases—			Mendicants	2	..
Pneumonia .....	..	2	Cotton Cleaners	3	..
Spleen disease .....	..	2	Shoemakers.....	9	..
Ascitis .....	..	2	Barbers	9	..
Asthma .....	..	1	Goldsmiths	6	1
Gangrene.....	..	1	Chunam Burners.....	5	..
Bronchitis .....	..	1	Traders	2	..
Paralysis .....	..	3	Washermen.....	3	..
Syphilis .....	..	2	Oilmonger	4	..
Purpura and scurvy....	..	1	Boatmen	3	..
Dracunculus.....	..	1	Cartmen	2	..
Rupture of blood vessel.	..	1	Cachias.....	2	..
Insanity .....	..	1	Grazing Cattle.....	1	..
Abscess .....	..	1	Patells	3	..
Ulcer .....	..	3	Coolcurnees.....	9	1
Nephria .....	..	2	Fishermen	4	..
Dyspepsia.....	..	1	Miscellaneous	10	2
Phlegmon .....	..	1	Total....	4,307	175
Atrophy and debility ..	..	17	VI.—Occupation at the time of death—		
Senectus .....	..	7	<i>In-door Labourers.</i>		
Apoplexy.....	..	1	Employed on Manufac-		
Contusions .....	..	1	tures.....	1,499	41
Sudden deaths.....	..	1	„ as Jail Servants..	401	4
Hanging and Poisoning..	..	2	„ in Miscellaneous		
Old Age .....	..	1	work.....	291	27
Total....	..	175	„ as Hospital Atten-	42	2
	Average Admissions.	Deaths.	„ in repairing gaols.	..	..
V. Occupation prior to im-			„ on lightlabour such		
prisonment—			as cleaning gaol		
Agriculturists	1,697	67	compound, weed-		
Coolies or Labourers ..	1,895	87	ing grass,levelling		
Domestic Servants	608	16	grounds, conva-	323	26
Carried over....	4,200	170	lescents.....		
			Total....	2,556	100

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.		Average Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Out-door Labourers.</i>			Brought over. . . .	3,705	160
Employed in making bricks	65	..	Assault attended with wounding	25	1
„ miscellaneous works.	491	11	False accusation	75	3
„ on roads.	185	14	Riot	75	4
„ in Gaol garden	207	21	Illegal assemblage	25	..
Total.	948	46	Breach of contract	100	1
Total of labouring prisoners.	3,504	146	Affray with wounding.	40	2
<i>Non-Labourers.</i>			Unlawful confinement.	10	..
Sentenced without labour and Civil prisoners	241	9	Riot attended with wounding	25	1
Inefficient from age, sick in hospital since admission, and convalescents excused labour.	286	19	Suspected to be rebels.	15	..
Total.	527	28	Assault with plunder &.	35	..
Hajut prisoners	276	1	Neglect of duty	25	..
Grand total.	4,307	175	Embezzlement.	25	..
			Poisoning.	30	2
			Arson	25	..
			Destruction of cattle	15	..
			Extortion.	40	1
			Cheating	10	..
			Using abusive language.	7	..
			Total.	4,307	175
VII. Crimes—			VIII. Sentences—		
Theft	1,811	94	Of 15 days and under.		8
Dacoity	332	19	„ 1 month		9
Burglary	307	1	„ 2 ditto		14
Murder.	275	11	„ 3 ditto		10
Cattle stealing	101	..	„ 6 ditto		28
Culpable Homicide	75	..	„ 9 ditto		12
Receiving stolen property	200	12	„ 1 year & 9 months.		27
Perjury or subornation of perjury.	175	7	„ 2 years	No data.	29
Assault	200	5	„ 2 years & 6 months.		4
Wounding	25	2	„ 3 years		1
Plundering	50	1	„ 4 years		4
Highway robbery.	75	2	„ 5 years		2
Bad livelihood	25	1	„ 6 years		6
Forgery	20	2	„ 7 years		1
Rape	34	3	„ 9 years		1
Carried over.	3,705	160	For life		16
			Civil prisoners.		2
			Hajut prisoners		1
			Grand total. . . . .	..	175

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
IX. Unexpired periods of sentences—					
Under 15 days.....	No data.	8	X. Age—		
1 month & above 15 days		9	18 years		2
2 months and above 1 month		14	20 "		6
3 months and above 2 months.....		10	21 "		1
6 months and above 3 months.....		28	22 "		7
9 months and above 6 months.....		12	23 "		3
1 year and 9 months and above 1 year and 6 months....		27	24 "		2
2 years and above 1 year and 9 months..		29	25 "		10
2 years and 6 months and above 2 years..		4	26 "		2
3 years and above 2 years and 6 months.		1	27 "		3
4 years and above 3 years and 6 months.		4	28 "		3
5 years and above 4 years and 6 months.		2	29 "		2
6 years and above 5 years and 6 months.		6	30 "		20
7 years and above 6 years and 6 months.		1	31 "		1
9 years and above 8 years and 6 months		1	32 "		6
Life prisoners		16	34 "		2
Civil prisoners		2	35 "		15
Hajut prisoners		1	36 "		3
			37 "		1
			38 "		3
			39 "		6
			40 "		14
			42 "		1
			45 "		14
			46 "		1
		47 "		1	
		48 "		1	
		50 "		7	
		51 "		2	
		52 "		2	
		53 "		1	
		55 "		5	
		56 "		1	
		58 "		1	
		60 "		18	
		70 "		7	
		75 "		1	
Grand total....	..	175	Total....	..	175

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

APPENDIX STATEMENT

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Admissions and
the years 1862, 1863-64, and 1864-95, according to the*

GAOLS.	Zymotic diseases.	Constitutional diseases.	Local diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Violent diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total admissions in each year.
Poona	1862.....	134	33	35	5	16	1	224
	1863-64	212	3	53	4	4	2	278
	1864-65	182	1	35	13	7	21	259
Ahmednuggur.	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	362	..	177	16	41	9	612
	1864-65	160	..	34	8	8	9	219
Dhoolia	1862.....	186	1	173	8	43	1	412
	1863-64	255	..	182	5	17	6	465
	1864-65	166	..	105	7	15	..	293
Sholapoor	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	137	1	86	1	14	..	244
	1864-65	167	..	44	2	12	14	239
Dharwar	1862.....	295	44	148	19	7	..	513
	1863-64	281	48	382	53	5	2	771
	1864-65	226	1	131	19	1	..	378
Sattara	1862.....	31	..	18	..	7	..	56
	1863-64	68	..	64	..	13	..	145
	1864-65	71	1	20	1	3	2	99
Rutnagherry ..	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	155	4	104	1	38	1	305
	1864-65	282	10	145	5	16	..	458
Tanna.....	1862.....	664	8	132	..	10	29	843
	1863-64	364	1	158	12	57	26	619
	1864-65	428	..	100	2	47	2	579
Surat	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	110	1	25	9	10	39	194
	1864-65	192	2	48	4	5	16	267
Kaira	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	309	..	206	38	15	..	568
	1864-65	255	2	233	21	15	26	553
Ahmedabad....	1862.....	381	2	203	34	31	..	653
	1863-64	273	..	107	12	22	10	424
	1864-65	256	..	73	10	17	10	366
Honore	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	184	2	70	3	43	..	302
	1864-65	202	..	65	6	14	..	287
Aden	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	112	..	86	..	9	..	207
	1864-65	160	..	105	..	12	..	277
Kulladghee....	1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	10	..	3	..	1	..	14

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. VI.

No. 4.

Deaths in the Gaol Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for classification of the Registrar General of England.

DEATHS.			Average strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of sick to strength.	RATIO PER CENT. OF						REMARKS.
By ordinary diseases	By Cholera.	Total.			Deaths to strength.			Deaths to treated.			
					By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	
8	1	9	282	79.43	2.9	0.4	3.3	3.57	0.45	4.02	
26	..	26	444	6.61	5.86	....	5.86	8.99	..	8.99	
22	9	31	458	56.55	4.6	1.9	6.5	8.1	3.47	11.57	
..	
6	11	17	244	250.08	2.46	4.51	6.97	0.98	1.8	2.06	
2	15	17	376	58.24	0.53	4	4.53	0.91	6.9	7.81	
9	..	9	246	167.48	3.7	....	3.7	2.18	..	2.18	
9	4	13	430	108.14	2.1	0.9	3.0	1.94	0.86	2.80	
5	..	5	445	65.85	1.12	....	1.12	1.6	..	1.6	
..	
3	..	3	194	125.77	1.55	....	1.55	0.82	..	0.82	
1	5	6	212	112.74	0.47	2.35	2.82	0.42	2.1	2.52	
23	..	23	520	98.65	4.48	....	4.48	6.9	..	6.9	
10	2	12	421	183.13	2.38	0.48	2.86	1.28	0.26	1.54	
15	..	15	590	64.07	2.54	....	2.54	4.82	..	4.82	
2	..	2	200	26.05	0.98	....	0.98	3.57	..	3.57	
1	..	1	210	69.05	0.42	....	0.42	0.69	..	0.69	
..	1	1	202	49	....	0.51	0.51	....	1.1	1.1	
..	
1	..	1	140	217.86	0.72	....	0.72	0.33	..	0.33	
11	..	11	269	179.26	4.1	....	4.1	2.4	..	2.4	
19	14	33	476	177.10	3.99	2.94	6.93	2.25	1.66	3.91	
30	12	42	372	166.40	8.06	3.23	11.29	4.2	1.95	6.15	
19	2	21	333	173.87	5.70	0.6	5.76	3.11	0.35	3.46	
..	
17	15	32	231	83.98	7.36	6.49	13.85	8.76	7.73	16.49	
8	6	14	235	113.62	3.4	2.55	5.95	3	2.21	5.21	
..	
19	..	19	174	326.44	10.92	....	10.92	3.17	..	3.17	
10	5	15	221	250.23	4.51	2.25	6.76	1.81	0.90	2.71	
42	..	42	579	112.77	7.25	....	7.25	6.43	..	6.43	
34	4	38	599	72.45	5.68	0.67	6.35	5.42	0.94	6.36	
22	4	26	573	63.87	3.84	0.7	4.54	6.1	1.9	8.0	
..	
10	..	10	173	174.57	5.78	....	5.78	3.31	..	3.31	
12	..	12	204	140.68	5.88	....	5.88	4.18	..	4.18	
..	
4	..	4	127	16.30	3.13	....	3.13	1.93	..	1.93	
1	..	1	131	21.14	0.76	....	0.76	0.36	..	0.36	
..	
..	
..	..	..	58	24.14	....	....	....	....	..	....

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. VII.

STATEMENT No. 5.

DEATHS in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
All causes		5	56	49	29	16	17	3	..	175
Specified causes		4	56	49	29	16	17	3	..	174
CLASSES.										
CLASS.	I. Zymotic diseases ..	3	40	34	18	11	12	1	..	119
	II. Constitutional ....	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
	III. Local.....	..	6	4	8	2	1	1	..	22
	IV. Developmental	1	8	8	2	2	3	1	..	25
	V. Violent deaths	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
ORDERS.										
I.	1 Miasmatic diseases ..	3	40	31	17	11	12	1	..	115
	2 Enthetic .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	3 Dietic .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Parasitic .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
II.	1 Diathetic .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
	2 Phthisis .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
III.	1 Diseases of Nervous System .....	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	5
	2 Diseases of Organs of Circulation .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
	4 Diseases of Digestive Organs .....	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	5
	5 Diseases of Urinary Organs.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	6 Diseases of Organs of Generation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Diseases of Integumentary System ..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
IV.	1 Diseases of Children.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Diseases of Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diseases of Old People .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	4 Diseases of Nutrition.....	1	8	8	2	2	3	..	..	24
V.	1 Accident .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Battle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Homicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Suicide.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	5 Execution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths, (not classed) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden deaths, causes unascertained		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Causes not specified ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

*C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.*

APPENDIX No. VIII.

STATEMENT No. 6.

DEATHS in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
I.	ORDER I.									
	1 Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Quinsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Typhus (and Infantile Fever) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Erysipelás .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Metria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Carbuncle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Dysentery .....	..	9	4	5	3	4	..	..	25
	13 Diarrhœa .....	..	6	10	5	2	5	1	..	29
	14 Cholera	1	14	12	5	1	1	..	..	34
	15 Ague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Remittent Fever	2	11	5	2	5	2	..	..	27
	17 Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Pycemia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 Beri-beri .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over	3	40	31	17	11	12	1	..	115

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years	From 20 to 30	From 30 to 40	From 40 to 50	From 50 to 60	From 60 to 70	From 70 to 80	From 80 years	Total of all Ages.
		of Age.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	and upwards.	
	Brought over..	3	40	31	17	11	12	1	..	115
	ORDER II.									
	1 Syphilis .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	2 Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Leprosy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER III.									
	1 Privation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Want of breast milk..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Purpura and scurvy..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Alcoholism (<i>Del. tremens</i>), &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Tumour (of the prostate gland).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1 Thrush.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Worms.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Dracunculus .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
II.	ORDER I.									
	1 Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Anasarca .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Cachexia.....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
	5 Hydrothorax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Cancer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Anæmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Carcinoma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Gangrene.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	10 Mortification .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Otitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over..	3	41	35	18	12	13	1	..	123

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
II.	Brought forward....	3	41	35	18	12	13	1	..	123
	ORDER II.									
	1 Scrofula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Tubercle or Phthisis.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Hydrocephalus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.	ORDER I.									
	1 Cephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Apoplexy.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Paralysis .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Insanity .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	5 Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Convulsions.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Puerperal convulsions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Staphyloma.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Ophthalmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Brain diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 Scirrhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1 Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Endocarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Aneurism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Syncope .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Heart diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Rupture of blood vessel.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried over....	3	43	36	21	12	13	1	..	130

CLASS.	CLAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought forward..	3	43	36	21	12	13	1	..	130
	ORDER III.									
	1 Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	3 Empyema .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Pleuritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Asthma .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	6 Pneumonia .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	7 Lung diseases, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Hemoptysis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1 Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Peritonitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Ascites.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	5 Ulceration of Intestines.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hernia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Ileus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Intussusception .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Hemorrhoids .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Stricture of Intestines.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Fistula.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Stomach diseases, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 Pancreas diseases, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14 Melena.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Hepatitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Jaundice .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Liver diseases, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Spleen diseases, &c.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	19 Dyspepsia .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Carried over.....	3	44	39	24	13	13	2	..	139

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years	From 20 to 30	From 30 to 40	From 40 to 50	From 50 to 60	From 60 to 70	From 70 to 80	From 80 years	Total at all Ages
		of Age.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	and upwards.	
II.	Brought forward..	3	44	39	24	13	13	2	..	139
	ORDER V.									
	1 Nephritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Ischuria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diabetes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Stone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Stricture of Urethra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Extravasation of Urine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Kidney diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Nephria .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	
	ORDER VI.									
	1 Ovarian Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Uterine disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VII.									
	1 Arthritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Mollities ossium .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Joint diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VIII.									
	1 Phlegmon .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Abscess .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	3 Ulcer .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Skin diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Scorbutus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over..	3	47	36	14	14	14	2	..	146

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
IV.	Brought forward..	3	47	36	26	14	14	2	..	146
	ORDER I.									
	1 Premature Birth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Cyanosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Spina Bifida .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other malformation..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Teething .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Myelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1 Paramenia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Childbirth (<i>see</i> Metria)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER III.									
	1 Old age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	ORDER IV.									
	1 Atrophy and Debility.	..	5	8	..	1	3	..	..	17
	2 Asthenia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Senectus	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	7
V.	ORDER I.									
	(<i>Accident.</i>)									
	1 Fractures and contusions.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Wounds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Burns and Scalds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Suffocation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 By bite of snake.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 While digging a tank.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Shot.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over.....	4	55	45	28	16	17	3	..	172

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	Brought forward..	4	55	45	28	16	17	3	..	172
	* ORDER III. (Homicide.)									
	1 Murder and Man- slaughter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV. (Suicide.)									
	1 Wounds— { Gun-shot. Cut-stab .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Poison .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Hanging .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER V. (Execution.)									
	1 Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classified) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudden deaths, causes un- ascertained	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Causes not specified or ill-defined .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....	5	55	46	29	16	17	3	..	175

* Order II. comprises deaths in battle, and is therefore inapplicable to the above body of men.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7.

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the 10 years from 1855, specifying the Cause of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of 1864-65.

Poona Gaol.

YEARS.	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.		Diseases of the Brain.		Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.		Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF					
			By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.																								
							By Ordinary Dis- cases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Dis- cases.	By Cholera.	Total.																						
1855....	172	..	4	1	108	4	2	..	50	11	54	27	13	10	47	7	510	5	..	5	341	19.3	1.7	..	1.7	0.8	..	0.8						
1856....	194	2	12	4	120	7	13	1	71	23	78	66	9	29	36	1	666	17	4	21	303	22.6	5.6	1.3	6.7	2.4	0.5	2.9						
1857....	119	1	12	..	89	..	24	..	45	10	38	41	2	25	42	..	448	6	..	6	277	16.8	2.1	..	2.1	1.2	..	1.2						
1858....	134	1	12	1	114	..	22	1	70	14	34	38	6	62	32	1	542	7	..	7	319	17.3	2.1	..	2.1	1.2	..	1.2						
1859....	169	..	5	3	96	5	9	1	66	12	47	35	1	60	37	..	546	8	..	9	359	15.4	2.5	..	2.5	1.6	..	1.6						
1860....	107	2	23	2	72	4	13	..	25	19	32	21	7	6	34	..	367	7	1	8	399	95.0	1.8	0.2	2	1.9	0.2	2.1						
1861....	36	2	13	1	52	..	6	..	11	10	31	22	2	8	49	5	248	1	..	9	270	96.2	3.3	..	3.3	3.4	..	3.4						
1862....	92	..	4	..	36	1	5	1	5	12	20	11	3	5	38	..	233	7	1	8	248	97.9	3.1	0.1	3.2	3.1	0.1	3.2						
1863....	71	..	13	2	93	2	3	..	5	13	28	7	2	3	31	..	273	22	..	22	309	91.9	7.1	..	7.1	7.7	..	7.7						
1863-64.	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	25	..	25	444	80.1	7.3	..	7.3	8.9	..	8.9						
	1,184	8	104	14	841	44	98	5	351	136	372	275	50	209	387	14	4,092	114	6	120	3,269	125.21	3.6	0.19	3.7	2.79	0.15	2.94						
1864-65.	50	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	22	9	31	458	57.4	4.8	1.97	6.77	8.1	3.4	11.5						

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7.—(continued.)

Admednuggur Gaol.

YEARS.	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	DEATHS			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF						
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1855....	70	..	2	..	12	..	1	1	2	7	61	13	3	8	28	..	208	7	..	7	340	61.2	2.1	..	2.1	2.5	..	2.5
1856....	195	..	9	2	47	..	2	3	6	7	58	32	14	8	105	..	468	11	..	11	283	165.4	3.9	..	3.9	2.3	..	2.3
1857....	170	..	15	..	73	1	1	1	6	10	25	16	10	5	102	..	435	22	1	23	277	157	7.9	0.4	8.3	5.0	0.2	5.2
1858....	156	..	8	4	57	..	2	..	6	9	23	14	5	6	105	..	395	10	..	10	283	135.6	3.5	..	3.5	2.4	..	2.4
1859....	68	..	1	3	25	2	5	..	6	2	13	15	3	4	29	..	176	10	2	12	214	82.2	4.7	0.9	5.6	5.4	1.1	6.5
1860....	176	..	1	9	68	2	1	..	2	11	25	9	3	8	62	..	377	6	2	8	230	163.9	2.6	0.9	3.5	1.8	0.5	2.3
1861....	165	1	8	4	111	..	1	..	9	11	21	13	8	..	63	..	415	15	..	15	226	183.6	6.6	..	6.6	3.5	..	3.5
1862....	118	..	7	1	60	..	..	1	5	4	24	3	1	1	21	..	255	9	5	14	170	150	5.3	2.9	8.2	3.6	1.9	5.5
1863....	185	..	9	3	140	..	..	..	16	5	113	42	3	7	72	..	615	12	..	12	218	282.1	5.5	..	5.5	1.9	..	1.9
1863-64.	183	..	7	3	130	9	..	..	16	8	125	43	4	7	70	..	605	11	6	17	244	250.8	4.5	2.5	7.0	1.8	1.0	2.8
.	1,486	1	67	29	723	23	13	6	74	74	488	200	54	54	659	..	3,949	113	16	129	2,485	62.93	4.55	0.64	5.19	2.86	0.41	3.27
1864-65.	51	..	1	..	41	9	..	..	15	11	24	7	9	11	40	..	219	15	2	17	376	58.2	3.99	0.53	4.52	6.8	0.9	7.7

Dhoolia Gaol.

1855....	42	2	..	7	2	..	10	6	34	8	6	4	11	..	132	5	5	237	55.6	2.1	..	2.1	3.7	..	3.7			
1856....	68	3	1	23	1	..	7	4	53	15	4	1	37	..	217	8	8	213	69.3	2.5	..	2.5	3.6	..	3.6			
1857....	115	9	..	36	3	1	13	6	97	11	13	1	47	..	352	14	14	242	123	4.7	..	4.7	3.8	..	3.8			
1858....	179	3	4	19	2	3	12	13	59	10	7	7	29	..	347	9	9	387	90.3	2.3	..	2.3	2.5	..	2.5			
1859....	203	16	6	23	7	13	35	5	122	29	4	15	23	..	511	18	5	23	333	155.9	5.4	1.5	6.9	5.6	1.5	7.1		
1860....	103	1	14	..	63	..	8	2	44	17	180	70	21	10	54	..	587	8	8	332	180.6	2.4	..	2.4	1.3	..	1.3	
1861....	49	16	2	55	..	5	19	4	120	30	5	3	30	..	338	12	12	220	160.4	5.4	..	5.4	3.3	..	3.3			
1862....	79	11	1	68	2	8	4	16	86	43	5	15	42	..	380	14	14	226	172.7	6.1	..	6.1	3.5	..	3.5			
1863....	102	10	..	50	..	8	3	28	150	12	5	5	62	..	436	9	9	322	13.5	2.7	..	2.7	2.0	..	2.0			
1863-64..	116	13	..	53	6	8	4	34	142	9	7	6	66	..	465	9	4	13	430	113.4	2.1	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.8	2.6		
	1,056	1	97	14	297	15	58	9	151	133	1,053	237	77	67	401	..	3,766	106	9	115	2,992	79.45	3.54	0.3	3.84	2.81	0.24	3.05
1864-65..	60	3	2	35	..	3	13	20	80	14	9	5	49	..	293	5	5	445	70.5	1.12	..	1.12	1.6	..	1.6			

Sholapoor Gaol.

1855....	77	3	..	44	3	..	1	3	46	2	2	8	43	..	232	10	..	10	299	78	3.0	..	3.0	4.0	..	4.0	
1856....	166	4	2	25	..	1	6	10	48	1	8	4	34	..	304	13	..	13	149	155	6.0	..	6.0	4.0	..	4.0	
1857....	159	1	1	58	..	2	10	6	24	4	5	2	27	..	299	2	..	2	187	160	2.0	..	2.0	0.6	..	0.6	
1858....	98	3	3	15	..	1	9	5	29	2	2	3	22	..	192	2	..	2	208	92	1.0	..	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	
1859....	128	..	..	32	7	6	11	5	24	10	6	12	28	..	270	7	1	8	206	131	3.0	0.5	3.5	2.6	0.4	3.0
1860....	154	3	..	31	2	4	10	6	24	7	2	6	29	..	278	3	2	5	172	161	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	
1861....	141	6	..	74	26	..	23	4	31	21	4	4	51	..	385	8	..	8	173	222	4.6	..	4.6	2.0	..	2.0	
1862....	55	7	1	37	..	9	3	14	15	37	11	8	18	54	..	269	14	..	14	178	151	8.0	..	8.0	5.0	..	5.0
1863....	74	12	..	14	..	5	1	8	19	37	14	4	24	27	5	244	2	..	2	196	194	1.0	..	1.0	..	..
1863-64.	61	15	..	23	..	6	9	24	30	9	3	14	35	5	234	3	..	3	194	121	1.5	..	1.5	1.3	..	1.3	
	1,113	54	7	353	9	62	6	101	97	330	81	44	95	350	10	2,712	64	3	67	2,012	74.19	3.18	0.15	3.33	2.36	0.11	2.47
1864-65.	43	7	..	14	14	..	16	6	24	12	13	28	62	..	239	1	5	6	212	112	0.47	2.36	2.83	0.4	1.7	2.1	

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—(continued).

Dharwar Gaol.

YEARS.	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total admissions in each year.	DEATHS			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF						
																				By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength			Deaths to Treated.		
																									By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1855....	305	3	29	1	76	..	13	1	31	7	43	31	7	23	68	..	638	12	..	12	611	104.4	1.9	..	1.9	1.8	..	1.8		
1856....	390	1	27	2	198	..	4	1	34	17	95	30	6	34	72	..	911	10	..	10	681	119.0	1.4	..	1.4	1.2	..	1.2		
1857....	236	1	15	1	127	4	3	..	23	12	50	25	5	28	71	..	639	22	14	36	628	101.7	3.5	2.2	5.7	3.4	2.1	5.5		
1858....	263	..	22	5	147	..	15	1	25	30	86	26	6	24	64	..	714	11	..	11	578	123.5	1.9	..	1.9	1.5	..	1.5		
1859....	121	..	13	..	68	26	8	..	19	16	78	22	8	23	63	1	466	8	11	19	510	89.8	1.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	2.4	4.1		
1860....	118	1	9	3	55	..	..	..	10	10	61	13	4	15	40	..	329	6	..	6	422	80.2	1.4	..	1.4	1.7	..	1.7
1861....	127	6	22	1	154	116	5	..	20	7	86	22	12	9	197	..	784	44	60	104	488	160.6	9.0	12.2	21.2	5.6	7.6	13.2		
1862....	172	..	15	..	74	..	..	1	4	10	103	2	1	42	61	..	485	25	..	25	517	93.8	4.8	..	4.8	5.1	..	5.1
1863....	191	..	23	2	43	2	3	..	10	33	80	9	2	64	41	..	503	10	2	12	382	136.7	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.9	0.3	2.2		
1863-64.	320	..	24	47	2	2	4	..	12	38	85	4	2	74	147	..	761	10	2	12	421	188.5	2.4	0.4	2.8	1.3	0.2	1.5		
	2,243	12	199	62	944	188	55	4	188	180	767	184	53	336	824	1	6,240	158	89	247	5,238	83.94	3.02	1.70	4.22	2.53	1.43	3.16		
1864-65.	130	..	6	43	..	..	2	..	5	27	97	1	4	5	58	..	378	15	..	15	560	64.9	2.54	..	2.54	3.9	..	3.9

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—(continued).

Tanna Gaol.

YEARS.	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admission in each year.	DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF						
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1855....	106	..	17	..	65	18	1	1	13	6	45	20	7	24	128	..	451	16	13	29	531	84.9	3.0	2.4	5.4	3.5	2.8	6.3
1856....	130	..	18	1	28	..	..	2	25	18	30	29	7	20	153	..	461	13	..	13	532	86.6	2.4	..	2.4	2.8	..	2.8
1857....	227	4	33	1	77	8	..	1	26	..	91	16	8	37	123	..	672	12	1	13	567	136.1	2.1	0.1	2.2	1.7	0.1	2.8
1858....	273	..	24	2	81	1	13	5	28	14	74	25	5	42	139	..	726	17	..	17	633	114.6	2.6	..	2.6	2.3	..	2.3
1859....	178	6	20	1	28	..	3	..	9	17	61	19	14	13	151	..	520	17	..	17	661	78.6	2.5	..	2.5	3.2	..	3.2
1860....	181	..	37	7	126	125	15	1	28	12	65	55	5	17	290	..	564	29	50	79	658	146.5	4.4	7.5	11.9	3.0	5.2	8.2
1861....	90	3	20	1	48	..	6	1	8	4	58	15	10	16	123	..	403	10	..	10	443	90.9	2.2	..	2.2	2.4	..	2.4
1862....	222	..	19	5	99	29	3	9	23	7	77	19	6	7	118	..	643	19	14	33	476	130.5	4.2	2.9	7.1	2.9	2.1	5.0
1863....	105	..	20	5	75	..	5	..	14	25	93	47	8	39	81	1	518	21	..	21	339	152.8	6.1	..	6.1	4.0	..	4.0
1863-64.	157	..	8	3	67	26	3	..	16	26	70	49	10	36	112	1	584	39	2	41	372	156.2	6.6	3.0	9.6	4.2	1.9	6.1
	1,669	13	216	26	694	207	49	20	190	149	664	294	80	251	1,418	2	5,942	193	80	273	5,212	87.71	3.70	1.54	5.24	3.25	1.35	4.60
1864-65.	275	1	14	4	46	4	2	..	1	3	54	44	5	30	95	1	579	19	2	21	333	173.8	5.71	0.6	6.31	3.1	0.3	3.4

Surat Gaol.

1855....	95	..	7	1	57	1	1	..	2	4	7	4	2	5	21	..	207	11	..	11	163	129.6	5.5	..	5.5	2.8	..	2.8
1856....	129	..	16	..	65	8	3	1	10	11	33	10	2	28	23	..	349	7	5	12	160	218.1	4.3	3.1	7.4	1.9	1.4	3.3
1857....	96	1	9	2	117	16	1	..	3	12	44	7	5	22	17	..	352	10	7	17	170	208.0	5.9	4.1	10.0	2.9	1.9	4.8
1858....	167	..	5	..	123	..	..	..	2	4	16	5	5	7	16	..	350	8	..	8	149	234.9	5.3	..	5.3	2.3	..	2.3
1859....	122	..	7	..	55	5	..	1	4	1	21	9	3	8	14	..	250	6	3	9	110	222.7	5.4	2.7	8.1	2.4	1.1	3.5
1860....	122	..	9	..	60	21	..	..	8	3	32	8	1	6	6	..	274	4	11	15	180	148.3	2.2	6.1	8.3	0.7	4.3	5.0
1861....	104	1	6	6	145	..	1	2	14	14	32	13	3	19	16	..	376	20	..	20	142	264.8	14.0	..	14.0	5.2	..	5.2
1862....	32	..	6	2	79	32	..	..	10	7	21	2	7	7	23	..	228	35	15	50	193	118.1	18.2	7.7	25.9	14.7	6.2	20.9
1863....	43	..	4	..	78	..	..	..	..	8	14	6	13	4	33	..	203	26	..	26	221	64.2	11.9	..	11.9	18.5	..	18.5
1863-64	46	..	3	..	41	39	..	2	..	5	17	10	6	6	19	..	194	17	15	32	231	83.9	7.3	6.4	13.7	8.7	7.7	16.4
	956	2	72	11	820	122	6	6	53	69	237	74	47	122	188	..	2,785	144	56	200	1,719	61.72	8.38	3.26	11.64	5.17	2.01	7.18
1864-65	103	1	2	..	67	16	..	1	2	14	30	5	1	8	17	..	267	8	6	14	235	113.6	3.4	2.56	5.16	2.19	2.25	5.24

Kaira Gaol.

1855....	47	..	3	..	68	..	7	..	5	5	27	15	..	14	5	..	196	1	..	1	87	225.0	1.1	..	1.1	0.5	..	0.5
1856....	60	..	3	1	67	..	..	..	4	..	26	16	1	29	11	..	228	5	..	5	111	205.0	4.4	..	4.4	2.1	..	2.1
1857....	76	..	4	..	83	..	..	..	6	..	27	7	1	78	2	..	284	5	..	5	175	162.1	2.8	..	2.8	1.2	..	1.2
1858....	124	..	1	..	89	..	2	..	18	9	61	14	4	135	16	1	474	8	..	8	177	267.4	4.5	..	4.5	1.6	..	1.6
1859....	155	..	23	..	68	..	2	..	16	9	69	31	4	104	20	1	502	7	..	7	174	288.5	4.0	..	4.0	1.3	..	1.3
1860....	100	..	6	..	87	13	..	..	17	7	67	27	3	60	21	2	410	14	2	14	165	247.5	8.4	1.2	9.6	3.4	0.4	3.8
1861....	81	..	3	..	66	..	1	..	4	3	38	18	3	57	15	..	289	5	..	5	178	162.1	2.8	..	2.8	1.7	..	1.7
1862....	85	..	1	1	53	13	3	1	8	12	61	9	1	34	18	..	300	10	6	16	158	188.0	6.2	3.7	9.9	3.3	2.0	5.3
1863....	143	..	6	5	79	..	1	..	6	20	121	11	6	32	37	..	467	20	..	20	163	186.3	12.2	..	12.2	4.2	..	4.2
1863-64	186	1	9	2	75	1	3	..	5	14	169	13	4	25	61	..	568	18	..	18	174	326.0	10.3	..	10.3	25.4	..	25.4
	1,057	1	59	9	735	27	19	1	89	79	666	161	27	578	206	4	3,718	93	8	101	1,562	42.01	5.95	0.51	6.46	2.50	0.22	2.72
1864-65	131	1	5	13	75	26	4	1	10	10	185	15	13	22	41	1	553	10	5	15	221	249.5	4.53	2.26	6.79	1.81	0.90	2.71

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—(continued).

Ahmedabad Gaol.

YEAR.	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.		Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admission in each year.	DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT OF					
			Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.																									
				By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.		Total.																						
1855....	203	..	43	2	174	..	13	..	30	10	118	17	7	50	99	..	766	22	..	22	489	156.6	4.4	..	4.4	2.8	..	2.8				
1856....	218	..	74	2	185	17	43	1	29	6	131	12	7	24	110	..	859	15	5	20	484	156.7	3.1	1.0	4.1	1.7	0.6	2.3				
1857....	217	1	10	1	200	..	4	1	9	7	132	35	5	56	43	..	721	8	..	8	479	148.4	1.7	..	1.7	1.1	..	1.7				
1858....	153	1	13	4	297	3	1	..	13	15	103	28	9	39	65	5	749	39	3	42	527	142.1	7.4	0.5	7.9	5.0	0.4	5.4				
1859....	273	..	29	6	233	16	5	1	10	3	89	39	11	37	27	1	780	26	11	37	500	156.0	5.2	2.2	7.4	3.2	1.4	4.6				
1860....	210	..	13	1	161	4	2	1	9	12	102	40	15	28	30	2	630	16	3	19	465	135.5	3.5	0.6	4.1	2.4	0.5	2.9				
1861....	227	..	7	..	172	..	4	1	9	3	63	38	6	36	19	2	587	9	..	9	486	120.8	1.9	..	1.9	1.5	..	1.5				
1862....	167	..	15	1	117	9	10	3	7	4	62	25	5	16	23	..	464	19	7	26	493	94.1	3.9	1.4	5.3	3.9	1.4	5.3				
1863....	210	..	13	2	170	..	9	2	8	10	98	31	7	41	50	2	633	42	..	42	579	112.8	7.3	..	7.3	6.4	..	6.4				
1863-64.	190	7	15	..	112	..	7	1	13	15	112	20	9	54	43	2	610	38	..	38	599	107.0	6.4	..	6.4	5.9	..	5.9				
	2,068	9	232	19	1821	49	98	11	137	85	1,010	295	81	381	509	14	6,819	234	29	263	5,101	74.80	4.59	0.57	5.16	3.43	0.43	3.86				
1864-65.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	366	22	4	26	573	156.56	3.84	0.7	4.54	6.01	1.09	6.10				

* No data furnished.

Honore Gaol.

1855....	24	17	4	..	20	..	1	4	12	2	28	20	3	..	8	..	143	5	..	5	169	84.6	3.0	..	3.0	3.4	..	3.4
1856....	46	26	14	..	37	..	2	2	11	3	21	13	..	5	19	2	201	5	..	5	167	120.3	3.0	..	3.0	2.4	..	2.4
1857....	37	..	16	..	33	..	2	3	10	3	17	13	..	3	21	1	159	6	..	6	163	96.9	3.6	..	3.6	3.7	..	3.7
1858....	21	..	15	..	27	..	1	..	20	4	48	21	2	5	13	..	177	1	..	1	180	97.7	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	..	0.5
1859....	61	..	5	2	30	..	..	..	13	7	10	6	1	..	43	..	178	1	..	1	190	94.0	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	..	0.5
1860....	82	..	24	..	38	..	2	1	7	4	18	45	7	11	9	9	337	7	..	7	174	193.4	4.0	..	4.0	2.0	..	2.0
1861....	55	..	10	3	66	10	6	10	98	12	13	54	3	12	178	16	546	16	6	22	159	342.3	10.0	3.7	13.7	3.0	1.0	4.0
1862....	68	..	17	2	74	..	1	18	40	13	31	21	4	16	77	3	385	14	..	14	132	291.6	10.6	..	10.6	3.4	..	3.4
1863....	112	..	20	1	70	..	2	6	22	5	27	47	1	12	27	10	366	16	..	16	137	267.2	11.6	..	11.6	4.3	..	4.3
1863-64.	82	..	16	1	71	..	..	4	21	9	28	43	1	..	26	..	302	10	..	10	173	174.0	5.76	..	5.76	3.21	..	3.21
	588	43	141	9	466	10	17	48	254	66	321	283	22	64	421	41	2,794	81	6	87	1,644	59.20	4.93	0.36	5.29	2.9	0.21	3.11
1864-65.	59	..	9	..	107	..	1	3	24	5	40	14	2	..	23	..	287	12	..	12	204	140.68	5.88	..	5.88	4.18	..	4.18

Aden Gaol.

1855....	24	..	2	1	14	..	2	..	1	2	28	6	..	..	21	..	101	2	..	2	172	52.90	1.16	..	1.16	2.19	..	2.19
1856....	26	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	27	4	..	..	9	..	77	5	..	5	154	50.0	3.24	..	3.24	6.23	..	6.23
1857....	47	7	3	1	9	..	2	2	2	3	31	14	1	1	7	..	130	3	..	3	152	85.52	1.97	..	1.97	2.30	..	2.30
1858....	60	2	11	2	21	1	4	..	17	9	41	8	6	1	20	8	211	5	1	6	161	131.0	3.10	0.62	3.72	2.36	0.47	2.83
1859....	15	..	6	..	18	..	1	1	4	8	44	9	2	1	7	..	116	1	..	1	159	82.38	0.62	..	0.62	0.76	..	0.76
1860....	32	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	2	4	21	4	3	10	58	..	145	3	..	3	172	84.30	1.74	..	1.74	2.06	..	2.06
1861....	55	..	9	..	17	..	2	..	12	3	24	7	3	2	15	..	149	4	..	4	144	103.47	2.77	..	2.77	2.67	..	2.67
1862....	110	1	10	..	35	..	3	..	21	4	28	2	2	..	17	..	233	5	..	5	131	177.86	3.83	..	3.83	2.14	..	2.14
1863....	70	..	14	1	39	..	4	..	21	2	30	13	5	2	8	..	209	2	..	2	121	172.7	1.6	..	1.6	0.9	..	0.9
1863-64.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	207	4	..	4	127	15.25	3.1	..	3.1	1.36	..	1.36
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,578	34	1	35	1,493	94.68	2.28	0.06	2.34	2.15	0.06	2.21
1864-65.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	277	1	..	1	131	47.3	0.76	..	0.76	0.36	..	0.36

* No data received.

APPENDIX No. X.

APPENDIX STATEMENT

Showing the PARTICULARS of ADMISSION, DISCHARGE, &c. of PRISONERS exclusive of SIND, during

GAOLS.	ADMISSION.																	
	Committed to Gaol by order of the Magisterial authorities in the District.	Do. do. of the Civil, Revenue, and Adkaree authorities in ditto.	Do. under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under special orders of Government.	Do. do. do. of Dacoity Commissioners.	Do. recaptured after escape.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. do. for Banishment.	Do. do. for Transportation.	Do. do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. do. for Release.	Do. do. for Confinement.	Do. do. after Recapture.	Do. do. from Sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.	Kept in the Gaol while on the way from one district to another.	Total of Admission.	Acquitted after Trial by the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. by the Sessions Judge.
Poona.....	326	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	569	197	1,104	..	42
Ahmednuggur ..	611	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	1	48
Dhoolia	863	104	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	..	63
Sholapoor	611	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	614	11	9
Dharwar	1,197	29	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	1,244	..	71
Sattara	416	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	4	6
Rutnagherry....	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	437	..	..
Tanna.....	1,244	116	1	..	..	..	..	264	..	..	5	..	65	..	1,695	..	62
Surat.....	664	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	775	6	73
Kaira.....	692	239	1	..	..	..	..	..	856	..	..	..	..	..	956	10	50
Ahmedabad	855	296	10	..	..	1	..	..	128	..	..	36	..	..	1,227	56	93
Honore	447	63	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511	..	68
Aden	489	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	498	..	..
Kulladghee	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	104	..	13
Total.....	8,632	1,028	34	2	1	8	265	13	84	361	..	670	197	11,295	97	508

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. X.

No. 8.

SONERS of all Classes in the GAOLS in the Bombay Presidency,
the year 1864-65.

DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, RELEASES, TRANSFERS, &c.															REMARKS.					
Do. by the Sudder Court.	Liberated by order of Government.	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do. on payment of Debts, &c.	Do. for good conduct.	Do. for extreme sickness.	Do. under the provisions of Inspector General's Circular Order No. 15 of 2nd April 1857.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. for Banishment.	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. for Release.	Do. for Confinement.	Do. after recapture in the district.	Do. to Lunatic Asylums.		Do. from Sub-Division Lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.	Kept in Gaol while in transit from one District to another.	Escape.	Died.	Executed.	Total of discharges, removals, &c.
6 1	892	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	73	186	1	31	3	1,260
4 7	401	41	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	3	17	5	631
1 ..	850	101	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	1,033
8 ..	481	26	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	107	...	6	5	662
.. 2	910	32	...	...	...	58	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	12	1,133
...	423	69	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	509
.. 1	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	300
4 ..	932	110	3	...	...	2	233	1	219	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	21	8	1,593
7 ..	659	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	14	1	767
5 ..	711	111	7	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	937
9 ..	913	114	...	6	...	7	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	26	...	1,298
13 ..	438	67	...	5	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	3	622
...	267	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	480
...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
57 11	7,902	1,181	10 14	...	70	...	350	4	1	334	...	5	73	327	16	175	42	11,267		

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX STATEMENT

*STATEMENT showing the state of Education of the Prison-
of Sind, during*

GAOLS.	Labouring Prisoners who can read and write.						Non-labouring Prisoners who can read and write.					
	Hindoos.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.		Hindoos.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Poona	53	..	5	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	5	..
Ahmednuggur.....	67	..	8	..	..	..	39	..	4	..	..	..
Dhoolia	26	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1
Sholapoor	43	..	5	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	84	..	7	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara.....	46	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	71	..	14	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	58	..	10	..	3	..	15	..	5	..	2	..
Surat	28	1	3	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
Kaira	16	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad.....	40	..	6	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	35	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kulladghee.....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	572	1	66	1	36	..	113	..	10	..	8	3

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. XI.

No. 9.

ers admitted into the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive
the year 1864-65.

Civil Prisoners who can read and write.						Total of Prisoners who can read and write.	Prisoners well educated for their position in life.	Prisoners altogether ignorant and uneducated.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.				
Hindoos.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
40	1	..	120	..	26	..	876	84	1,020	84	
41	..	7	..	..	..	166	..	92	..	303	57	561	57	
3	40	..	13	1	864	57	917	58	
7	70	..	3	..	523	18	596	18	
4	104	1	2	..	1,046	91	1,152	92	
30	80	..	..	..	332	85	412	85	
7	..	4	..	..	..	103	..	4	..	311	19	418	19	
..	92	..	8	..	1,509	86	1,609	86	
..	48	1	10	..	696	20	754	21	
20	..	1	..	..	..	40	..	6	..	889	61	935	61	
15	..	3	..	..	..	72	..	18	..	1,062	75	1,152	75	
5	47	..	..	..	442	22	489	22	
..	5	..	14	..	2	..	430	52	446	52	
2	9	..	..	..	84	11	93	11	
174	..	15	..	6	..	1,005	2	184	1	9,365	738	10,554	741	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. XII.

STATEMENT No. 10.

ANALYSIS of the Occupation and Caste of Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

Of the 11,295 admissions into the Gaols during the year, there were as regards—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Agriculturists	3,585	Boatmen	10
Labourers.....	2,851	Songsters.....	3
Servants	1,003	Poorahits.....	9
Girhusts	155	Jewellers	2
Moodies	16	Silk cleaners.....	11
Weavers	217	Butchers	24
Shopkeepers	202	Goomastas'	8
Beggars	436	Saltpetre manufacturers	6
Fishermen	102	Malees	30
Milk sellers	22	Syces	7
Tradesmen	302	Cooks	79
Basket makers.....	43	Maid servants	37
Chowkeedars	27	Furashes	2
Manjees	2	Murdafurashes.....	..
Priests	7	Artizans	8
Peons	36	Ghuramees	10
Barbers.....	55	Ejurdars	5
Carpenters	51	Earthen-pot makers.....	29
Shepherds	140	Blanket makers	15
Prostitutes	31	Bheestees.....	20
Mehters	33	Russoy-Brahmins	2
Durwans	21	Cartmen	58
Oil sellers	45	Havildars.....	7
Writers.....	109	Leather-makers	65
Washermen	27	Landholders	14
Talookdars	45	Bricklayers	23
Blacksmiths.....	28	Betel sellers	4
Sailors	67	Umbrella sellers	1
Zemindars	62	Dyers	12
Goldsmiths	65	Dancers	6
Tailors	63	Jemadars.....	2
Patwaries	14	Malmakers	8
Sepoys	85	Khallasees	20

APPENDIX No. XIII.

APPENDIX.
STATEMENT

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of
exclusive of Sind, during the*

		1863-64.																		
GAOLS.	1	Number escaped during the year.										Total number recaptured of		9	10.					
	Average daily number of prisoners during the year.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												
	From inside the Gaol.	From outside the Gaol.	From Hospital.	From Sub-division Lock-up.	Total.	1863-64.	Former years.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	444	1								1						1				
Ahmednuggur.....	244																			
Dhoolia	430																			
Sholapore	194			1						1						1				
Dharwar	421			1						1						1				
Sattara	210																			
Rutnagherry	140			1						1		1						25		
Tanna.....	372			1						1		1								
Surat	231																			
Kaira	174			1						1		1								
Ahmedabad.....	599	3								3		1				2				
Honore	173																			
Aden	127	1								1						1				
Kulladghee.....	..																			
Total....	3,759	5	5							10		4			6		25			

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. XIII.

No. 11.

Escapes and Re-apprehension in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, years 1863-64 and 1864-65.

11	1864-65.																19	20	REMARKS.		
	Number escaped during the year.										Total number recaptured of				Remaining uncaptured.	Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.					
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18								
From inside the Gaol.		From outside the Gaol.		From Hospital.		From Sub-division Lock-up.		Total.		1864-65.		Former years.		Rs.		a.		p.			
458			1							1											
376	3									3	3										
445			4							4	2										
212																					
590			4							4	2		1								
202																					
269																					
333	1									1											
235			1							1											
221	1									1											
573													1								
204			1							1	1										
131																					
58																					
4,307	5		11							16	8		2								

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX FORM

*STATEMENT showing the Number, Crimes, &c. of Prison-
exclusive of Sind, during*

NAME OF GAOL.	Crimes for which the Prisoners were recommitted to																						
	Total number.	Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Cattle stealing.	Escape.	Bad livelihood.	Contempt of Court.	House trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder.	Abducting.	Riot.	False Complaint.	Lurking.	Dacoity.	Forcibly cutting paddy.	Mischief.	Breach of contract.		
Poona	82	27	2	4	5	1	1	8	2	14	..	2	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur.....	25	13	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Dhoolia.....	31	16	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sholapoor	41	24	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dharwar	74	45	1	..	4	2	..	..	11	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Sattara.....	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	59	33	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..
Tanna	24	12	3	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	75	36	7	5	4	..	..	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Kaira	14	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad.....	67	44	1	4	3	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
Honore	14	5	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	25	18	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	538	228	19	28	39	5	2	12	12	48	11	6	3	2	4	5	9	3	4	15	1

No. XIV.

No. 12.

ers who were recommitted to Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, the year 1864-65.

Gaol.										Their previous Crimes.																		
Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	Destroying Indigo.	Extortion.	Unlawful detention.	Reduction.	Taking land forcibly.	Rape.	Breach of trust.	Attempt at Suicide.	Arson.	Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Cattle stealing.	Escape.	Bad livellhood.	Contempt of Court.	House trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder with wounding.	Absconding.	Riot.	False complaint.	Lurking.	Dacoity.	Forcibly cutting paddy.
..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	36	2	..	8	1	1	8	4	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..
..	1	..	..	21	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	1	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	42	5	..	3	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	..	..	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	42	4	1	8	5	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	46	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	15	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	10	..	13	14	14	14	44	10	2	11	10	28	..	9	3	..	6	8	5	1	..

APPENDIX

FORM No. 12

STATEMENT showing the Number, Crimes, &c. of Prison-
exclusive of Sind, during

NAME OF GAOL.	Their previous Crimes.											Sentences awarded committal.							
	Mischief.	Breach of contract.	Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	Allowing a Prisoner under his charge to escape.	Breach of Law.	Wounding.	Assault with wounding.	Murder.	Riot attended with wounding.	False personation.	Attempt at theft.	Resistance of process.	Criminal force.	Oppression.	3 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.
Poona				2		4	1									42	19	11	7
Ahmednuggur.....																6	7	5	6
Dhoolia.....	1						1									13	8	7	3
Sholapoor.....				1												21	4	6	7
Dharwar	3	2		1				1			1					36	14	13	8
Sattara.....																4	2	1	
Rutnagherry.....	8		3				4			1	2						4	6	35
Tanna						2					1		2			13	3	3	1
Surat.....			4	1												17	9	13	31
Kaira	1	1														10	1	3	
Ahmedabad	2					3		2								29	11	11	11
Honore.....			1			1										8	1	2	3
Aden					2											20	2	1	2
Kulladghee																			
Total.....	15	3	8	5	2	10	6	1	2	1	4		2		219	85	82	114	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. XIV.

(continued).

ers who were recommitted to Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, the year 1864-65.

on re-		Sentences that were awarded for their previous Crimes.								Period during which the prisoners were at large.										REMARKS.				
From 2 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	3 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.	From 2 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	Hajut released.	Under 15 days.	From 15 days and less than 1 month.	From 1 month and less than 2 months.	From 2 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.	From 2 years and less than 3 years.	From 3 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 7 years.		From 7 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	Hajut released.	
2	1	..	39	21	13	5	3	1	3	21	15	9	12	22
..	..	1	16	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	13	14	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	10	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
3	25	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	40	12	10	9	2	1	..	..	6	11	13	12	20	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	2	9	12	26	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	29	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	14	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	9	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	22	14	9	11	19	..	..	..	2	3	1	8	27	19	9	4	2	..	..	..	..
..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	28	9	11	13	4	1	1	..	1	3	2	27	14	5	3	8	3	1	..	..	..
..	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
31	1	6	234	103	79	77	41	3	1	..	16	51	66	93	146	103	31	21	9	2	..	..	..

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX STATEMENT

*Comparative Statement of Expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the
official years 1863-64 and 1864-65, showing the Amount under each*

	POONA.		AHMEDNUGGUR.				DHOOLIA.			
	Prisoners in 1863-64—444. Prisoners in 1864-65—458.		Prisoners in 1863-64—214. Prisoners in 1864-65—376.				Prisoners in 1863-64—430. Prisoners in 1864-65—445.			
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.		1863-64.	1864-65.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rations	13,824 13 6	16,760 8 3	5,023 12 4	13,043 3 1		16,460 15 5	18,546 15 6			
Money allowance	90 0 6	49 1 9	....	10 0 0		....	....	
Total..	13,914 14 0	16,818 10 0	5,922 12	13,053 3 1		16,460 15 5	18,546 15 6			
Cost per prisoner..	31 5 5	36 11 7	24 4	34 11 5		38 4 6	41 10 10			
Fixed Establishment, including guards	11,963 10 4	12,183 15 3	6,214 2 4	8,453 12 0		6,359 0 8	7,239 14 2			
Cost per prisoner..	26 15 1	26 9 2	25 7 1	22 7 9		14 12 8	16 4 3			
Extra Establishment	2,476 10 11	1,767 14 5	....	....		....	....
Cost per prisoner..	5 9 3	3 13 9	....	....		....	....
Total..	14,440 5 3	13,951 13 8	6,214 2 4	8,453 12 0		6,359 0 8	7,239 14 2			
Cost per prisoner..	32 8 4	30 6 11	25 7 1	22 7 9		14 12 8	16 4 3			
Hospital Charges.	European Medicines ..	....	229 0 3	211 8 10		....	....	
	Cost per prisoner..	....	0 15 0	0 9 0		....	....	
	Bazar Medicines	127 3 4	164 8 6	421 11 3	537 9 2		226 6 2	205 3 2		
	Cost per prisoner..	0 4 7	0 5 9	1 11 7	1 6 11		0 8 5	0 7 4		
	Sick Diet	122 14 10	649 9 5	516 13 8	378 0 8		5 12 4	434 4 6		
	Cost per prisoner..	0 4 5	1 6 8	2 1 11	1 0 1		0 0 3	0 15 7		
	Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	56 4 0	172 5 3		
Cost per prisoner ..	0 2 0	....	....	....		....	6 2 0	
Total..	306 6 2	814 1 11	1,167 9 2	1,127 2 8		232 2 6	811 12 11			
Cost per prisoner..	0 11 0	1 12 5	4 12 6	3 0 0		0 8 8	1 13 1			
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	1,465 13 9	2,060 8 3	639 5 9	1,698 2 7		1,767 2 5	2,032 1 7			
Cost per prisoner..	3 4 10	4 7 11	2 13 2	4 8 3		4 1 9	4 9 0			
Contingencies	863 15 0	743 4 1	159 15 4	1,291 1 1		1,863 13 6	1,757 8 4			
Cost per prisoner..	1 15 2	1 10 3	0 9 11	3 6 11		4 5 4	3 15 2			
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,416 10 0	79 13 9	394 13 9	....		623 4 3	2,828 10 2		
Cost per prisoner..	3 3 1	0 2 9	1 9 11	....		1 7 2	6 5 8		
Gross Cost of Maintenance ..	32,408 0 2	34,468 3 8	14,539 10 8	25,623 5 5		27,306 6 9	33,216 14 8			
Gross Cost per prisoner..	72 15 10	75 3 10	59 9 0	63 2 4		63 8 1	74 10 0			
Deduct value of labour	2,132 0 7	3,035 0 11	2,576 15 7	3,895 0 7		1,278 14 2	2,981 2 0			
Net total cost of maintenance	30,275 15 7	31,433 2 9	11,962 11 1	21,728 4 10		26,027 8 7	30,234 12 8			
Net total cost per prisoner..	68 3 0	63 9 3	49 0 5	57 12 7		60 8 6	67 15 1			

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

SHOLAPOOR.		DHARWAR.	
Prisoners in 1863-64—194. Prisoners in 1864-65—212.		Prisoners in 1863-64—421. Prisoners in 1864-65—590.	
1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,286 15 0 60 8 0	7,780 0 6 1,156 15 9	19,483 10 3 141 5 3	31,497 11 0 233 14 3
6,347 7 0 32 11 6	8,937 0 3 42 2 6	19,624 15 6 46 9 10	31,731 9 3 53 12 6
5,395 8 0 27 13 0 41 1 2 0 3 5	3,748 8 5 17 10 10	16,755 11 4 39 12 10 341 3 10 0 13 0	18,287 7 5 30 15 11 442 5 1 0 12 0
5,436 9 2 28 0 5	3,748 8 5 17 10 10	17,096 15 2 40 9 10	18,729 12 6 31 11 11
..... 130 5 9 0 10 9 27 13 11 0 2 4 ..... .....	..... ..... 129 8 0 0 9 10 16 8 8 0 1 3 ..... .....	..... ..... 85 13 7 0 3 3 897 3 9 2 2 1 18 0 0 0 0 8	..... ..... 145 7 1 0 3 11 1,045 1 5 1 12 4
158 3 8 0 13 1	146 0 8 0 11 1	1,001 1 4 2 6 0	1,190 8 6 2 0 3
284 8 2 1 7 6 455 4 5 2 5 7 183 7 1 0 15 0	712 10 4 3 5 9 310 8 0 1 7 5 96 0 0 0 7 3	1,986 9 6 4 11 6 637 11 4 1 8 3 1,087 7 9 2 9 3	2,615 0 10 4 6 11 1,369 11 9 2 5 2 386 14 6 0 10 7
12,865 7 6 66 5 1 5,913 8 0	13,950 11 8 65 12 10 6,478 6 8	41,434 12 7 98 6 8 4,702 1 7	56,023 9 4 94 15 4 4,067 8 1
6,951 15 6 35 13 4	7,472 5 0 35 3 11	36,732 11 0 87 4 0	51,956 1 3 88 0 10

SATTARA.		RUTNAGHERRY.	
Prisoners in 1863-64—210. Prisoners in 1864-65—202.		Prisoners in 1863-64—140. Prisoners in 1864-65—269.	
1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,817 10 7 37 0 9	7,935 11 6 37 0 9	5,632 0 6 4 0 0	12,666 7 4
7,854 11 4 37 6 7	7,972 12 3 39 7 6	5,636 0 6 40 4 2	12,666 7 4 47 1 5
5,412 0 0 25 12 3	4,968 7 9 24 9 6	8,000 6 2 57 2 4 119 0 9 0 13 7	11,391 4 10 42 5 7 1,254 6 10 4 10 7
5,412 0 0 25 12 3	4,968 7 9 24 9 6	8,119 6 11 57 15 11	12,645 11 8 47 0 2
..... 87 14 4 0 6 8 53 0 4 0 4 0 55 8 6 0 4 3	..... ..... 87 14 4 0 7 0 53 0 4 0 4 2 55 8 6 0 4 5	..... ..... 224 2 6 1 9 7 50 14 4 0 5 10 ..... .....	..... ..... 421 4 2 1 9 1 50 11 7 0 3 0
196 7 2 0 14 11	196 7 2 0 15 7	275 0 10 1 15 5	471 15 9 1 12 1
1,153 5 0 5 7 10 524 0 1 2 7 11 199 15 0 0 15 3	1,218 7 7 6 0 6 119 15 0 0 9 6 119 15 0 0 9 6	337 2 10 2 6 6 471 14 7 3 5 11 199 7 10 1 6 10	1,003 11 3 3 11 8 922 8 0 3 6 10 1,305 12 8 4 13 8
15,340 6 7 73 0 9 9,541 4 0	14,596 0 9 72 4 1 9,541 4 0	15,039 1 6 107 6 9 636 0 0	29,016 2 8 107 13 10 1,600 14 6
5,799 2 7 27 9 10	5,051 12 9 25 0 6	14,403 1 6 102 14 1	27,415 4 2 101 14 8

TANNA.			SURAT.		
Prisoners in 1863-64—372. Prisoners in 1864-65—333.			Prisoners in 1863-64—231. Prisoners in 1864-65—235.		
1863-64.		1864-65.	1863-64.		1864-65.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
14,706	8	4	14,971	0	3
75	5	4	111	5	5
14,781	13	8	15,082	5	8
39	11	9	45	4	8
12,092	9	8	12,092	9	8
32	8	1	36	5	0
.....
.....
12,092	9	8	12,092	9	8
32	8	1	36	5	0
115	0	3	.....	.....	.....
0	4	11	..	...	...
101	2	9	83	6	6
0	4	4	0	4	0
257	13	8	215	9	2
0	11	1	0	10	4
177	12	5	160	9	10
0	7	8	0	7	9
651	13	1	459	9	6
1	12	0	1	6	1
1,337	8	6	1,121	3	11
3	9	6	3	5	11
1,585	10	6	1,379	14	10
4	4	3	4	2	3
396	15	8	591	6	7
1	1	1	1	12	5
30,846	7	1	30,727	2	2
82	14	8	92	4	4
5,753	11	6	6,401	7	2
25,092	11	7	24,325	11	0
67	7	3	73	0	10
10,111	15	5	10,129	3	11
17	4	6	43	13	7
6,501	15	4	6,236	3	1
28	2	4	26	8	7
140	0	0	252	0	0
0	9	8	1	1	2
6,641	15	4	6,488	3	1
28	12	0	27	9	9
49	11	8	81	11	4
0	3	5	0	5	6
82	13	6	128	6	1
0	5	9	0	8	9
102	7	4	28	14	5
0	7	1	0	1	11
.....	.....	.....	0	9	0
.....
235	0	6	239	8	10
1	0	3	1	0	2
1,027	10	3	.....	.....	.....
4	7	3	.....	.....	.....
928	14	7	1,299	10	8
4	0	4	5	8	7
1,539	13	11	28	8	9
6	10	8	0	1	11
20,502	10	6	2,176	9	2
88	12	1	90	1	9
685	3	3	1,264	14	8
19,817	7	3	19,911	10	6
85	12	8	84	11	8

KAIRA.			AHMEDABAD.		
Prisoners in 1863-64—174. Prisoners in 1864-65—221.			Prisoners in 1863-64—599. Prisoners in 1864-65—573.		
1863-64.		1864-65.	1863-64.		1864-65.
Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,976	1 8	10,875 3 7	25,568 6 6	28,723 7 6	25 10 6
.....		.....		2 10 0	
6,976	1 8	10,875 3 7	25,594 1 0	28,726 1 6	
40	1 6	49 3 11	42 11 8	50 2 1	
5,202 9 2		7,700 4 11	10,124 10 2	12,568 13 10	
29 14 4		34 13 0	16 14 7	21 15 0	
797 14 2		.....	.....	.....
4 9 4		.....	.....	.....
6,000 7 4		7,700 4 11	10,124 10 2	12,568 13 10	
34 7 8		34 13 0	16 14 7	21 15 0	
.....		
.....		
57 0 0		54 12 8	103 11 11	81 10 7	
0 5 3		0 3 11	0 2 9	0 2 3	
36 8 1		139 10 0	169 6 11	128 10 11	
0 3 4		0 10 1	0 4 6	0 3 7	
58 13 4		.....	58 3 4	46 6 3	
0 5 5		.....	0 1 7	0 1 4	
152 5 5		194 6 8	331 6 2	253 11 9	
0 14 0		0 14 0	0 8 10	0 7 2	
241 8 5		1,042 1 8	1,855 10 7	2,435 9 7	
1 6 3		4 11 5	3 1 7	4 4 0	
315 15 7		382 13 0	2,046 6 9	3,419 10 9	
1 13 1		1 11 9	3 6 8	5 15 6	
2,090 1 7		671 2 5	1,622 10 1	1,538 2 11	
12 0 2		3 0 7	2 11 4	2 10 11	
15,776 8 0		20,866 0 3	36,792 7 9	48,945 2 4	
90 10 8		94 6 8	69 6 8	85 6 8	
3,353 10 11		4,134 8 2	10,030 8 9	11,695 13 7	
12,419 13 1		16,731 8 1	26,761 15 0	37,249 4 9	
71 6 1		75 11 4	44 10 10	65 0 1	

No. XV.

No. 13.

Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the head of charge, the Number of Prisoners, and the cost per head.

HONORE.		ADEN.		KULLADGHEE.		SUMMARY.	
Prisoners in 1863-64—173. Prisoners in 1864-65—204.		Prisoners in 1863-64—127. Prisoners in 1864-65—131.		Prisoners in 1863-64—... Prisoners in 1864-65—58.		Prisoners in 1863-64—3,759. Prisoners in 1864-65—4,307.	
1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,683 3 6	8,648 1 10	6,175 11 4	7,155 6 0	....	346 9 7	1,44,650 12 4	1,92,037 5 9
....	....	13 12 0	2 8 0	....	.....	464 14 10	1,646 1 11
5,683 3 6	8,648 1 10	6,189 7 4	7,150 14 0	....	346 9 7	1,45,115 11 2	1,93,683 7 8
32 13 7	42 6 3	48 11 9	54 12 0	....	5 15 7	38 9 8	44 15 6
7,416 13 9	5,224 7 8	14,688 10 7	15,795 11 6	....	663 1 4	1,11,339 0 10	1,26,554 9 10
42 13 10	25 9 9	115 10 6	120 9 2	....	11 6 11	29 7 11	29 6 1
....	120 15 5	....	....	....	....	3,922 4 6	3,837 9 9
....	0 9 6	....	....	....	....	1 0 8	0 14 4
7,416 13 9	5,345 7 1	14,688 10 7	15,795 11 6	....	663 1 4	1,15,261 5 4	1,30,392 3 7
42 13 10	26 3 3	115 10 6	120 9 2	....	11 6 11	30 10 7	30 4 5
276 9 11	175 4 9	....	....	....	....	670 6 1	463 8 11
1 9 7	0 13 9	....	....	....	....	0 2 10	0 1 9
99 11 3	159 14 8	190 3 3	265 12 9	....	3 10 0	1,938 3 7	2,463 15 8
0 9 2	0 12 7	1 7 11	2 0 5	....	0 1 0	0 8 3	0 9 2
71 14 9	218 4 0	....	....	....	1 5 4	2,312 11 9	3,359 10 5
0 6 7	1 1 2	....	....	....	0 0 4	0 9 10	0 12 6
....	17 5 2	....	....	....	....	424 9 7	452 3 0
....	0 1 4	....	....	....	....	0 1 10	0 1 8
448 3 9	570 12 7	190 3 3	265 12 9	....	4 15 4	5,345 15 0	6,749 6 0
2 9 4	2 12 10	1 7 11	2 0 5	....	0 1 4	1 6 9	1 9 1
219 11 3	953 14 2	185 0 0	5 8 0	....	198 10 1	12,551 0 5	17,097 9 10
1 4 8	4 10 10	1 7 4	0 9 8	....	3 6 10	3 5 5	3 15 6
618 15 8	901 5 4	710 13 11	567 10 11	....	127 7 0	11,174 7 3	14,593 0 9
3 9 2	4 6 8	5 9 7	4 4 4	....	2 3 2	2 15 7	3 6 2
9 9 10	13 0 0	72 12 0	1,298 8 6	....	34 0 0	9,837 0 9	8991 15 3
0 0 10	0 1 0	0 9 2	9 14 7	....	0 9 5	2 9 11	2 1 5
14,396 9 9	16,432 9 0	22,086 15 1	25,091 1 8	....	1,374 11 4	2,99,285 7 11	3,71,507 11 1
83 3 5	80 8 10	173 8 3	191 9 2	....	23 11 3	79 9 11	86 4 1
716 0 7	1,577 12 4	4,397 12 5	4,383 10 11	....	284 10 0	51,720 11 4	61,342 1 7
13,680 9 2	14,854 12 8	17,639 2 8	20,707 6 9	....	1,090 1 4	2,47,584 12 7	3,10,165 9 6
79 1 3	72 13 1	138 14 3	158 1 2	....	18 12 9	65 13 9	72 9 7

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

SHOWING the Out-turn of Manufactures in the Gaols in the

GAOLS.	1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Average daily Number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Value of articles sold in the bazaar.			Value of articles consumed for public purposes.			Total Receipts.			Value of articles remaining in store at the close of the year.			Grand Total.			Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	89	14,341	0	2	2,637	11	10	16,978	12	0	3,753	1	0	20,731	13	0	1,334	15	8
Ahmednuggur	111	8,079	2	9	1,698	2	7	9,777	5	4	1,945	11	11	11,723	1	3	1,272	0	7
Dhoolia	151	13,294	3	5	450	0	0	13,744	3	5	7,201	12	6	20,945	15	11	2,751	3	11
Sholapoor ..	78	1,012	1	2	952	3	7	1,964	4	9	525	13	0	2,490	1	9	403	14	2
Dharwar	270	12,446	11	5	.....			12,446	11	5	8,352	1	9	20,798	13	2	9,020	12	1
Sattara	14	135	12	4	890	12	0	1,026	8	4	175	14	4	1,202	6	8	100	6	9
Rutnagherry	61	8,030	4	0	1,115	5	10	9,145	9	10	2,181	11	1	11,327	4	11	750	11	6
Tanna	137	10,447	3	8	4,430	6	11	14,877	10	7	4,497	6	11	19,375	1	6	2,767	15	2
Surat	141	7,395	1	2	646	12	9	8,041	13	11	5,369	13	10	13,411	11	9	3,801	14	3
Kaira	85	4,203	7	4	....			4,203	7	4	2,043	6	2	6,251	13	6	484	3	10
Ahmedabad..	259	16,625	4	6	2,639	10	9	19,264	15	3	8,830	9	1	28,095	8	4	9,049	15	1
Honore	50	1,748	15	1	....			1,748	15	1	83	11	9	1,832	10	10	64	12	10
Aden	53	4,367	9	6	....			4,367	9	6	196	6	0	4,563	15	6	....	
Kulladghee ..	..	.....			....			.....			....			.....			....
Total....	1,499	1,02,131	12	6	15,461	2	3	1,17,592	14	9	45,157	7	4	1,62,750	6	1	31,802	13	10

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. XVI.

No. 14.

Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	REMARKS.
Gross Receipts of the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Profit.	Average earning per Prisoner.	Loss.	Profit on Manufactures during the year 1863-64.	Average earning per Prisoner.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
19,396 13 4	14,303 12 2	5,033 1 2	56 8 10	.....	987 13 8	8 14 6	
10,451 0 8	4,946 14 7	5,504 2 1	49 9 5	.....	2,276 15 7	9 5 3	
18,194 12 0	15,048 2 8	3,146 9 4	29 13 5	.....	3,971 14 8	34 13 5	
2,086 3 7	1,769 3 1	317 0 6	4 1 0	.....	543 13 9	27 3 1	
11,778 1 1	7,710 13 0	4,067 4 1	15 1 0	.....	4,702 1 7	54 0 9	
1,101 15 11	890 12 0	211 3 11	15 1 5	.....	85 13 6	4 4 8	
10,576 9 5	6,505 3 11	4,071 5 6	66 11 1	.....	1,561 4 7	38 1 3	
16,607 2 4	10,205 11 2	6,401 7 2	46 11 7	.....	5,753 15 6	38 5 9	
9,609 13 6	7,647 2 3	1,962 11 3	13 14 9	.....	1,471 0 5	11 7 10	
5,767 9 8	2,606 15 7	3,160 10 1	37 2 11	.....	467 10 0	33 6 5	
19,045 9 3	16,975 5 0	2,070 4 3	7 15 11	.....	2,500 15 11	7 15 5	
1,767 14 0	575 11 1	1,192 2 11	23 13 6	.....	774 0 7	43 0 0	
4,563 15 6	1,801 2 0	2,762 13 6	52 2 1	.....	3,476 13 4	49 10 8	
.....	
1,30,947 8 3	91,046 12 6	33,900 11 9	26 9 11	.....	28,574 5 1	23 3 5	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Abstract of the Prisoners' employment and their Earnings in the

GAOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
	Daily average number of Prisoners.												Net Profit on account								
	Total sentenced to labour.	Employed in Manufacture.	Hired by the Department of Public Works.	Hired by the other Departments.	Employed on the roads.	Employed as Convict Guards.	Employed as Gaol servants.	Employed on light labour.	On Miscellaneous works.	Sick in Hospital.	Inefficient from age.	On account of Sundays and Holidays.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.						
Poona	332	89	3	27	7	20	54	52	19	21	40	Rs. 5,033	a. 1	p. 2	Rs. 56	a. 8	p. 10	Rs. 110	a. 0	p. 0	
Ahmednuggur	281	111	43	16	..	..	44	12	25	0	2	22	5,504	2	1	49	9	5	1,409	1	3
Dhoolia	385	151	28	3	62	..	38	16	41	17	..	29	3,146	9	4	20	13	5	1,646	7	0
Sholapoor ..	187	78	..	6	..	..	31	16	6	14	..	36	317	0	6	4	1	0	....	
Dharwar	570	270	13	26	..	25	45	43	82	18	6	42	4,067	4	1	15	1	0	673	13	4
Sattara.....	176	14	..	..	..	..	29	27	80	2	1	23	211	3	11	15	1	5	....	
Rutnagherry.	268	61	..	8	4	..	44	17	65	20	20	29	4,071	5	6	66	11	1	....	
Tanna	311	137	..	..	..	..	24	18	60	30	..	42	6,401	7	2	46	11	7	....	
Surat	221	141	..	..	..	2	35	8	18	5	6	6	1,962	11	3	13	14	9	....	
Kaira	190	85	25	18	..	..	20	..	..	35	3	4	3,160	10	1	37	2	11	1,440	7	0
Ahmedabad..	566	259	..	2	..	12	12	56	184	13	7	21	2,070	4	3	7	15	11	....	
Honore.....	158	50	..	..	..	..	19	4	12	12	18	43	1,192	2	11	23	13	6	....	
Aden.....	96	53	..	12	..	..	16	3	..	8	..	4	2,762	13	6	52	2	1	....	
Kulladghee ..	49	..	..	..	10	..	21	3	3	3	..	9	....			....			....
Total..	3,790	1,499	109	118	76	46	401	277	628	202	84	350	39,900	11	9	26	9	11	5,279	12	7

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. 15.

Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
of Prisoners.					Fines under Regulation 111 of 1834.		
3.	In Column 5.						
Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total receipts as per Columns 14, 16, and 18.	Annual average of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Imposed.	Realized.	Total of Columns 19 and 22.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
36 10 8	940 6 0	34 13 3	6,083 7 2	18 5 2	....	....	6,083 7 2
32 12 4	969 13 0	60 9 9	7,883 0 4	28 0 10	....	....	7,883 0 4
58 12 5	415 1 0	6 6 2	5,208 1 4	13 8 5	....	....	5,208 1 0
....	84 9 9	14 1 7	401 10 3	2 2 4	....	....	401 10 3
51 13 4	1,247 10 8	47 15 9	5,988 12 1	10 8 1	....	....	5,988 12 1
....	....	....	211 3 11	1 3 2	....	....	211 3 11
....	488 4 11	40 11 1	4,559 10 5	17 0 2	....	....	4,559 10 5
....	....	....	6,401 7 2	20 9 4	....	....	6,401 7 2
....	....	....	1,962 11 3	8 14 1	....	....	1,962 11 3
57 9 10	731 9 0	17 3 3	5,332 10 1	23 1 1	....	....	5,332 10 1
....	87 4 0	43 10 0	2,157 8 3	3 13 0	....	....	2,157 8 3
....	....	....	1,192 2 11	7 8 9	....	....	1,192 2 11
....	1,119 8 0	93 4 8	3,882 5 6	4 0 8	....	....	3,882 5 6
....
237 10 7	6,084 2 4	31 5 9	51,264 10 8	13 8 5	....	....	51,264 10 8

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed in the branch of Manufacture

GAOLS.																			
	Brick making.	Pounding Soorkey.	Manufacturing Lime.	Pottery.	Manufacturing Saltpetre.	Splitting wood for fuel.	Making Charcoal and Gools.	Husking rice and grinding Atta and Dhall.	Manufacturing Oil.	Carpentry.	Iron work.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Manufacturing Gunny.	Manufacturing Blankets.	Manufacturing Cloth.	Manufacturing Table Covers, Towels, and Dusters.	Manufacturing Tape.	Spinning Thread.	Manufacturing Carpets, Durrees, &c.
Poona	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	2	1	3	..	..	21	1	5	3	..
Ahmednuggur ..	1	..	1	12	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	3	..	22	26	..	..	2	..
Dhoolia.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	6	8	3	1	3	239	17	5	2	..	6	..
Sholapoor .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	10
Dharwar .....	..	..	1	3	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	19	5	2	12	7
Sattara .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Rutnagherry .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	4
Tanna .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	3	..	..	50	10	4	..	..
Surat.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	8	11	3	18	1	..
Kaira.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	3	3	11
Ahmedabad .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	4	3	..	11	1	7	26	26	6	30	9
Honore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden.....	6	3	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . .	15	3	11	15	3	3	97	18	23	18	4	45	20	77	187	53	40	53	47

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. 16.

Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, in each during the year 1864-65.

Manufacturing String and Twine.	Manufacturing Paper.	Manufacturing Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed articles.	Breaking Stones.	Manufacturing Ink.	Gardening.	Making Bread.	Building.	Making Tiles, Khuprels, &c.	Preparing Kunker.	Cutting Stone.	Miscellaneous Manufactures.	Total.	REMARKS.
2	..	7	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	16	89	
5	5	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	6	111	
2	1	2	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	19	151	
..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	36	78	
10	8	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	150	270	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	
..	..	6	4	..	6	11	..	..	..	8	4	61	
..	..	11	27	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	11	137	
..	19	..	..	28	..	21	..	..	..	..	24	141	
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	51	85	
..	4	15	..	..	6	21	8	..	..	..	51	259	
7	..	3	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	7	..	50	
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53	
..	
26	37	59	31	31	106	77	8	..	..	15	376	1,499	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Showing the result of Prisoners' Labour in each of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

GAOLS.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of out-turn of manufactures.			Average earning during 1864-65 of Prisoners employed in manufactures.			Average earning during 1864-65 from manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.			Average earning during 1863-64 of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Poona	332	89	5,033	1	2	56	8	10	18	5	2	No data.
Ahmednuggur	281	111	5,504	2	1	49	9	5	28	0	10	
Dhoolia	385	151	3,146	9	4	20	13	5	13	8	5	
Sholapoor	187	78	317	0	6	4	1	0	2	2	4	
Dharwar	590	270	4,067	4	1	15	1	0	10	8	1	
Sattara	176	14	211	3	11	15	1	5	1	3	2	
Rutaagherry	268	61	4,071	5	6	66	11	1	17	0	2	
Tanna	311	137	6,401	7	2	46	11	7	20	9	4	
Surat	221	141	1,972	11	3	13	14	9	8	14	1	
Kaira	190	85	3,160	10	1	37	2	11	28	1	1	
Ahmedabad	566	259	2,070	4	3	7	15	11	3	13	0	
Honore	158	50	1,192	2	11	23	13	6	7	8	9	
Aden	96	53	2,762	13	6	52	2	1	4	0	8	
Kulladghee	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,790	1,499	39,900	11	9	26	9	11	13	8	5	

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

C. G. WIEHE, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 18.

Showing the Names and Periods of Service of the Officers and Medical Officers who were in charge of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the period embraced in this Report, viz. from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

GAOLS.	Names of Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Poona	C. Gonne, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st to 31st May 1864. A. B. Warden, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st June to 31st July 1864. C. B. Izon, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, from 14th to 20th July 1864. C. Walter, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 21st July 1864 to 24th Feb. 1865. W. Sandwith, Esq., Assistant Session Judge, from 25th February to 16th March 1865. J. Gibbs, Esq., Session Judge, from 17th March to 30th April 1865. A. Richardson, Esq., Session Judge.	J. R. Miller, Staff Surgeon, from 1st to 30th May 1864. R. G. Lord, M. D., Civil Surgeon, from 1st June 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Ahmednuggur ..	Gopallrao, Hurry, Esq., Act. Asst. Session Judge	Surgeon J. G. Fraser, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May to 30th December 1864. Surgeon W. Davies, Officiating Civil Surgeon, from 1st January to 30th April 1865.
Dhoolia	W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. Colston, Civil Surgeon, during the whole period.
Sholapoor ..	W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 31st December 1864. Principal Sudder Ameen since.	Dr. Ogilvie, M. D., from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Dharwar	C. F. S. Shaw, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 7th November 1864. F. Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge, from 8th November 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. J. Mennie, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May to 1st November 1864. Dr. E. H. R. Langley, Acting Civil Surgeon, from 2nd November 1864 to 23rd January 1865. Dr. J. Cruickshank, from 24th January to 30th April 1865.
Sattara	B. D. H. Larpent, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May to 4th June 1864. R. F. Mactier, Esq., Session Judge, for the remaining period. A. T. Crawford, Esq., from 1st May to 17th November 1864.	Dr. H. V. Carter, M. D., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

STATEMENT No. 18—(continued).

GAOLS.	Names of Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Rutnagherry.	R. B. Worthington, Esq., from 18th November to 20th December 1864. R. A. Dugle, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 21st to 31st December 1864. W. H. Newnham, Esq., from 1st January to 1st March 1865. R. A. Dugle, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 2nd March to 4th April 1865. W. H. Newnham, Esq., from 5th to 30th April 1865.	Dr. H. Days from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Tanna	R. H. Pinhey, Esq., from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. Asher, in medical charge during the whole period.
Surat	E. P. Down, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st to 29th May 1864. C. H. Cameron, Esq., Session Judge, from 30th May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	W. A. Shepherd, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Kaira	A. R. Grant, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Charles Johnson, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Ahmedabad ..	C. H. Cameron, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st to 13th May 1864. J. King, Esq., Assistant Session Judge, from 14th May to 2nd June 1864. E. P. Down Esq., Session Judge, from 3rd June 1864 to 30th April 1865	Dr. Wyllie, Surgeon Major, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Honore	R. White, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. E. M. Ross, Assistant Surgeon. Dr. J. Davis, Assistant Surgeon. Mr. D. Carvalho, Apothecary. Dr. D. Wakefield, Assistant Surgeon.
Aden	Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, Assist. Political Resident, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Surgeon Major F. F. Steinhaeuser.
Kulladghee ..	C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st March to 30th April 1865.	Assistant Surgeon G. C. Bell during the whole period.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT Statement of the Out-turn of Manufactures in the five years, namely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Number of manufacturing Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners employed upon manufactures.	Value of articles sold and consumed for public purposes.	Add value of articles in store at the close of the year.	Total.	Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1859.....	13	2,613	1,047	73,445 4 2	24,926 1 4	98,371 5 6	17,763 6 11
1860.....	13	2,662	962	70,508 14 5	31,795 10 8	1,02,304 9 1	24,589 10 0
1861.....	13	2,194	660	56,676 13 10	27,805 1 4	84,481 15 2	32,159 0 7
1862.....	13	2,575	931	68,189 14 10	27,419 0 11	95,608 15 9	29,680 9 1
1863-64	13	3,228	1,331	90,372 3 6	31,802 13 4	1,22,175 1 4	37,582 0 2
1864-65	14	3,790	1,499	1,17,592 14 9	45,157 7 4	1,62,750 6 1	31,802 13 10

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

No. 19.

Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the last 1859 to 1863-64.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	REMARKS.
Gross out-turn of the year.	Charges incurred during the year on account of manufactures.	Net produce of the year.	Average earning of each Prisoner employed upon manufactures.	Average earning from manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Increase in the produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.	Decrease in the produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
80,607 14 7	14,760 11 10	35,847 2 9	34 3 9	14 13 10	....	....
77,714 15 1	43,475 14 8	34,239 0 5	35 9 5	12 13 9	....	1,608 2 4	
52,322 14 7	35,323 3 4	16,999 11 3	25 12 1	7 11 11	....	17,239 5 2	
65,928 6 8	40,656 9 1	25,271 13 7	27 2 4	9 13 0	8,272 2 4	....
84,593 1 2	56,018 12 1	28,574 5 1	21 7 6	8 12 11	3,302 7 6	....
1,30,947 8 3	91,046 12 6	39,900 11 9	26 9 11	13 8 5	11,326 6 8	....

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the Profits realized from Gaol Manufactures in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, from 1859 to 1864-65.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
YEARS.	Number of manufacturing Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners employed in manufactures.	Charges.	Gross receipts or value of articles sold and of those consumed for public purposes.	Value of the articles in store at the end of the year.	Total out-turn on account of Columns 6 and 7.	Net profits, being the excess of the amount in Column 6 over that in Column 5.	Average earning of each Prisoner employed on manufactures.	Average earning of each Prisoner sentenced to labour from manufactures.	Increase in the profits of the year over those of the preceding year.	Decrease in the profits of the year from those of the preceding year.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1859....	13	2,613	1047	14,760 11 10	73,445 4 2	24,926 1 4	98,371 5 6	58,684 8 4	56 0 9	21 11 1	No data	....
1860....	13	2,662	962	43,475 14 8	70,508 14 5	31,795 10 8	1,02,304 9 1	27,032 15 9	28 1 7	10 2 6	....	31,651 8 7	
1861....	13	2,194	660	35,323 3 4	56,676 13 10	27,805 1 4	84,481 15 2	21,353 10 6	32 5 8	9 11 9	....	5,679 5 3	
1862....	13	2,575	931	40,656 9 1	68,189 14 10	27,419 0 1	95,608 15 9	27,533 5 9	29 9 2	10 11 1	6,179 11 9	....
1863-64..	13	3,223	1331	56,018 12 1	90,372 3 6	31,802 13 4	1,22,175 1 4	34,353 7 5	25 12 11	10 10 3	6,820 1 8	....
1864-65..	13	3,790	1499	91,046 12 6	1,17,592 14 9	45,157 7 4	1,62,750 6 1	26,546 2 3	17 11 4	7 0 1	....	7,807 5 2	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 21.

STATEMENT showing the Expense incurred on account of the Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, under every head, as well as the total gross and net cost during the years 1859 to 1864-65.

Years.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total expense of Food per annum.	Total expense of Clothing per annum.	Total expense of Establishment and Guards per annum.	Total expense of Hospital Charges per annum.	Total of all other expenses and Contingencies per annum.	Gross cost per annum.	Net cost per annum.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1859....	2,000	42,417 8 8	4,761 9 7	68,925 10 6	1,824 12 2	6,671 6 6	1,24,600 15 5	1,00,149 9 2
1860....	2,122	54,889 2 9	5,109 2 8	64,746 9 0	3,064 4 8	8,639 1 2	1,36,448 4 3	92,021 1 2
1861....	2,299	57,589 7 4	5,536 14 1	85,112 7 0	3,558 1 11	8,774 14 10	1,60,571 13 2	1,27,096 7 2
1862....	2,911	79,126 10 0	9,780 13 0	73,729 14 5	3,666 9 9	11,685 8 2	1,77,989 7 4	1,38,406 6 0
1863-64 .	3,759	1,45,115 11 2	12,551 0 5	1,15,261 5 4	5,345 15 0	21,011 8 0	2,99,285 7 11	2,47,564 12 7
1864-65 .	4,307	1,93,683 7 8	17,097 9 10	1,30,392 3 7	6,749 6 0	23,585 0 0	3,71,507 11 1	3,10,165 9 6

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.*

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 22.

STATEMENT showing the Expense incurred on account of each Prisoner in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, under every head, as well as the total gross and net cost during the years 1859 to 1864-65.

YEARS.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total average expense of each Prisoner's Food per annum.			Total average expense of each Prisoner's Clothing per annum.			Total average expense of Establishment and Guards on account of each Prisoner per annum.			Total average of all other Hospital Charges on account of each Prisoner per annum.			Total average of all expenses and Contingencies for each Prisoner per annum.			Gross average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			Net average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1859	2,000	21	3	4	2	6	1	34	7	5	0	14	7	3	5	4	62	4	9	50	1	2
1860	2,122	25	13	10	2	6	6	30	8	2	1	7	1	4	1	3	64	4	10	43	6	0
1861	2,299	25	0	9	2	6	6	37	0	4	1	8	9	3	13	2	69	13	6	55	4	6
1862	2,911	27	2	11	3	5	9	25	5	3	1	4	2	4	0	3	61	2	4	47	8	9
1863-64.....	3,759	38	9	8	3	5	5	30	10	7	1	6	9	5	9	6	79	9	11	65	13	9
1864-65.....	4,307	44	15	6	3	15	6	30	4	5	1	9	1	5	7	7	86	4	1	72	9	7

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 23.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Articles manufactured for Prison use, and the Product of Convict Labour employed on Gaols or Public Buildings in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the year 1864-65. Indirect Profits.

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GAOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REMARKS.
	Wheat ground for Prisoners' use.	Clothing and Bedding for Prisoners' use.	Pottery for Gaol purposes.	Baskets for Gaol use.	Constructing Gaol or other Public Buildings.	Vegetables grown in Gaol garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total indirect Profits.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Poona	996 1 4	150 2 9	.....	46 8 0	54 2 0	293 3 7	1,664 15 1	3,205 0 9	
Ahmednuggur.	1,204 14 0	710 12 6	.....	.....	.....	668 6 2	8,209 4 0	10,793 4 8	
Dhoolia	893 0 0	430 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,794 8 0	3,117 8 8	
Sholapoor ..	215 12 8	53 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1,054 10 8	431 7 1	1,755 11 9	
Dharwar	1,119 0 0	2,615 0 10	84 11 1	25 6 0	.....	742 7 10	80 2 10	4,666 12 7	
Sattara	300 0 0	87 8 6	.....	.....	.....	12 13 6	.....	400 6 0	
Ratnagherry .	.....	1,616 5 8	14 5 1	73 11 1	774 2 11	136 14 8	.....	2,615 7 5	
Tanna	967 11 0	2,910 6 0	.....	16 7 0	.....	1,076 0 3	639 6 0	5,609 14 3	
Surat	340 0 10	36 0 0	.....	12 0 0	372 0 0	321 0 9	766 0 0	1,847 1 7	
Kaira	282 12 0	258 7 0	.....	.....	.....	67 3 8	695 0 3	1,303 6 11	
Medabad ..	597 7 0	254 14 0	.....	1 9 0	523 4 0	2,196 0 0	395 1 4	3,968 3 4	
onore	692 10 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	285 4 0	448 1 5	364 10 0	1,791 9 5	
den	250 0 6	.....	.....	.....	1,298 8 6	75 10 2	56 13 10	1,681 1 0	
Mulladghee ..	20 15 2	20 15 2	
Total.....	7,880 4 6	9,123 7 3	99 0 2	176 9 1	3,307 5 5	7,092 8 8	15,097 4 5	42,776 7 6	

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the estimated Saving to Governing all menial duties in the Goals in the Bombay Presi-

GAOLS.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Barbers.			Blacksmiths.			Carpenters.			Cooks.			Employed in the Godown.			Hospital Attendants.			Mochees or Shoemakers.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	74	6	11	123	4	7	123	4	7	792	13	8	....	....	....	155	11	3	56	8	9
Ahmednuggur	48	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	240	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0
Dhoolia	96	0	0	144	0	0	144	0	0	420	0	0	48	0	0	16	0	0	24	0	0
Sholapoor ..	41	4	8	14	9	7	15	9	4	371	10	3	....	....	....	41	4	8	14	15	10
Dharwar	8	0	0	32	0	0	6	0	0	68	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0
Sattara.....	48	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	482	0	0	192	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0
Rutnagherry..	48	0	0	33	8	6	1	7	3	534	2	6	123	14	1	1	9	3	1	15	6
Tanna	48	6	4	62	6	4	....	....	....	370	0	0	83	11	9	192	10	8	....	....	....
Surat	24	0	0	36	0	0	112	3	3	720	13	0	202	0	0	60	0	0	516	0	0
Kaira	48	0	0	72	0	0	....	....	....	128	0	0	....	....	....	157	4	9	....	....	....
Ahmedabad..	191	8	8	116	10	2	298	6	2	1,161	13	6	96	0	0	243	0	5	17	6	2
Honore	7	0	0	74	1	2	222	3	8	201	3	2	....	....	....	90	11	8	....	....	....
Aden	48	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	288	0	0	48	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kulladghee..	1	9	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	2	7	4	15	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	732	4	2	932	8	4	1,067	2	3	5,824	10	8	850	9	6	1,150	4	8	734	14	3

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,

Poona July 1866.

No. 24.

*ment by the substitution of Prison Labour for a Paid Establishment in perform-
dency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.*

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	REMARKS.
Sweepers.	Tailors.	Washermen.	Water Carriers	Weighmen.	Writers.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
355 5 10	168 10 6	58 0 0	72 0 0	96 0 0	285 9 7	2,321 15 9	
36 0 0	72 0 0	48 0 0	36 0 0	48 0 0	144 0 0	960 0 0	
648 0 0	144 0 0	48 0 0	168 0 0	48 0 0	144 0 0	2,112 0 0	
411 6 2	127 6 11	3 8 10	364 3 10	68 1 11	340 7 6	1,814 9 6	
27 0 0	72 0 0	....	30 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	287 0 0	
72 0 0	216 0 0	96 0 0	288 0 0	48 0 0	....	1,682 0 0	
164 14 7	57 6 5	45 3 10	125 11 8	....	88 12 9	1,226 10 4	
169 6 4	....	....	67 1 7	18 2 1	149 3 3	1,241 0 4	
178 8 0	6 0 0	235 0 0	426 0 0	72 0 0	354 0 0	2,942 8 3	
132 0 0	29 1 1	....	345 2 0	40 0 0	....	951 7 10	
905 2 5	785 3 8	371 3 8	698 11 7	207 15 2	151 13 7	5,324 15 2	
295 3 2	129 0 0	63 11 1	109 0 0	36 6 4	....	1,228 8 3	
180 0 0	....	48 0 0	....	48 0 0	....	660 0 0	
6 0 0	11 12 10	....	21 0 9	....	8 10 5	100 3 10	
3,580 14 6	1,818 9 5	1,016 15 6	2,690 15 5	814 9 6	1,678 9 1	22,892 15 3	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of
of Sind) during

LOCK-UPS.		Number of Prisoners remaining in Lock-ups on the 30th April 1864.	Number admitted into the Lock-ups during the year 1864-65.	Total Number in the Lock-ups or aggregate of columns 2 and 3.	Transferred to Sudder Gaols or for trial to higher Court.	Acquitted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	Total of columns 5 to 9.	Number remaining in Lock-ups on the 30th April 1865.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Ahmedabad	Sudder Station Courts.	192	1,147	1,339	730	181	220	..	3	1,134	205
	District Courts	179	1,548	1,727	908	134	498	..	5	1,545	182
2 Ahmednuggur	Sudder Station Courts.	29	140	169	111	2	27	..	..	140	29
	District Courts	246	805	1,051	205	110	486	..	2	801	250
3 Belgaum	Sudder Station Courts.	382	828	1,210	514	334	5	..	4	857	253
	District Courts	155	658	813	213	345	105	..	1	664	149
4 Broach	Sudder Station Courts.	100	561	661	211	97	236	..	..	544	117
	District Courts	16	337	353	185	118	36	..	..	339	14
5 Colaba	Sudder Station Courts.	48	152	200	102	45	..	..	..	147	53
	District Courts	97	707	804	160	185	363	..	..	708	66
6 Canara	Sudder Station Courts.	4	87	91	54	9	23	..	..	86	5
	District Courts	257	1,021	1,278	370	274	403	..	..	1,047	231
7 Dharwar	Sudder Station Courts.	148	624	772	321	186	128	..	..	635	137
	District Courts	95	1,069	1,164	161	57	651	..	..	1,069	95
8 Khandeish.....	Sudder Station Courts.	81	627	708	452	167	7	..	..	626	82
	District Courts	93	2,633	2,726	1,661	454	516	..	3	2,634	92
9 Godra.....	Sudder Station Courts.	101	229	330	99	86	43	..	..	228	102
	District Courts	64	304	368	199	77	28	..	1	305	63
10 Kaira	Sudder Station Courts.	3	36	39	26	1	9	..	..	36	3
	District Courts	132	1,369	1,501	654	217	301	..	..	1,372	129
11 Kulladghee	Sudder Station Courts.	95	177	272	47	103	28	..	..	178	91
	District Courts	29	206	235	110	30	49	..	..	189	46
12 Mahee Kaunt Sadra	Sudder Station Courts.	58	211	269	108	22	76	..	..	206	63
	District Courts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Poona.....	Sudder Station Courts.	282	1,080	1,362	489	305	273	..	1	1,068	294
	District Courts	17	722	739	269	104	348	..	..	721	18
14 Rutnagherry.....	Sudder Station Courts.	20	140	160	75	54	13	..	..	142	18
	District Courts	66	344	410	31	37	274	..	..	342	68
15 Rewakanta Baroda	Sudder Station Courts.	129	70	199	16	11	45	..	..	72	127
	District Courts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Sattara	Sudder Station Courts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	District Courts	300	1,170	1,470	242	108	811	..	2	1,163	307
17 Sholapoor	Sudder Station Courts.	125	645	770	459	190	..	..	..	649	121
	District Courts	159	865	1,024	342	228	302	..	..	872	152
18 Surat	Sudder Station Courts.	90	543	633	277	138	136	..	..	551	82
	District Courts	42	836	878	333	186	346	..	..	865	13
Total.....		3,834	21,891	25,725	10,332	4,595	6,986	..	22	21,935	3,700

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

Prisoners in the Lock-ups in the Bombay Presidency (excluding the Province for the year 1864-65.

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Guards.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Transfer Charges.	Repairs to Lock-ups.	Miscellaneous Charges.	TOTAL.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22 0 0	6,184 15 0	2,262 15 11	.....	5 4 0	31 5 8	46 6 7	8,552 15 2
....	6,274 2 8	828 0 4	.....	....	9 14 0	94 10 3	7,206 11 3
....	2,885 12 8	1,947 11 3	.....	223 10 10	7 1 0	65 0 0	5,139 3 9
....	1,285 6 6	736 11 3	.....	746 8 0	30 2 9	68 3 6	2,861 0 0
....	1,725 8 0	809 4 1	.....	....	17 2 6	157 0 7	2,708 15 2
....	2 0 6	1,420 2 9	.....	....	53 9 0	....	1,475 12 3
....	3,843 0 1	1,652 1 5	.....	0 14 0	2 0 0	104 0 1	5,601 15 7
....	16,234 7 0	1,047 8 9	16 4 0	442 8 8	.....	558 13 6	18,209 9 11
51 0 0	822 0 0	1,603 2 4	.....	....	.....	62 11 8	2,538 14 0
....	2,772 0 0	397 2 7	.....	5 13 2	.....	22 3 9	3,197 3 6
....	2,063 11 2	737 2 9	.....	....	.....	39 14 7	2,849 12 6
180 0 0	1,350 0 0	281 10 0	.....	....	.....	66 4 0	1,877 14 0
48 0 0	3,261 13 4	1,144 6 6	.....	538 2 0	4 10 0	105 8 3	5,102 8 1
....	4,144 2 11	330 9 8	.....	39 0 8	32 12 11	3 0 0	4,549 10 2
1,120 12 0	1,852 8 0	1,032 0 11	86 11 10	59 8 1	12 15 8	74 15 5	4,239 7 11
....	4,328 13 4	1,054 3 9	.....	....	14 2 0	229 13 3	5,637 0 4
....	3,780 11 7	970 0 8	.....	47 2 11	14 6 0	99 2 6	4,911 7 8
....	1,098 11 2	571 2 1	14 11 2	377 4 10	9 14 5	312 6	3,283 14 2
1,421 12 0	61,829 11 11	18,823 1 0	117 11 0	2,479 13 2	239 15 11	2,109 14 5	90,024 15 5

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons

No. 3572 OF 1866.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1866.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, dated 7th July 1866, forwards his Report on the Bombay Gaols for the official year 1864-65.

RESOLUTION.—The last year for which the operations of the Prisons' Department were reviewed by Government was 1863.

2. It had been the custom for the Inspector General of Prisons to submit an ordinary Report for the calendar year, and an Administration Report for the official year; but he was requested now to submit his ordinary Report for the official year, in order that the information might serve for the Administration Report, and that double labour might be saved.

3. The present report is accordingly for the year 1864-65; but as the submission of this report in succession to that for 1863 would leave a gap in the record of the operations of the department during the first four months of 1864, Dr. Wiehe has in effect submitted a report for the two years 1863-64 and 1864-65. The extra labour thus involved is accepted as a sufficient reason for the delay in the submission of this report.

4. The figures for the year 1864-65 can only be compared with those for the year 1863-64, because these reports differ from their predecessor in excluding all reference to the gaols in Sind. The authority for this alteration has been ascertained to be the Government Resolution No. 1767 of 8th June 1865, which directed that the reports on the Sind gaols should be submitted through the Commissioner in Sind. It was never intended by Government, however, that the report on the Sind gaols should be eliminated from the

general report on the gaols in the Presidency. Government will not now delay the consideration of the present report; but, for the future, a copy of the general report should be sent to the Commissioner in Sind, who will submit his remarks to Government.

5. The gross expenditure on gaols (excluding those in Sind), in the year of report, was Rs. 3,71,507. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 4,307, and the cost per prisoner was therefore Rs. 86-4-1 per annum, or about Rs. 7-3-0 per mensem.

6. In the year 1863-64, each prisoner had cost per annum Rs. 79-9-11, and the annual cost of each had therefore risen by Rs. 6-10-2 in 1863-64. A similar increase of cost is found to have taken place in Bengal. It is accounted for here, by the necessity of paying guards more highly in compensation for dearness of grain, and by the general increase of prices.

7. The value of the prisoners' labour in 1863-64 is represented by Rs. 51,264, which would give at the rate of rather above 11 Rupees for each of the 4,307 prisoners. It is inadmissible, however, any longer to regard this income as a set off to the gross expenditure on the gaols, as under the late sanction of the Government of India, it forms a local assignment on which to draw for general gaol improvements.

8. The value of the prisoners' labour had increased over that in the previous year by Rs. 6,625.

9. The ratio of mortality to the strength of prisoners was 4.06 per cent., which is so far satisfactory, as being slightly below the average ratio of the preceding 10 years, which was 4.86.

10. The statistical information with which the Inspector General's reports are replete, does not generally call for immediate notice. It constitutes evidence, the record of which, after a sufficiently extended series of years, may enable very valuable conclusions to be drawn. It is important, however, to be constantly careful that statistics are prepared with accuracy, and are vitiated by noicious method of calculation.

11. An observation of some points in these returns suggests the necessity of reminding the Inspector General of this.

12. In paragraph 3, Dr. Wiehe describes the gaol population as consisting of so many persons already in gaol at the beginning of the year, and so many more admitted during the year. In paragraph 9, the number under this latter head is analysed, and no inconsiderable proportion of these admissions is found to consist of prisoners who have been received in one gaol by transfer from another, or who have been kept in any gaol while on the way from one district to another. There certainly seems to be danger under this method of calculation, that some prisoners might be counted several times over.

13. Dr. Wiehe has, in his letter No. 2859 of 6th October 1866, explained that these admissions are nominal as well as actual, and has pointed out that his 9th paragraph shows how many are nominal and how many actual. But in his 13th paragraph he contrasts the death rate not with the actual admissions, which as he showed could be discovered, but with the total admissions, nominal as well as actual. There were, he says, 175 deaths in a gaol population of 15,214, whereas his 9th paragraph must have shown him that this number was overstated by 921.

14. In paragraph 5, Dr. Wiehe states that the persons confined in gaols amounted to 15,214, and those confined in lock-ups to 25,725, "making a total criminal population of 40,939;" but the next paragraph gives the information, that of the lock-up prisoners no less than 10,332 were transferred to district gaols, or sent for trial to the different courts, and it seems likely that very many of these must be counted twice over in the total given by Dr. Wiehe.

15. The mode of calculation adopted in paragraph 22 is fallacious, because a larger number of prisoners who had suffered less than 3 months' confinement died, than of those who had been confined for any longer term, the conclusion is stated, that the "short prisoners suffer the most." It is not shown that a larger per centage of short term prisoners died than of longer term prisoners, merely that there were more deaths altogether during the first

few months after incarceration. The explanation of this fact may be, and probably is, that short term prisoners are much more numerous than long term prisoners ; that every prisoner committed to gaol is at first in the class "for three months and under," and that the deaths in this class are naturally more numerous, because it very greatly out-numbers any other class.

16. The same fallacy pervades the statement in paragraph 37, that out of the Hindoo gaol population, the largest mortality occurred among Coolies, Bheels, and Coonbees. The fact is, not that a larger percentage of those castes died, but that the actual number of deaths among them was larger.

17. It has been ascertained that this report includes the Civil as well as Criminal prisoners, but no distinction is made between the two classes. The Civil prisoners, for the future, should be treated as entirely distinct from the Criminal prisoners.

(Signed) W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.