

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT:

No. CX.—NEW SERIES.

---

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

BOMBAY GAOLS,

INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.



**Bombay:**

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

---

1868.

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE BOMBAY GAOLS,

INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

Poona.  
Yerrowda.  
Sattara.  
Sholapoor.  
Belgaum.

Dharwar.  
Kalladghee.  
Taana.  
Dhoolia.

Surat.  
Kaira.  
Ahmedabad.  
Aden.

The Gaols named in the margin were inspected during the year. The Gaol at Aden was visited for the first time.

2. The number in custody in the Gaols at the close of the previous year and that admitted during the year under report are exhibited below :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in gaol on the last day of the previous year .....	6,126	277	6,403	5,524	292	5,816
Number admitted into gaol during the year.....	14,826	786	15,612	17,599	862	18,461
Total....	20,952	1,063	22,015	23,123	1,154	24,277
Deduct transfers...	..	..	2,876	..	..	4,374
Actual prison population..	..	..	19,139	..	..	19,903

3. There were 22,015 prisoners in confinement during the year, being a decrease of 2,262 as compared with the number during the previous year—deducting, however, the transfers, the number stands at 19,139, showing an actual decrease of 764.

4. The number admitted is 15,612 against 18,461 in 1865-66, this gives a decrease of 2,849 prisoners.

5. The following table gives details as to the manner of disposal of the 22,015 prisoners in the Gaols during the past year :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-60.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts.	3,966	18	3,984	4,188	94	4,282
Released .....	11,169	793	11,962	12,098	772	12,870
Escaped.....	28	..	28	35	..	35
Died .....	337	2	339	620	10	630
Executed .....	39	2	41	56	1	57
Remaining in gaol on 31st March 1867.....	5,413	248	5,661	6,126	277	6,403
Total....	20,952	1,063	22,015	23,123	1,154	24,277

6. These details will be analysed further on in this report, but attention may here be drawn to the decrease in the mortality due to the absence of epidemic disease; also in the number of escapes and of capital punishments.

7. These details refer to the 15,612 prisoners only who were admitted into the Gaols:—

Particulars of prisoners  
admitted during the year.

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Committed to Gaol by the Magisterial authorities of the district.....	12,582	13,095
„ by the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree authorities of the district.....	96	946
„ under sentence of Courts Martial.....	47	44
„ by the Dacoity Commissioners.....	..	..
„ under special orders of Government.....	2	1
Re-captured after escape in previous years.....	9	1
Transferred from one district to another for trial.....	22	..
„ for confinement.....	2,565	2,998
„ for transportation.....	277	1,073
„ for benefit of health.....	8	274
„ for release.....	..	..
„ for special reasons.....	4	..
„ after re-capture.....	..	1
„ for banishment.....	..	..
„ from subordinate gaols.....	..	..
Kept in Gaols while on the way from one district to another.	..	27
Total....	15,612	18,461

8. The above table shows a remarkable decrease in the number of convicts transported during the year. The number during 1865-66, when the orders of the Government of India directing that sentences of transportation should be carried out in cases only of those under sentence of 14 years and upwards were in force, was 1,073, whereas during the past year, when this restriction was removed soon after the commencement of the year, it fell to 277. The cause is due to the fact that 449 convicts, who had been detained under the operation of the orders above referred to, were included among those who were transported during that year. It is true there was a decrease of 513 in the number of admissions into the Gaols, but this is not sufficient to account for the difference. The cause must be sought for among the Police records, or those of the Sessions' Courts.

9. The details here subjoined relate to  
 Particulars of transfers. all the prisoners in confinement during the year :—



	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Transferred from one district to another for trial .....	26	24
„ for confinement .....	1,121	} 2,207
„ for canal gangs .....	743	
„ for transportation to Depôt Gaol .....	163	497
„ for benefit of health .....	231	..
„ for release .....	2	..
„ for special reasons .....	4	9
„ after re-capture .....	1	..
„ to Lunatic Asylum .....	5	6
„ from district Gaols to lockups .....	44	..
„ to central gaol gangs .....	1,237	460
„ from subordinate to district gaols .....	191	233
Transported .....	216	843
Kept in Gaol while in transit from one gaol to another .....	..	3
Total . . .	3,984	4,282

10. The following table gives details regarding the 11,962 prisoners who were released during the year:—

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district .....	876	925
„ by the Session Judges .....	553	670
„ by the High Court .....	56	79
Liberated by order of Government .....	55	57
Released on expiry of sentence .....	10,406	11,107
„ for good conduct .....	6	..
„ for extreme sickness .....	10	32
Total . . .	11,962	12,870

11. The year under report presents a favourable contrast to the last in respect to the amount of sickness and Sickness and Mortality. the number of deaths in the Gaols. While epidemic disease prevailed at Ahmedabad, Yerrodda, and Hydrabad in 1865-66, it was almost entirely absent during the past year.

12. The only exception was at Yarrowda, where the sickness of the previous year was prolonged to the commencement of the one under report, but there was no fresh outbreak of sickness.

13. The average number of prisoners was 6,279, against 6,485 during 1865-66; the deaths were 339, whereas in the previous year they rose to 630. Of the 339 deaths, 113 occurred at Yarrowda.

Hospital Statistics. 14. The subjoined table gives the details relative to the sickness and mortality during the year :—

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody .....	2,042,354	2,308,677
Daily average number of prisoners.....	6,279	6,485
Aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the Gaol Hospitals.....	8,643	10,698
Number discharged cured.....	8,103	9,803
Number who died .....	339	630
Number remaining under treatment on the 31st March .....	201	265
Ratio per cent. of aggregate in Hospital to strength .....	137·65	166·15
"    "    of discharged to treated .....	93·75	91·65
"    "    of deaths to aggregate in Hospital .....	3·92	5·85
"    "    of deaths to average strength .....	5·40	9·71
Prison population, including males and females .....	22,015	24,277
Percentage of deaths of both sexes to prison population .....	1·54	2·59
Male prisoners in gaol.....	20,952	23,123
Deaths of male prisoners .....	337	620
Percentage of deaths of males to the male prison population .....	1·61	2·68
Female prisoners in gaol.....	1,063	1,154
Deaths of female prisoners .....	2	10
Ratio of deaths of females to female prison population.....	0·19	0·87
Actual prison population of the year .....	19,139	19,903
Percentage of deaths to actual prison population .....	1·77	3·15

15. The rates of mortality in the above table for the past year contrast favourably with those for the previous one. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 5·40 against 9·71 during 1865-66, and the percentage of deaths to actual prison population, which has been exhibited as per Resolution of Government No. 3,572, dated the 13th November 1866, was 1·77, against 3·15 in the previous year.

Admissions into Hospital according to classification of Registrar General.

16. The table given below exhibits the number treated in Hospital, the deaths and the percentage of deaths to treated under each class of diseases :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
<b>CLASS I.</b>						
<i>Zymotic Diseases, viz :—</i>						
Miasmatic .....	5,486	223	4·06	6,931	498	7·19
Enthetic .....	194	4	2·16	180	1	0·56
Dietic .....	82	4	4·88	189	13	6·88
Parasitic .....	435	..	..	566	2	0·35
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>3·13</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>6·53</b>
<b>CLASS II.</b>						
<i>Constitutional Diseases, viz :—</i>						
Diathetic .....	16	4	25·00	26	4	15·38
Tubercular .....	20	5	25·00	20	5	25·00
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25·00</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19·57</b>
<b>CLASS III.</b>						
<i>Local Diseases, viz :—</i>						
Diseases of the nervous system.	156	6	3·85	130	7	5·38
" of the circulatory system .....	8	3	37·50	6	2	33·33
" of the respiratory system ..	258	23	8·91	325	31	9·54
" of the digestive system ..	344	14	4·07	402	21	5·22
" of the urinary system.	28	4	14·29	13	..	..
" of the reproductive system ..	22	..	..	31	..	..
" of the locomotive system ..	22	2	9·09	15	..	..
" of the integumentary system ..	962	3	0·31	1,183	6	0·51
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3·06</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3·18</b>

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
<b>CLASS IV.</b>						
<i>Developmental Diseases, viz:—</i>						
Atrophia .....	50	12	24·00	76	16	21·05
Debility .....	47	14	29·79	39	1	2·56
Senectus .....	23	12	52·17	15	8	53·33
Total....	120	38	31·67	130	25	19·23
<b>CLASS V.</b>						
<i>Violent Diseases, viz:—</i>						
Accident.....	450	5	1·11	506	3	0·59
Suicide .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Execution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other violent causes not classed	40	1	2·50	44	12	27·27
Sudden deaths, causes not ascertained.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	490	6	1·22	551	15	2·72
All causes .....	8,643	339	3·92	10,698	630	5·89
Specified causes.....	8,643	339	3·92	10,698	630	5·89

17. The bulk of the cases treated comes under the class of Zymotic diseases, of which there were 6,197; of this number 5,486 were from malarious causes or miasmatic and preventive diseases. The rate of mortality under this head was 4·06 per cent., and under the whole class of Zymotic diseases 3·13 against 6·53 during the previous year.

18. The highest rates of mortality, and they are unusually high this year, probably the result of the epidemic of the previous year,

come under Class IV., which represents diseases of malnutrition, such as atrophy, debility, &c; the percentage of deaths to treated is 31·67, against 19·23 during the previous year.

19. Next in the scale are constitutional diseases, under Class II., the rates of mortality in which were 25·00. The percentage of all the classes was 3·92, against 5·89 during 1865-66.

20. The annexed table gives the deaths and rates of mortality with respect to the religion of those in Gaol:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	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 .....	3,428	190	5·54	2,825	241	8·53
Mussulmans .....	2,030	92	4·53	1,971	211	10·71
Christians .....	65	1	1·54	52	2	3·85
Other denominations .....	311	29	9·32	326	18	5·52
Classification not received ..	445	27	6·07	1,311	158	12·05
Total .....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

21. The ratio per cent. of deaths among the 3,428 Hindoo prisoners was 5·54, among the 2,030 Mahomedans, it was 4·53. There were but 65 Christians in all the Gaols, among these, the rate of mortality was 1·54 per cent.

22. In the following table are also shown the deaths and rates of mortality with regard to sex:—

Sex.	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in custody.	Daily average strength in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in custody.
Males .....	6,001	337	5·62	6,209	620	9·99
Females.....	278	2	0·72	276	10	3·62
Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

23. There were but two deaths among females. The ratio per cent. among the 6,001 males was 5·62, and among the 278 female prisoners was 0·72. This result contrasts favourably with the previous year's rates, which were 9·99 and 3·62 respectively.

24. The details given below should at what period among life prisoners and those sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, death took place:—

Period of confinement at time of death.	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
<i>Among term Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement for 3 months and under .....	5,620	72	1·28	4,981	124	2·51
"    "    for 6 months and above 3 months ....	5,548	49	0·88	4,786	75	1·57
Carried forward....	....	121	....	....	199	....

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Brought forward....	....	121	....	....	199	....
In confinement above 6 months and up to 1 year ....	5,499	78	1.42	4,712	94	1.97
"  above 1 year and up to 2 years.....	5,421	53	0.98	4,617	83	1.78
"  above 2 years and up to 5 years.....	5,368	28	0.52	4,534	47	1.04
"  above 5 years and up to 10 years .....	5,340	17	0.32	4,516	18	0.4
"  above 10 years ....	5,323	4	0.08	4,505	11	0.24
	5,620	301	5.36	4,931	452	9.17
<i>Among life Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement for 6 months and under.....	214	2	0.93	243	6	2.47
"  above 6 months and up to 1 year .....	212	1	0.47	..	..	..
"  above 1 year and up to 2 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
"  above 2 years and up to 5 years .....	..	..	..	237	1	0.42
"  above 5 years and up to 10 years.....	211	1	0.47	236	4	1.69
"  above 10 years and up to 20 years .....	210	3	1.43	232	2	0.86
"  above 20 years and up to 30 years .....	207	4	1.93	230	6	2.60
"  above 30 years ....	..	..	..	224	1	0.45
Total....	214	11	5.14	243	20	8.23
Details not furnished .....	445	27	6.07	1,311	158	12.05
Grand Total....	6,279	339	5.40	6,485	630	9.71

25. From six months to one year appears to have been the most fatal period of confinement, and from above 10 years the least so, among "term prisoners." Among those under life sentences the most fatal period was from 10 years to 30 years, and the most favourable from six months to one year, and from five years to ten years.

26. The rates of mortality are here given also among labouring, non-labouring, and untried prisoners :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	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 . . . . .	3,577	158	4.42	3,310	336	10.15
Out-door labourers . . . . .	1,844	151	8.19	2,082	253	12.15
Total . . . . .	5,421	309	5.70	5,392	589	10.92
<i>Non-labouring Prisoners.</i>						
Sentenced without labour . . . . .	186	6	3.23	245	11	4.49
Inefficient from age or sickness, and convalescents excused labour . . . . .	502	19	3.78	679	26	3.83
Total . . . . .	688	25	3.63	924	37	4.00
<i>Untried Prisoners.</i>						
Untried . . . . .	170	5	2.94	169	4	2.37
Grand Total . . . . .	6,279	339	5.40	6,485	630	9.71



27. As during the previous year, the rates of mortality were higher among those employed on out-door labour, such as on roads, canals, &c., than among those engaged within the Gaol walls or in their immediate vicinity, the ratios per cent. to average strength were 8·19 and 4·42 respectively. If the data be correctly collected and calculated, this will, as a rule, I believe, be always found to be the case.

28. The different employments on which  
 Details of Occupation. the in-door and out-door labouring prisoners were engaged, are here exhibited in detail :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of each Class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of each Class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 4.
<i>In-door Labourers.</i>						
Employed in manufactures ..	1,327	53	3·99	1,399	133	9·51
„ as Gaol servants ..	854	26	3·04	651	21	3·22
„ in miscellaneous works.....	941	55	5·84	707	97	13·72
„ as Hospital attendants ....	80	1	1·25	69	..	..
„ as Convict-Work overseers, guards, and warders.....	103	..	..	46	..	..
„ on light labour, such as cleaning gaol compound, weeding grass, leveling ground, being convalescent, old, and weak ..	272	23	8·46	438	85	19·41
Total of in-door labourers..	3,577	158	4·42	3,310	336	10·15

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 4.
<i>Out-door Labourers.</i>						
Employed in repairing Gaols .	108	1	0·92	416	97	23·32
"  in constructing Gaol buildings . .	644	96	14·91	..	..	..
"  on the roads . . . .	130	6	4·61	397	38	9·57
"  in the Gaol garden . . . . .	267	10	3·74	258	24	9·30
"  in making bricks..	37	..	..	133	1	0·75
"  on miscellaneous works . . . . .	514	36	7·00	878	93	10·59
"  by the Public Works Department . . . . .	144	2	1·38	..	..	..
Total of out-door Labourers . .	1,844	151	8·19	2,082	253	12·15
Total of labouring prisoners .	5,421	309	5·70	5,392	589	10·92
<i>Non-labourers.</i>						
Sentenced without labour . . . .	186	6	3·23	245	11	4·49
Inefficient from age, convalescents, and others excused all labour on account of physical debility . . . . .	502	19	3·78	679	26	3·83
Prisoners under trial . . . . .	170	5	2·94	169	4	2·37
Total of non-labourers . . . .	858	30	3·49	1,093	41	3·75

29. Of the in-door labourers the lowest rates of mortality occurred among the menial servants, such as Hospital attendants, and those employed as cooks, sweepers, &c., and the highest, as was to be anticipated, among the old and weak, engaged on light labour. The ratio for the aggregate of this class of labourers was 4·42 against 10·15 during the previous year.

30. Of out-door labourers the lowest rates occurred among those employed in repairing Gaol buildings, and by the Public Works Department; these were 0·92 and 1·38 respectively: the highest among the convicts engaged in constructing new buildings, such as at Yarrowda—the ratio per cent was 14·91 in the case of these men. The rate for the aggregate of the class of out-door labourers was 8·19 against 12·15 during 1865-66.

31. Prisoners under trial exhibited a lower rate of mortality than those sentenced to simple imprisonment. The ratio per cent. was 2·94 and 3·23, the total percentage being 3·49.

32. The sentences of those who died, together with the rates of mortality among them, are given below:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
<i>Term Prisoners sentenced for—</i>						
6 months and under . . . . .	1,603	58	3·62	1,638	147	8·97
Above 6 months and up to 1 year . . . . .	1,222	66	5·40	994	88	8·85
„ 1 year and up to 2 years . . . . .	944	53	5·61	893	98	10·97
„ 2 years and up to 5 years . . . . .	1,040	87	8·37	579	65	12·95
„ 5 years and up to 10 years . . . . .	280	11	3·93	377	38	10·08
„ 10 years . . . . .	443	27	6·09	164	15	9·15
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>5·46</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>9·66</b>
Till securities furnished . . . . .	79	..	..	68	..	..
As criminal lunatics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil prisoners . . . . .	..	..	..	64	1	1·56
<i>Life Prisoners.</i>						
Sentenced for life . . . . .	64	5	7·81	224	20	8·93
Under trial . . . . .	170	5	2·94	173	..	..
Details not furnished . . . . .	434	27	6·22	1,311	158	12·15
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>5·40</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>9·71</b>

33. Those sentenced to six months and under, and to five years up to 10 years, exhibited the lowest percentage of deaths; the highest occurred among those sentenced to two years up to five years. The total rate for the class of "term prisoners" was 5.46, whereas during the previous year it was 9.66.

34. The percentage of mortality arranged according to the different crimes is here given in detail:—

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	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 1.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.
Thieves .....	1,903	127	6.67	37.46	2,317	246	10.62	39.05
Dacoities.....	372	24	6.45	7.08	292	18	6.16	2.86
Murderers .....	251	7	2.79	2.06	205	8	3.09	1.27
Cattle Stealers.....	411	17	4.14	5.01	544	54	9.93	8.57
Burglars .....	342	8	2.34	2.36	577	56	9.71	8.89
Budmashes.....	61	5	8.20	1.47	650	30	4.6	4.76
Data not furnished.....	434	27	6.37	7.96	1,311	158	12.05	25.08
Total....	3,774	215	5.70	63.40	5,996	570	9.51	90.48

35. The lowest rates occurred among Murderers and Burglars; these were 2.79 and 2.34 respectively—the highest among Budmashes and Cattle Stealers, as represented by 8.20 and 4.14 per cent.

Occupation prior to imprisonment.

36. The rates of mortality among prisoners of different trades and occupations are given below :—

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	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 .....	2,691	155	5.76	45.72	2,316	222	9.59	35.24
Coolies .....	1,399	78	5.58	23.01	1,307	127	9.72	20.16
Servants .....	512	24	4.69	7.08	578	62	10.73	9.84
Total....	4,602	257	5.52	75.81	4,201	411	9.78	65.24

37. The highest rates occurred among the agricultural class and the lowest among domestic servants.

Castes and Sects.

38. The mortality among the different castes and sects is given in detail in this table :—

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	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 .....	777	68	8.75	20.06	489	106	21.68	16.82
Coonbees .....	753	42	5.58	12.39	639	60	9.39	9.52
Mahrattas.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Brahmins .....	188	11	5.85	3.24	98	11	11.22	17.46
Bunyas .....	89	3	3.37	0.89	73	7	9.59	1.11
Mahars .....	143	8	5.60	2.36	162	6	3.70	0.95
Lohanas .....	..	..	..	..	17	2	11.76	0.32
Total....	1,950	132	6.77	38.94	1,480	192	12.97	30.47

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	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>Mussulmans.</i>								
Shaiks .....	399	20	5.01	5.91	157	30	19.11	4.76
Syuds .....	169	3	1.78	0.88	105	4	3.81	0.63
Seedees.....	33	1	3.03	0.29	136	79	58.09	12.54
Beloochees .....	213	29	13.62	8.55	255	40	15.68	6.35
Hill Tribes, &c. ....	225	7	3.11	2.07	125	4	3.2	0.63
Khaskhullies .....	51	3	5.88	0.88	75	3	4.	0.47
Total....	1,090	63	5.78	18.58	853	160	18.76	25.38
<i>Other denominations.</i>								
Chinese .....	241	20	8.30	5.91	110	7	6.36	1.11
Malays.....	68	9	13.24	2.65	60	4	6.66	0.63

39. Among the class of Hindoos, the Coolies and Bheels show the highest rates; Brahmins, Mahars, and Coonbies follow in succession; the lowest was among Bunyas or grain dealers.

40. Of Mussulmans, the death rates were extremely high among the Beloochees; they were lowest among Syuds, Seedees, and Hill Tribes.

41. The percentage of deaths is shown below with regard to the ages of the prisoners:—

Ages.

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	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 . . . . .	361	3	0·83	491	62	12·63
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	1,671	55	5·29	2,061	183	8·88
„ 30 to 40 „ . . . . .	1,738	73	4·20	1,490	127	8·52
„ 40 to 50 „ . . . . .	786	36	4·58	685	47	6·86
„ 50 to 60 „ . . . . .	329	12	3·65	290	30	1·03
„ 60 to 70 „ . . . . .	105	17	16·19	108	18	16·67
„ 70 to 80 „ . . . . .	27	1	3·70	40	1	2·5
Above 80 years . . . . .	2	2	100·00	9	4	44·44
Details not received . . . . .	1,260	140	11·11	1,311	158	12·05
Total . . . . .	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

42. The lowest rates occurred among those below 20 years of age, from 20 to 30, and from 50 to 60 years.

Locality of imprisonment.

43. The data given below refer to prisoners confined in Gaol in their Native and in other than their Native, Districts.

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Prisoners of the District . . . . .	4,665	200	4·2 9	3,990	369	9·25
„ of other Districts . . . . .	1,614	139	8·61	1,184	103	8·70
Data not furnished . . . . .	..	..	..	1,311	158	12·05
Total . . . . .	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

44. The rates of mortality among prisoners of other than their Native Districts were far in excess of those among prisoners confined in their own Districts.

Deaths according to  
seasons.

45. In these tables are shown the rates of sickness and mortality for every month in the year.

46. The percentage of sickness was highest in August, September, October, and December; and lowest in February and March. The percentage of deaths was higher in July than during any other month, and lowest in October and January.

47. The deaths from Cholera amounted to four only, against 54 for the previous year; three of these occurred in September. There were 24 deaths from Dysentery; the highest rates were in September and December, the lowest in July, October, February, and March.

48. Of Diarrhoea there were 59 deaths, it was most fatal in July, the lowest rate was in January.

49. The deaths from fever were 122.



	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 deaths to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
May .....	6,540	5,854	802	776	681	706	12.26	13.26	84.91	90.98	4.49	4.64
June .....	7,373	5,938	775	753	744	661	10.59	12.68	95.51	87.78	3.85	4.25
July .....	6,560	6,336	897	823	811	755	13.67	12.99	90.41	91.74	5.13	4.98
August .....	6,796	6,456	967	829	901	724	14.23	12.84	93.17	87.33	4.14	6.88
September .....	6,653	6,695	934	993	863	855	14.04	14.83	92.40	86.10	3.85	5.54
October .....	6,195	6,910	922	1,058	890	1,021	14.88	15.31	96.33	96.50	2.49	5.67
November .....	6,054	6,934	790	889	762	854	13.05	12.82	96.46	96.06	3.92	4.05
December .....	5,631	6,556	803	882	786	793	14.26	13.45	97.88	89.91	4.23	6.69
January .....	5,669	6,667	646	1,035	632	862	10.87	15.52	97.83	83.29	2.79	8.99
February .....	5,820	6,434	565	915	523	895	9.71	14.22	92.57	97.81	4.07	5.68
March .....	5,778	6,587	538	901	510	797	9.80	13.68	94.80	88.46	4.09	5.66
April .....	..	6,453	..	844	..	880	..	13.08	..	104.27	..	6.87
Total ...	69,067	77,820	8,643	10,698	8,103	9,803	12.51	13.75	93.75	91.63	3.92	5.89
Mean....	6,279	6,485	786	891	737	817	12.52	13.74	93.77	91.69	..	..

DEATHS FROM

	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Fever.		Phthisis.											
	1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.									
	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 .....	1	0·02	12	0·20	2	0·03	2	0·03	8	0·12	5	0·08	12	0·18	8	0·14	..	..	1	0·02
June .....	..	..	11	0·18	2	0·03	..	..	7	0·11	10	0·17	11	0·15	7	0·12	..	..	..	..
July .....	..	..	11	0·17	1	0·02	5	0·08	13	0·20	8	0·13	20	0·30	8	0·13	..	..	..	..
August .....	..	..	10	0·15	3	0·04	2	0·03	9	0·13	13	0·20	21	0·31	23	0·36	..	..	..	..
September .....	3	0·05	3	0·05	4	0·06	4	0·06	2	0·03	13	0·19	11	0·17	21	0·31	..	..	..	..
October .....	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	6	0·09	3	0·05	10	0·15	7	0·11	32	0·46	2	0·03	..	..
November .....	..	..	..	..	3	0·06	1	0·02	6	0·10	9	0·13	7	0·12	13	0·19	2	0·03	1	0·02
December .....	..	..	7	0·11	4	0·07	14	0·21	5	0·09	9	0·14	10	0·18	16	0·24	..	..	..	..
January .....	..	..	..	..	2	0·04	20	0·30	1	0·02	9	0·13	7	0·12	42	0·63	1	0·02	..	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	8	0·12	5	0·09	9	0·14	9	0·15	24	0·37	..	..	1	0·02
March .....	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	3	0·05	..	..	5	0·08	7	0·12	30	0·45	..	..	1	0·01
April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0·06	..	..	10	0·15	..	..	32	0·50	..	..	..	..
Total....	4	0·006	54	0·07	24	0·03	69	0·09	59	0·09	110	0·14	122	0·18	256	0·33	5	0·007	4	0·01
Mean....	..	0·06	..	0·83	..	0·37	..	1·06	..	0·94	..	1·70	..	1·94	..	3·94	..	0·08	..	0·06

	DEATHS FROM										Total Deaths from all Causes.						
	All other Diseases.				Other Causes.												
	1866-67.		1865-66.		Accidental.			Suicidal.			1866-67.		1865-66.				
					1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.						
	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 .....	13	0.19	7	0.12	..	..	1	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	36	0.55	36	0.61
June .....	9	0.12	4	0.07	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0.41	32	0.54
July .....	11	0.16	9	0.14	1	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	0.71	41	0.65
August .....	7	0.15	9	0.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0.59	57	0.88
September .....	16	0.24	14	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	0.54	55	0.82
October .....	10	0.16	11	0.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.01	..	23	0.37	60	0.87
November .....	12	0.19	12	0.16	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.12	..	..	31	0.52	36	0.52
December .....	14	0.24	13	0.20	1	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	0.61	59	0.90
January .....	7	0.12	22	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0.32	93	0.39
February .....	7	0.12	10	0.16	1	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	0.40	52	0.81
March .....	12	0.19	12	0.18	2	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0.38	51	0.77
April .....	..	..	12	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	0.90
Total .....	118	0.17	135	0.17	6	0.007	1	0.001	1	0.001	1	0.001	339	0.49	630	0.81	
Mean .....	..	1.88	..	2.08	..	0.08	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	5.40	..	9.71	

The largest number occurred in July, but the rate was highest in August, it was lowest in October, November, January, and March.

50. There were five deaths from Phthisis; the rate was highest in October and November.

51. From all other diseases, there were 118 deaths. The largest number occurred in September and December, during which months the rates of mortality were also highest.

52. The total number of deaths was 339; the largest number occurred in July, viz: 46; there were 40 in August, and 36 in May and September. The rates were highest in July and December and lowest in January.

53. The diseases from which the greatest specific causes of death. number of deaths took place, are here specified in detail:—

DISEASES.	1866-67.		1865-66.		Increase or decrease in 1866-67, as compared with 1865-66.		Average mortality during the 4 years preceding 1866-67.		Increase or decrease in 1866-67, as compared with the average of the 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.	Increase.	Decrease.	In	In
											1866-67.	1865-66.
Cholera .....	4	0.06	54	0.83	..	0.77	0.64	..	0.58	1.18	8.57	
Dysentery .....	23	0.37	69	1.06	..	0.69	0.68	..	0.31	6.78	10.95	
Diarrhoea .....	59	0.94	110	1.70	..	0.76	1.23	..	0.29	17.40	17.46	
Fever .....	122	1.94	256	3.95	..	2.01	1.56	..	0.38	35.99	40.63	
Phthisis .....	5	0.08	4	0.06	0.02	..	0.12	..	0.04	1.48	0.64	
Total ...	213	3.39	493	7.60	..	4.21	4.23	..	0.84	62.83	78.25	
All other diseases.	119	1.90	135	2.08	..	0.18	1.89	0.01	..	35.10	21.43	
Other causes, accidental, suicidal, old age, and decay .....	7	0.11	2	0.03	0.08	..	0.13	..	0.02	2.07	0.32	
Grand Total..	339	5.40	630	9.71	..	4.31	6.25	..	0.85	100.00	100.00	

54. Only four deaths occurred from Cholera, whereas the number in the previous year was 54. There has been a large decrease also in the number of casualties from Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Fever, which is very satisfactory.

55. The percentage of deaths from the five diseases enumerated in the table was 3·39, against 7·60 in 1865-66. Calculating the ratio per cent. of deaths on the total casualties, instead of, as above, on the average strength, it will be observed that the deaths from Fever give a ratio of 35·99 per cent., Diarrhœa 17·40, Dysentery 6·78, Phthisis 1·48, and Cholera only 1·18.

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

56. The ratio per cent. of deaths from Cholera as contrasted with that from ordinary diseases for the last decade, is given below :—

	Ratio of Deaths by Cholera.	Ratio of Deaths from ordinary Diseases.	Total.
1857 .....	0·49	3·87	4·36
1858 .....	0·05	3·54	3·59
1859 .....	0·77	3·43	4·20
1860 .....	1·63	2·66	4·29
1861 .....	1·43	4·05	5·48
1862 .....	1·07	4·98	6·05
1863 .....	0·04	4·98	5·02
1863-64 .....	0·51	7·28	7·79
1864-65 .....	0·60	3·65	4·25
1865-66 .....	0·83	8·88	9·71
Average of the above 10 years .....	0·74	4·73	5·47
1866-67 .....	0·06	5·34	5·40
Increase .....	....	0·61	..
Decrease .....	0·68	....	0·07

57. The percentage during the past year shows a slight decrease from that of the preceding ten years—the figures being 5·40 and 5·47 respectively.

58. The ratio of deaths from cholera was lower during the past year than during any period of the last decade, except in 1858 and 1863, when the figures were nearly equal.

Gaols in which the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below the decennial average calculated on the average strength.

59. The table below gives the details as per margin, and shows that in 13 Gaols the mortality was below 6 per cent. and below the decennial average:—

	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
	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.	
Dhooliakote..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapore....	0·81	..	0·81	2·42	0·43	2·85	..	1·61	..	0·43	2·04
Hydrabad ..	1·78	..	1·78	6·53	0·16	6·69	..	4·75	..	0·16	4·91
Kurrachee ..	2·36	..	2·36	5·90	0·15	6·05	..	3·54	..	0·15	3·69
Dhoolia ....	2·44	..	2·44	3·28	0·34	3·10	..	0·82	..	0·34	1·16
Dharwar ....	2·63	..	2·63	3·29	1·81	5·10	..	0·66	..	1·81	2·47
Ahmednuggur	2·42	0·61	3·03	4·82	0·85	5·67	..	2·40	..	0·24	2·64
Ahmedabad..	2·81	0·28	3·09	7·01	0·81	7·82	..	4·20	..	0·53	4·73
Tanna .....	3·35	..	3·35	4·09	1·44	5·53	..	0·74	..	1·44	2·18
Poona .....	2·82	0·63	3·45	4·03	0·34	4·37	..	1·21	0·29	..	0·92
Dohud .....	3·87	..	3·87	16·39	3·28	19·67	..	12·52	..	3·28	15·80
Surat .....	4·58	..	4·58	8·15	3·11	11·26	..	3·57	..	3·11	6·68
Carwar .....	5·20	..	5·20	5·20	0·78	5·98	..	..	..	0·78	0·78

60. In the report for 1865-66, there were nine Gaols included in this table; the number has now increased to 13. Sholapore shows the lowest rate of mortality during the past year, as well as during the last ten years.

61. By far the greatest decrease in the rate and mortality, both from ordinary diseases and cholera, has occurred at Dohud, a Gaol which has but recently been placed under the control of this Department; it amounts to 15·20 per cent. At Surat, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, the decrease has also been considerable.

Deaths below 6 per cent. but in excess of decennial average, 62. The rate of mortality was below six per cent. in the six Gaols named in the table, but in excess of the average of the last decade :—

GAOLS.	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
	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.	
Belgaum .....	1·54	..	1·54	..	..	..	1·54	..	..	..	1·54
Aden .....	2·94	..	2·94	2·15	0·21	2·36	0·79	..	..	0·21	0·58
Kulladghee ....	2·96	..	2·96	..	..	..	2·96	..	..	..	2·96
Rajkote .....	3·03	..	3·03	..	1·96	1·96	3·03	..	..	1·96	1·07
Sattara .....	3·94	..	3·94	2·10	0·38	2·48	1·84	..	..	0·38	1·46
Rutnagherry ....	4·08	..	4·08	3·54	..	3·54	0·54	..	..	..	0·54

63. The actual increase was highest at Kulladghee, and the lowest at Rutnagherry. Cholera did not show itself in any of these Gaols, so that the increase is entirely due to ordinary diseases.

Deaths above 6 per cent., but not above the decennial average, 64. In the two Gaols named below the death rates were above six per cent., but not above the decennial average :—

GAOLS.	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
	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.	
Bukkur .....	6.60	..	6.60	10.43	..	10.43	..	3.83	..	..	3.83
Yerrowda .....	13.87	..	13.87	13.77	0.91	14.68	0.10	..	..	0.91	0.81

65. The actual decrease was 3.83 at Bukkur and 0.81 at Yerrowda. The mortality in both these Gaols was high on account of the nature of the work, and exposure in out-door labour in canals and quarries, &c.

66. Only two Gaols show the high death rates, as per margin:—  
Deaths above six per cent., and above the decennial average.

GAOLS.	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality of the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
	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.	
Kaira .....	19.37	..	19.37	5.83	0.91	6.74	13.54	..	..	0.91	12.63
Shikarpore....	9.09	..	9.09	4.47	..	4.47	4.62	..	..	..	4.62



67. The high rate at Kaira was due to overcrowding; the establishment of the Gaol at Dhooliakote will effectually prevent a recurrence of such mortality. The actual increase was 12·63 per cent. It was 4·62 at Shikarpoor.

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

68. In fourteen Gaols, as per table below, there was a decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the last ten years :—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1866-67.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the ten years preceding 1866-67.	Decrease in 1866-67.
Dohud .....	3·87	16·39	12·52
Hydrabad .....	1·78	6·53	4·75
Ahmedabad.....	2·81	7·01	4·20
Bukkur .....	6·60	10·43	3·83
Surat .....	4·58	8·15	3·57
Kurrachee .....	2·36	5·90	3·54
Ahmednuggur.....	2·42	4·82	2·40
Sholapoor .....	0·81	2·42	1·61
Poona .....	2·82	4·03	1·21
Dhoolia .....	2·44	3·26	0·82
Tanna.....	3·35	4·09	0·74
Dharwar .....	2·63	3·29	0·66
Carwar .....	5·20	5·20	....
Dhooliakote .....	....	....	....

69. The number of Gaols in which this decrease has taken place was but 9 during 1865-66, it is now 14, a satisfactory indication of improved health.

70. The decrease was most marked at Dohud ; it was also considerable at Hyderabad and Ahmedabad, and is generally satisfactory in all these Gaols.

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

71. The following table supplies these data, and shows that the increase occurred in nine of the Gaols :—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1866-67.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.	Increase in 1866-67.
Kaira .....	19·37	5·83	13·54
Shikarpoor .....	9·09	4·47	4·62
Rajkote .....	3·03	....	3·03
Kulladghee .....	2·96	....	2·96
Sattara .....	3·94	2·10	1·84
Belgaum .....	1·54	....	1·54
Aden .....	2·94	2·15	0·79
Rutnagherry .....	4·08	3·54	0·54
Yerrowda .....	13·87	13·77	0·10

72. In 1865-66, there were seven Gaols included in this table ; there is this year an addition of two, which is owing to the sickness at Yerrowda and Kaira.

73. The increase was highest at Kaira and Shikarpoor, and lowest at Yerrowda.

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

74. The table below shows in what Gaols this decrease has taken place :—

	Ratio of mortality by Cholera in 1866-67.	Average mortality by Cholera during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.	Decrease in 1866-67.
Dohud .....	.. ..	3.28	3.28
Surat .....	.. ..	3.11	3.11
Rajkote .....	.. ..	1.96	1.96
Dharwar .....	.. ..	1.81	1.81
Tanna .....	.. ..	1.44	1.44
Yerrowda .....	.. ..	0.91	0.91
Kaira .....	.. ..	0.91	0.91
Carwar .....	.. ..	0.78	0.78
Ahmedabad .....	0.28	0.81	0.53
Sholapore .....	.. ..	0.43	0.43
Sattara .....	.. ..	0.38	0.38
Dhoolia .....	.. ..	0.34	0.34
Ahmednuggur .....	0.63	0.85	0.22
Aden .....	.. ..	0.21	0.21
Hydrabad .....	.. ..	0.16	0.16
Kurrachee .....	.. ..	0.15	0.15

75. There was a decrease of mortality from Cholera in sixteen Gaols, whereas during the previous year, there was a decrease in six only.

76. It was most marked at Dohud and Surat.

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

77. This increase took place in one Gaol only, as shown below :—

	Mortality by Cholera in 1866-67.	Average mortality by Cholera during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.	Increase in 1866-67.
Poona.....	0.63	0.34	0.29

Kulladghee.  
Rutnagherry.  
Shikarpoor.

Belgaum.  
Bukkur.  
Dhooliakote.

78. The Gaols free from Cholera are exhibited in the margin.

79. It would thus appear, that there was a decrease of mortality from cholera in sixteen Gaols. An increase, but a very slight one, in one Gaol only, and that six Gaols were entirely free from the disease.

GAOLS.	Daily average strength.	Mortality in 1866-67.						Average mortality during 10 years - preceding 1866-67.			Difference between 1866-67 and the previous decennial averages.					
		Deaths from			Ratio of deaths.			Ratio of deaths.			In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by Cholera.		Actual.	
		Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dhooliakote .....	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.61	..	..	..	..	..	
Sholapore .....	123	1	..	0.81	..	0.81	..	2.42	0.43	2.85	..	..	0.43	..	2.04	
Belgaum .....	65	1	..	1.54	..	1.54	..	..	1.54	..	..	..	..	1.54	..	
Hydrabad .....	397	6	..	1.78	..	1.78	6.53	0.16	6.69	..	..	4.75	..	0.16	4.91	
Kurrachee .....	592	14	..	2.36	..	2.36	5.90	0.15	6.05	..	..	3.54	..	0.15	3.69	
Dhoolia .....	246	6	..	2.44	..	2.44	3.26	0.34	3.60	..	..	0.32	..	0.34	1.16	
Dharwar .....	457	12	..	2.63	..	2.63	3.29	1.81	5.10	..	..	0.66	..	1.81	2.47	
Adea .....	170	5	..	2.94	..	2.94	2.15	0.21	2.36	0.79	..	..	..	0.21	0.58	
Kulladghee .....	169	5	..	2.96	..	2.96	..	..	..	2.96	..	..	..	..	2.96	
Ahmednuggur .....	165	4	1	2.42	0.61	3.03	4.82	0.85	5.67	..	..	2.40	..	0.24	2.64	
Rajkote .....	66	2	..	3.03	..	3.03	..	1.96	1.96	3.03	..	..	..	1.96	..	
Ahmedabad .....	356	10	1	2.81	0.23	3.09	7.01	0.81	7.82	..	..	4.20	..	0.59	4.73	
Tanna .....	269	9	..	3.35	..	3.35	4.09	1.44	5.53	..	..	0.74	..	1.44	2.18	
Poona .....	319	9	2	2.62	0.63	3.45	4.03	0.34	4.37	..	..	1.21	0.29	..	0.92	
Dohud .....	181	7	..	3.87	..	3.87	16.39	3.23	19.67	..	..	12.52	..	3.23	15.80	
Sattara .....	127	5	..	3.94	..	3.94	2.10	0.33	2.43	1.84	..	..	..	0.33	1.46	
Rutnagherry .....	196	8	..	4.08	..	4.08	3.54	..	3.54	0.54	..	..	..	0.54	..	
Surat .....	153	7	..	4.58	..	4.58	8.15	3.11	11.26	..	..	3.57	..	3.11	6.68	
Carwar .....	173	9	..	5.20	..	5.20	0.73	..	5.98	..	..	..	..	0.73	0.78	
Bukkur .....	379	25	..	6.60	..	6.60	10.43	..	10.43	..	..	3.63	..	..	3.63	
Shikarpore .....	508	46	..	9.09	..	9.09	4.47	..	4.47	4.62	..	..	..	4.62	..	
Yerrowda .....	815	113	..	13.87	..	13.87	13.77	0.91	14.68	0.10	..	..	..	0.91	0.81	
Kaira .....	160	31	..	19.37	..	19.37	5.83	0.91	6.74	13.54	..	..	..	0.91	12.63	

80. In this table, the Gaols are arranged so that the healthiest appears at the head of the list. Gaols in the order of their unhealthiness.

81. Sholapore stands first on the list as having been the healthiest Gaol during the last year, as well as during the last ten years.

82. Hyderabad, which was placed at the bottom of the list in the table in the report for 1865-66, as having been during that year the most unhealthy Gaol, is now third in order of healthiness.

83. The Gaols at Dhooliakote, Belgaum, Kulladghee, Rajkote, Bukkur, and Yerrowda have been but comparatively recently established—for all of these, therefore, the data for the decennial period are incomplete, but such as are available from the date of their establishment have been inserted for comparison in future years.

84. The calculations in this table are struck on the prison population of the year as represented by the number admitted into the Gaols during that period.

Rates of mortality calculated on the prison population.

85. The number remaining from the previous year, and the average strength, are shown in this and the two succeeding tables, but the former has been excluded in the calculations as it forms no part of the prison population of the year.

	Remaining in Gaol on the last day of 1865-66.			Admitted during 1866-67.			Total.			Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths to total Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona .....	441	43	484	980	106	1,086	1,421	149	1,570	11	..	11	0·77	..	0·70
Sattara .....	91	25	116	351	49	400	442	74	516	5	..	5	1·13	..	0·97
Kulladghee .....	147	11	158	272	46	318	419	57	476	5	..	5	1·19	..	1·05
Dharwar .....	413	30	443	563	96	1,059	1,376	126	1,502	12	..	12	0·87	..	0·80
Belgaum .....	39	..	39	326	..	326	365	..	365	1	..	1	0·27	..	0·27
Carwar .....	199	5	204	354	22	376	553	27	580	8	1	9	1·45	3·70	1·55
Rutnagherry .....	218	11	229	173	10	183	391	21	412	8	..	8	2·05	..	1·94
Tanna .....	272	14	286	1,307	68	1,375	1,579	82	1,661	8	1	9	0·51	1·22	0·54
Yerrowda .....	907	..	907	982	..	982	1,889	..	1,889	113	..	113	5·98	..	5·98
Sholapore .....	116	13	129	375	37	412	491	50	541	1	..	1	0·20	..	0·18
Ahmednuggur .....	182	16	198	248	24	272	430	40	470	5	..	5	1·16	..	1·06
Dhoolia .....	215	31	246	769	89	858	984	120	1,104	6	..	6	0·61	..	0·54
Surat .....	155	11	166	590	19	609	745	30	775	7	..	7	0·94	..	0·90
Kaira .....	213	16	229	570	26	596	783	42	825	31	..	31	3·96	..	3·76
Ahmedabad .....	306	22	328	1,031	37	1,068	1,337	59	1,396	11	..	11	0·82	..	0·79
Dahud .....	200	3	203	322	1	323	522	4	526	7	..	7	1·34	..	1·33
Rajkote .....	46	..	46	188	6	194	234	6	240	2	..	2	0·85	..	0·83
Aden .....	158	3	161	373	42	415	531	45	576	5	..	5	0·94	..	0·87
Kurrachee .....	694	4	698	987	24	1,011	1,661	23	1,709	14	..	14	0·83	..	0·82
Hydrabad .....	263	8	271	1,590	55	1,645	1,853	63	1,916	6	..	6	0·32	..	0·31
Shikarpore .....	513	11	524	1,088	29	1,117	1,601	40	1,641	46	..	46	2·87	..	2·80
Bukkur .....	338	..	338	537	..	537	875	..	875	25	..	25	2·86	..	2·86
Dhooliakote .....	..	..	..	450	..	450	450	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	6,126	277	6,403	14,826	786	15,612	20,952	1,063	22,015	337	2	339	1·61	0·19	1·54
Mean average .....	206·35	12·04	218·39	644·61	34·17	678·78	910·96	46·21	957·17	14·65	0·09	14·74	1·61	0·19	1·54

86 The ratio per cent. of deaths to the total number admitted during the year, viz. 15,612, was 1·54.

87 The comparative data are calculated on the average and actual prison population of 1866-67.

population or admission during the year:—

	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 .....	278	41	319	980	106	1,086	11	..	11	4.44	..	3.45	0.77	..	0.70	2.60	..	2.07
Sattara .....	100	27	127	351	49	400	5	..	5	5.00	..	3.94	1.13	..	0.97	3.06	..	2.45
Kulladgifoo .....	146	23	169	272	46	318	5	..	5	3.42	..	2.56	1.19	..	1.05	2.30	..	2.00
Dharwar .....	428	20	457	963	96	1,059	12	..	12	2.80	..	2.63	0.87	..	0.80	1.83	..	1.71
Belgaum .....	65	..	65	326	..	326	1	..	1	1.54	..	1.54	0.27	..	0.27	0.90	..	0.90
Carwar .....	106	7	113	354	22	376	8	1	9	4.82	14.20	5.20	1.45	3.70	1.55	3.13	8.90	3.37
Ratnagherry .....	189	7	196	173	10	183	8	..	8	4.23	..	4.13	2.05	..	1.94	3.14	..	3.03
Tanna .....	253	10	263	1,307	68	1,375	8	1	9	3.16	6.25	3.35	0.51	1.22	0.54	1.83	3.73	1.94
Yorowda .....	815	..	815	982	..	982	113	..	113	13.87	..	13.87	5.98	..	5.98	9.94	..	9.94
Sholaporo .....	111	12	123	375	37	412	1	..	1	0.90	..	0.81	0.20	..	0.18	0.55	..	0.49
Ahmednuggur .....	140	10	150	248	24	272	5	..	5	3.36	..	3.03	1.16	..	1.06	2.26	..	2.09
Dhoolia .....	216	30	246	769	89	858	6	..	6	2.78	..	2.44	0.61	..	0.54	1.69	..	1.49
Surat .....	146	7	153	500	19	609	7	..	7	4.79	..	4.58	0.94	..	0.90	2.66	..	2.74
Katra .....	152	8	160	570	26	596	31	..	31	20.39	..	19.37	3.96	..	3.76	12.17	..	11.56
Ahmedabad .....	341	15	356	1,031	37	1,068	11	..	11	3.23	..	3.09	0.82	..	0.79	2.02	..	1.94
Dohud .....	179	2	181	332	1	333	7	..	7	3.91	..	3.87	1.34	..	1.33	2.62	..	2.60
Rajkoto .....	66	..	66	188	6	194	2	..	2	3.03	..	3.03	0.85	..	0.83	1.94	..	1.93
Aden .....	163	7	170	373	42	415	5	..	5	3.07	..	2.94	0.94	..	0.87	2.00	..	1.99
Kurrachee .....	587	5	592	987	24	1,011	14	..	14	2.39	..	2.36	0.83	..	0.82	1.61	..	1.59
Hydrabad .....	324	13	337	1,590	55	1,645	6	..	6	1.85	..	1.78	0.32	..	0.31	1.08	..	1.04
Shikarpore .....	493	13	506	1,088	23	1,111	46	..	46	9.33	..	9.03	2.87	..	2.80	6.10	..	5.94
Bukkur .....	379	..	379	537	..	537	25	..	25	6.60	..	6.60	2.86	..	2.86	4.73	..	4.43
Dhooliakoto .....	255	..	255	450	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	6,001	278	6,279	14,826	786	15,612	337	2	339	5.62	0.72	5.40	1.61	0.19	1.54	3.61	0.45	3.47
Mean average.....	260.91	12.09	273.00	644.61	34.17	678.78	14.65	0.09	14.74	5.62	0.72	5.40	1.61	0.19	1.54	3.61	0.45	3.47

88. In the table given below the above data are simplified. It shows that, out of the 6,001, or daily average number of male convicts there were 337 deaths, giving a percentage of 5·62. Of the 278 females, or daily average strength, there were two deaths, the ratio per cent. being 0·72. The rate on the daily average of both sexes was 5·40.

89. The actual male prison population of the year, or admissions, was 14,826, the female population was 786.

90. The percentage of mortality among males was 1·61, and among females 0·19. The rate of the two combined, viz. of the 15,612 admissions, was 1·54, the mean rate was 3·47:—

Daily average number of males in custody . . . . .	6,001
Deaths . . . . .	337
Ratio per cent. . . . .	5·62
Daily average number of females in custody . . . . .	278
Deaths . . . . .	2
Ratio per cent. . . . .	0·72
Daily average of both sexes . . . . .	6,279
Deaths . . . . .	339
Ratio per cent. . . . .	5·40
Prison population of 1866-67, males . . . . .	14,826
Do. do. do. females . . . . .	786
Deaths of males . . . . .	337
Do. of females . . . . .	2
Ratio per cent. of mortality among males . . . . .	1·61
Do. do. do. do. females . . . . .	0·19
Total prison population—male and female . . . . .	15,612
Total deaths . . . . .	339
Ratio per cent. of mortality . . . . .	1·54
Mean rate of deaths among males . . . . .	3·61
Do. do. do. females . . . . .	0·45
Mean rate of the two combined . . . . .	3·47

91. The details contained in this table were given for the first time in the report for 1865-66, and indicate the increased rates of mortality by the addition of the releases on account of extreme sickness. the increased rates of mortality by the addition of the releases on account of sickness to the actual number of deaths:—



Gaols.	In 1866-67.						In 1865-66.					
	Average strength.	Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 9 to strength.	Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 5 to average strength.	Average strength.	Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 9 to strength.	Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 11 to strength.
		Actual.	Released for extreme sickness.	Total.				Actual.	Released for extreme sickness.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Poona .....	310	11	..	11	3.45	3.45	357	17	1	18	4.76	5.04
Sattara .....	127	5	..	5	3.94	3.94	171	4	..	4	2.34	2.34
Kulladghee .....	100	5	..	5	2.00	2.00	85	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	457	12	..	12	2.63	2.63	480	16	..	16	3.20	3.20
Belgaum .....	65	1	..	1	1.54	1.54	40	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	173	9	..	9	5.20	5.20	161	11	5	16	6.83	9.04
Rutnaghorry .....	196	8	..	8	4.08	4.08	242	9	..	9	3.72	3.72
Tanna .....	269	9	..	9	3.35	3.35	331	14	..	14	4.23	4.23
Yerrowda .....	815	113	3	116	13.87	14.23	661	97	..	97	14.68	14.68
Sholapore .....	123	1	..	1	0.81	0.81	130	3	..	3	2.30	2.30
Ahmednuggur .....	165	5	..	5	3.03	3.03	250	13	..	13	5.20	5.20
Dhoolia .....	246	3	..	3	2.44	2.44	266	10	..	10	3.75	3.75
Surat .....	153	7	..	7	4.58	4.58	198	15	5	20	7.59	10.10
Kaira .....	160	31	..	31	19.37	19.37	290	16	..	16	5.52	5.52
Ahmedabnd .....	356	11	6	17	3.09	4.78	475	158	2	160	33.26	33.08
Dohud .....	181	7	..	7	3.87	3.87	183	36	..	36	19.67	19.67
Rajkote .....	60	2	..	2	3.03	3.03	51	1	..	1	1.66	1.96
Aden .....	170	5	..	5	2.94	2.94	140	5	..	5	3.60	3.60
Kurrachee .....	592	14	..	14	2.36	2.36	636	22	..	22	3.46	3.46
Hydrabad .....	357	6	..	6	1.78	1.78	390	132	10	151	33.84	38.72
Shikarpore .....	606	46	..	46	9.09	9.09	566	27	..	27	4.77	4.77
Bukkur .....	379	25	..	25	6.60	6.60	211	22	..	22	10.43	10.43
Dhooliakote .....	255	..	1	1	..	0.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	6,270	339	10	349	5.40	5.56	6,485	630	32	662	9.71	10.21

92. The number of releases amounted to 10 only, against 32 during the previous year, viz. three from Yerrowda, six from Ahmedabad, and one from Dhooliakote; by treating these releases as deaths, the ratio per cent. is raised from 5.40 to 5.56.

93. The following table exhibits the number of escapes and re-captures for the last two years:—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escapes to strength.	Number of recaptures.	Ratio of recaptures to escapes.	Amount of reward paid for the recaptures.	Average cost of each recapture.
1866-67 ....	6,279	28	0·45	8	28·57	....	....
1865-66 ....	6,485	35	0·53	18	51·43	....	....

\* *Vide* statement among the Appendices, annexed as per Government Resolution No. 1255, dated 4th May 1865.

94. There were 28\* escapes during the year, giving a ratio of 0·45 per cent. ; the number recaptured was 8 only—the ratio per cent. of re-captures to escapes being 28·57.

95. Of the 28 escapes, 15 took place from within Gaol walls, 12 from outside the walls, and one from the Hospital. The largest number, seven, took place from the fort of Bukkur. From the large number of prisoners, from 800 to 1,000, collected at Yerrowda, there was but one escape, a fact which speaks well for the arrangements in force.

96. The ratio per cent. of re-captures to escapes as given above is very small, less than one-half of the previous year.

Escaped convicts remaining at large.

97. The number for the last two years is given below :—

	Males.	- Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of last year ..	48	....	48
<i>Add</i> —Escaped this year .....	28	....	28
Total . . .	76	....	76
<i>Deduct</i> —Recaptured of escapes of former years.	4	....	4
	72	....	72
Ditto ditto of this year's escapes ....	8	....	8
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year ..	64	....	64

98. The above table shows that 76 convicts remained un-captured at the close of 1865-66; altogether 12 were re-captured during the year, and 64 still remain at large.

99. The number and proportion of prisoners, male and female, who possess any knowledge of reading and writing, are shown below :—

	Prisoners fairly educated for their position in life.				Prisoners who can 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.	
1866-67...	119	..	119	0.76	1,066	..	1,066	6.83	13,641	786	14,427	92.41
1865-66....	229	..	229	1.24	770	2	772	4.18	16,600	860	17,460	94.58
1864-65....	224	1	225	1.51	1,065	2	1,067	7.15	12,812	819	13,631	91.34
1863-64....	292	..	292	1.89	970	3	973	6.31	13,291	858	14,149	91.80

100. These data exhibit 92.41 per cent. of the prisoners in Gaols as entirely ignorant; 6.83 per cent. who can merely read and write, and 0.76 who are fairly educated for their position in life.

101. As provided in the Gaol Rules, schools have been established in many of the Gaols, and will, I trust, ere long, be systematized in them all. The Deputy Educational Inspector in Candesh speaks very favourably of the school in that Gaol, which he examined, and he has proposed material assistance were a sum of Rupees 10 placed at his disposal monthly for the services of a teacher and books; this proposal has been sanctioned from Gaol funds.

102. The schools at Ahmedabad and elsewhere are also progressing satisfactorily.

103. The following tables exhibit the financial results from the employment of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Disposal of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

104. In this table are shown the manner of employment and the percentage under each heading of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment:—

	In 1866-67.		In 1835-66.	
	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.
Employed in ordinary manufactures.....	1,327	22.40	1,399	23.04
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	144	2.43	859	13.64
Hired by other departments .....	240	4.05	263	4.33
Employed as Gaol servants .....	854	14.42	651	10.72
„ as Guards, Overseers, &c. ....	103	1.74	46	0.76
„ on the roads .....	130	2.20	220	4.14
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	941	15.89	819	13.49
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	272	4.59	278	4.58
Inefficient from age .....	252	4.26	155	2.55
Sick in Hospital .....	250	4.22	282	4.65
Excused labour on account of Sundays.....	766	12.93	683	11.25
Employed on Gaol buildings.....	644	10.87	416	6.85
Total....	5,923	100.00	6,071	100.00

105. There has been a slight decrease in the number employed in the Factory, but, as will presently be seen, this has not interfered with the financial outturn.

106. There has been also a decrease in the number employed by the Public Works Department, by other Departments, and on the

roads. This result is satisfactory, and proves that Gaol buildings and repairs are to a larger extent than formerly undertaken departmentally, and that there has been less out-door labour than in the previous year.

107. The percentage of menial servants is high, and in excess of that fixed by the rules, which limit it to 10 per cent. The attention of Superintendents shall be called to this subject.

108. There is an increase in those employed on Gaol buildings, which is due to the large works carried on at Yerrowda.

Gaol manufactures and industry.

109. The financial results are shown in the following table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold .. . . . .	1,44,108	14	6	1,20,139	0	10
Do. do. used for public purposes .. . . . .	10,242	8	5	17,822	10	5
Do. do. in store at the close of the year .. . . . .	51,402	13	3	70,712	3	2
Total . . . . .	2,05,754	4	2	2,08,673	14	5
<i>Deduct</i> —Value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year . . . . .	70,712	3	2	51,895	1	0
Gross receipts of the year . . . . .	1,35,042	1	0	1,56,778	13	5
<i>Deduct</i> —Cost of raw materials, &c. . . . .	75,704	15	1	1,06,221	2	11
Net profits of the year .. . . . .	59,337	1	11	50,557	10	6
Against the previous year . . . . .	50,557	10	6	45,498	3	10
Excess .. . . . .	8,779	7	5	5,059	6	8

110. The amount realized by the sale of Gaol manufactures was Rs. 1,44,108-14-6, being an increase of Rs. 23,969-13-8 over the previous year's operations.

111. The gross receipts of the year, however, have not reached those of 1865-66, but the net profits, by which the working of the Factories is tested, exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 8,779-7-5.

Gaols in which each handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

112. This result has been obtained in one Gaol only, as shown in the table :—

	Earning of each manufacturing prisoner.	Total cost per prisoner.	Excess of earning over cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona .....	249 3 9	78 10 2	170 9 7

113. These data show that each prisoner in the Poona Gaol has earned Rs. 170-9-7 over and above the cost of his maintenance. This result is due to the establishment of a Tent Factory, which has supplied a large number of tents to the Military Department, and is very creditable to the Superintendent, Doctor Beatty, whose exertions amid many difficulties have been indefatigable.

114. The Gaols, which show an increase of earning by each Gaols in which there prisoner over that of the previous year, are has been an increase. enumerated below :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of increase.	Average of increase per prisoner.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona .....	T. B. Beatty, Esq..	{ Mr. Dias .. Mr. Lewis .. }	12,704 5 5	142 11 11
2	Surat .....	Doctor H. J. Gane ..	Mr. Continho ..	2,604 5 9	29 9 6
3	Dhoolia .....	Doctor William Cates.	Mr. Parkinson..	2,274 2 6	31 9 4
4	Kurrachee. {	Doctor John Bean..	Mr. Horne ....	2,126 2 5	8 4 4
		Doctor N. Hopkins..			
5	Carwar .....	Doctor J. Davis.....	Mr. J. Kurran..	2,017 0 0	20 12 8
6	Sattara.... {	Doctor H. Carter .. H. Collins, Esq. ..	Hoosainsha	1,021 1 1	39 4 4
			wallad Sool-		
			tanshaw.		
			Pandoorung		
			Wamun.		
7	Bukkur ....	G. Trever, Esq. ....	Vacant .....	139 2 11	69 9 5
8	Kulladghee ..	Doctor J. W. Raby ..	Mr. Dewshikamony.	128 5 7	21 6 3
9	Kaira .... {	Doctor H. Cook ..	Shaik Hoosain	120 10 1	7 8 7
			Abdoola ..		
			NanabhaeeNuthooram ..		

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of increase.	Average of increase per prisoner.
10	Sholapore ..	Doctor C. F. Ogilvie..	Mr. H. Hessing.	Rs. a. p. -100 9 3	Rs. a. p. 7 11 9
11	Belgaum ..	Madhowrow Was- soodew, Esq. —	Vacant .....	76 14 0	6 15 9
12	Dohud... ..	H. Stoker, Esq. .. H. Propert, Esq., Agent to the Go- vernor Punch Ma- hals.	Mr. A. Hessing.	45 11 6	5 11 5
13	Aden ....	Doctor J. F. Stein- haeuser. Doctor H. Pitman.. Doctor R. W. James Doctor H. A. Lewis.	Mr. McDonald..	24 7 7	0 5 1

115. The largest increase took place in the Poona, Bukkur, Sattara, Dhoolia, and Surat Gaols. In 1865-66, in eight Gaols only, was there an increase, whereas in the above table are included thirteen Gaols.

116. In the eight Gaols enumerated below, the earning per prisoner shows a decrease :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of decrease.	Average of decrease per prisoner.
1	Shikarpore..	Doctor J. Ffolliott. } Doctor J. Duckering }	Mr. Woodward. } Mr. Gonsalves... }	Rs. a. p. 5,786 4 11	Rs. a. p. 44 13 8
2	Dharwar ..	Doctor M. M. Mac- kenzie. }	Mr. G. D'Costa. } Mr. S. D'Souza. }	2,770 2 6	23 1 4
3	Ahmedabad..	Doctor Wyllie .... }	Mr. W. Sanger. } Mr. Ruttonjee } Nusserwanjee. }	2,738 4 1	32 3 5
4	Yerrowda ....	Mr. J. Fernandez. }	Mr. A. Hessing. } Mr. J. Taylor .. }	1,907 0 6	This is the pro- duce of the Gar- den; the number employed there- in, the Superin- tendent reports, cannot be dis- tinctively shown
5	Tanna .....	Doctor Atkins .....	Mr. Moreshwer Succaram.	1,236 6 5	
6	Rutnagherry..	Doctor Charles John- son.	Shaik Ally Lambay Mirza Mahomed.	303 4 1	5 5 1
7	Ahmednug- gur ....	Doctor Turnbull .. } Doctor Dann .....	Mr. R. Wagner.	196 3 8	6 5 3
8	Hydrabad. .	Doctor Hopkins .. } Doctor Thaker .... }	Mr. Phillips.... } Mr. Wilson .... }	81 13 10	3 6 7

117. The average amount of decrease has not, in any of these Gaols, been very considerable; it was largest at Shikarpore, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. These Gaols have not sustained their character for their manufacturing operations, and Shikarpore, which stood at the head of the list in the preceding table in the Report for 1865-66, has now assumed an unenviable position at the head of the above table, as the Gaol in which the largest decrease has taken place.

118. In the preceding tables are exhibited the results of the General financial results. Factory operations only, which include receipts on account of manufactures and the sale of garden produce. In the following are shown the combined profits from the Factory, the Garden, and also from convict labour employed on Gaol buildings, &c. &c. :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures .....	59,337	1	11	50,557	10	6
Amount of the value of convict labour employed on Public Works, Gaol buildings, &c. ....	68,090	10	0	94,034	6	3
Amount received for value of convict labour lent to other Departments .....	34,578	9	5	7,981	9	9
Total....	1,62,006	5	4	1,52,573	10	6
Against of the preceding year. . .	1,52,573	10	6	62,544	12	1
Showing an increase of. . .	9,432	10	10	90,028	14	5

119. The total receipts of the year from the two sources above alluded to, were Rupees 1,62,006-5-4, being an increase of Rupees 9,432-10-10 over the income of the previous year, which was exceptionally high, viz. Rs. 90,028-14-5 over that of 1864-65.

120. Of the amount of Rs. 68,090-10-0 received on account of convict labour employed on Public Works and Gaol buildings, Rs. 59,372-7-2 were earned by the prisoners engaged in constructing the buildings at Yerrowda, being an average earning per prisoner of Rupees 137-0-0.



Gaols in the order of results of Manufactures.

121. The results in each Gaol is given in the following table :—

Gaols.	Number of years during which manufactures have been carried on.	Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit in 1866-67.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufactures.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner sentenced to labour.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona . . . .	No data.	299	89	22,181	12	4	249	3	9	74	3	6
Tanna . . . .		261	130	6,577	12	0	50	9	7	28	1	7
Shikarpore..		491	129	3,997	11	7	30	15	10	13	6	9
Carwar . . . .		164	97	3,199	6	0	32	15	9	22	14	2
Kurrachee..		552	257	3,017	4	7	11	11	10	6	0	8
Surat. . . . .		142	88	2,963	12	0	33	10	10	20	13	11
Aden. . . . .		138	77	2,885	10	0	37	7	7	50	8	1
Yerrowda . .		815	...	2,713	13	9	.....	.....	.....	76	2	10
Dhoolia. . . .		233	72	2,274	2	6	31	9	5	11	15	7
Rutnagherry		188	57	1,977	7	7	34	8	3	19	7	11
Hydrabad..		307	24	1,576	7	0	65	10	11	10	4	1
Kaira . . . .		143	16	1,250	6	2	78	2	5	14	0	10
Sattara . . . .		111	26	1,163	0	1	44	11	8	10	10	0
Ahmednug- gur . . . .		159	31	1,123	7	2	36	3	10	20	2	10
Dharwar . . .		443	120	825	13	0	6	14	1	5	14	2
Ahmedabad.		295	85	742	12	2	8	11	10	12	11	9
Sholapore . .		107	13	476	6	0	36	10	4	5	6	8
Bukkur. . . .		379	2	139	2	11	69	9	5	49	3	6
Kulladghee..		163	....	128	5	7	21	6	3	35	4	6
Belgaum . . .		51	....	76	14	0	.....	.....	.....	3	3	7
Dohud . . . .	175	8	45	11	6	5	11	5	0	4	5	
Rajkote. . . .	53	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	
Dhooliakote.	254	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	11	2	

122. The Poona Gaol surpassed all others in the proportion of profits per prisoner employed on manufactures; the proportion per prisoner sentenced to labour, as per last column, was most favourable at Yerrowda, Poona, Aden, and Bukkur—it was extremely low at Kurrachee, Dharwar, Sholapore, and Belgaum.

123. The gross expenditure of the year is given below :—

Gross cost of maintenance.

	1866-67.			1865-66.					
	Prisoners 6,279.			Prisoners 6,485.					
<i>Food.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Rations .....	2,51,301	10	9	2,91,060	9	2			
Money allowance ..	1,646	12	5	7,042	10	9			
			2,52,948	7	2	2,98,103	3	11	
<i>Establishments.</i>									
Fixed Establishment.	1,08,194	3	7	96,095	8	1			
Extra Establishment.	647	10	7	2,259	13	1			
Guards .....	1,17,035	5	6	1,79,298	3	0			
			2,25,877	3	8	2,77,653	8	2	
<i>Hospital Charges.</i>									
Europe Medicines ..	2,993	12	3	2,930	11	10			
Bazaar Medicines ..	4,354	1	11	3,758	7	4			
Sick Diet .....	7,282	1	6	7,935	8	6			
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding .....	1,513	3	9	719	15	6			
			16,143	3	5	15,344	11	2	
<i>Clothing.</i>									
Clothes, bedding, and blankets .....	....		28,684	14	2	....	50,724	9	2
<i>Public Works Charges.</i>									
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	....		5,334	1	0	....	10,833	3	5
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Contingent expenses, including Stationery	...		35,010	10	10	....	44,069	3	8
Total .....	....		5,63,998	8	3	....	6,96,728	7	6
Against of the pre- vious year .....	....		6,96,728	7	6	....	4,81,438	14	0
Decrease .....	....		1,32,729	15	3	Increase....	2,15,289	9	6

124. The gross expenditure has been Rupees 5,63,998-8-3, against Rupees 6,96,728-7-6 during the year 1865-66. This result gives a decrease of Rupees 1,32,729-15-3 in favour of the year under report.

125. An analysis of the data in the above table will show under what headings this decrease has taken place.

126. In the first place, there has been a decrease of Rupees 39,758-14-5 in the cost of rations, and of Rupees 45,154-12-9 in the charge for food, which includes rations to prisoners in confinement, and money allowance to those released to enable them to reach their homes.

127. Under the head of Establishment the decrease under Extra Establishment amounts to Rupees 1,612-2-6, and under the expensive item of Guards to Rupees 62,262-13-6.

128. There has been a small increase, of Rupees 798-8-3, for Hospital charges, inclusive of Hospital Dead Stock. In the item of clothing, however, the decrease has been very considerable, viz. Rupees 22,039-11-0.

129. The Public Works' charges for additions, alterations, and repairs to Gaol buildings, show a decrease of Rupees 5,499-2-5. The cost of contingencies also has been less by Rupees 9,058-8-10 than during the previous year.

130. All these reductions in expenditure, without interference with the efficient management of the Gaols, are very satisfactory.

Detailed cost per  
Prisoner.

131. The cost per prisoner under each head of expenditure is given in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67.		1865-66.	
	Prisoners 6,279.		Prisoners 6,485.	
<i>Food.</i>	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rations, including money allowance..	....		40	4 7
			....	45 15 6
<i>Establishments.</i>				
Fixed Establishment.	17	3 8	20	8 2
Extra Establishment.	0	1 8	0	5 7
Guards.....	18	10 2	21	15 3
			35	15 6
				42 13 0
<i>Hospital Charges.</i>				
Europe Medicines ..	0	7 8	0	6 10
Bazaar Medicines ...	0	11 1	0	9 3
Sick diet .....	1	2 7	1	3 7
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding .....	0	3 10	0	1 9
			2	9 2
				2 5 5
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Clothes, blankets, bedding .....	....		4	9 1
			....	7 13 2
<i>Public Works Charges.</i>				
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	....		0	13 7
			....	1 10 9
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Contingent expenses, including stationery .....	....		5	9 3
			....	6 12 9
Total ...	....		89	13 2
Against of the previous year .....	....		107	6 7
Showing a decrease of.	....		17	9 5
			Increase....	24 7 10

132. During 1865-66 the cost per prisoner was Rupees 107-6-7 ; it has been reduced to Rupees 89-13-2, being a decrease of Rupees 17-9-5. This reduction has been most marked in the items of food, guards, clothing, and contingencies.

Cost of Food.

133. The charge for food in each Gaol is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhooliakote .....	10	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpore .....	23	9	6	30	8	7
Bukkur .....	24	12	5	25	14	9
Kaira .....	27	10	9	45	3	2
Dohud .....	29	13	6	51	2	4
Ahmedabad .....	31	6	11	44	11	8
Sholapore .....	31	7	8	32	10	9
Hydrabad .....	34	6	9	37	7	9
Ahmednuggur .....	35	11	0	33	11	7
Rutnagherry .....	37	14	7	44	3	1
Surat .....	38	14	8	55	10	3
Sattara .....	41	9	3	38	9	11
Dhoolia .....	41	11	5	38	0	10
Kurrachee .....	43	7	7	49	15	1
Poona .....	46	5	3	54	15	8
Yerrowda .....	48	11	11	49	15	9
Kulladghee .....	49	6	4	46	15	7
Carwar .....	50	6	9	42	15	1
Tanna .....	50	14	2	52	12	9
Rajkote .....	51	1	8	60	13	7
Dharwar .....	57	15	10	54	8	8
Belgaum .....	64	10	1	10	14	0
Aden .....	74	6	4	74	14	7

134. The cost was highest at Aden, Belgaum, Dharwar, Rajkote, and Tanna ; and lowest, exclusive of Dhooliakote, which was established a few months only before the close of the year, at Shikarpore and Bukkur.

135. The average cost per prisoner was Rupees 40-4-7.

Cost of clothing.

136. The cost under this head is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhooliakote .....	....	....
Yerrowda .....	....	12 14 10
Aden .....	....	3 8 10
Kurrachee .....	0 10 6	10 11 2
Bukkur .....	1 2 0	1 9 8
Poona .....	3 2 11	3 4 6
Rutnagherry .....	3 7 3	4 0 7
Hydrabad .....	4 3 3	15 9 9
Carwar .....	4 6 9	4 12 6
Sattara .....	5 3 0	7 7 9
Shikarpore .....	5 10 5	4 11 3
Surat .....	5 10 8	12 0 4
Ahmednuggur .....	5 15 9	3 6 2
Dharwar .....	6 7 2	4 12 8
Dhoolia .....	7 2 9	8 3 9
Rajkote .....	7 6 0	9 14 5
Kulladghee .....	8 0 9	17 12 1
Dohud .....	9 2 5	0 15 0
Tanna .....	9 7 1	16 13 3
Sholapore .....	10 10 10	10 2 9
Kaira .....	11 1 0	7 5 3
Ahmedabad .....	11 2 1	5 9 2
Belgaum .....	12 8 10	....

137. The cost per prisoner was highest at Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Sholapore.

138. There was no charge at Dhooliakote, Yerrowda, and Aden ; in the two former on account of prisoners having been transferred with full suits of clothing to these Gaols ; at Kurrachee and Bukkur, the charge was very small. The average cost per prisoner for all the Gaols was Rupees 4-9-1.

Cost of fixed Establish-  
ment.

139. The charge per prisoner is shown  
in the annexed table :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum .....	4	5	10	....		
Dhooliakote .....	5	0	3	....		
Bukkur .....	5	4	5	21	1	8
Dharwar .....	10	2	4	12	0	9
Kurrachee .....	11	6	5	9	10	6
Poona .....	11	14	7	13	0	6
Shikarpore .....	12	2	0	4	3	10
Dohud .....	12	9	2	2	13	6
Kulladghee .....	13	15	7	33	14	9
Hydrabad .....	14	5	0	10	1	2
Dhoolia .....	15	6	7	13	8	6
Carwar .....	19	1	2	19	0	0
Sholapore .....	19	3	6	28	11	2
Rajkote .....	20	8	9	33	10	3
Rutnagherry .....	20	9	6	16	0	11
Ahmedabad .....	21	6	2	18	7	6
Kaira .....	23	14	5	11	8	7
Sattara .....	24	1	9	16	13	11
Yerrowda .....	25	8	3	27	3	4
Surat .....	25	13	2	15	6	4
Ahmednuggur .....	27	7	4	14	7	5
Tanna .....	29	9	5	21	2	7
Aden .....	42	14	5	49	12	10

140. Aden shows the highest average cost ; the lowest, exclusive of the recently established Gaols at Belgaum and Dhooliakote, was at Bukkur.

Cost of Extra Establishment.

141. The cost under this head is given below:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sattara .....	.....	.....
Dharwar .....	.....	.....
Carwar .....	.....	.....
Yerrowda .....	.....	.....
Sholapore .....	.....	.....
Ahmednuggur .....	.....	.....
Dhoolia .....	.....	.....
Surat .....	.....	.....
Kaira .....	.....	.....
Rajkote .....	.....	.....
Aden .....	.....	.....
Hydrabad .....	.....	.....
Shikarpore .....	.....	1 14 4
Bukkur .....	.....	.....
Dhooliakote .....	.....	.....
Ahmedabad .....	.....	.....
Kurrachee .....	.....	.....
Poona .....	.....	.....
Rutnagherry .....	.....	.....
Dohud .....	.....	.....
Kulladghee .....	.....	.....
Tanna .....	2 6 11	.....
Belgaum .....	.....	.....



142. The only Gaol in which there was any charge for extra Establishment, was Tanna, for night warders to allow of the night sentries being placed so as to prevent communication with the prisoners; the cost was Rs. 0-1-8 only per prisoner.

143. The cost of Military and Police Guards, inclusive of their reliefs, is here exhibited in a separate form:—

Names of Gaols.		Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
P	Belgaum .....	4 2 5	4 2 5
P	Dhooliakote .....	5 2 8	....
M	Yerrowda .....	7 12 11	7 10 11
P	Dobud .....	8 4 6	7 15 8
P	Bukkur .....	9 6 8	6 2 0
P	Kulladghee .....	9 7 2	15 2 7
M	Poona .....	9 11 11	13 13 5
M	Dhoolia .....	9 14 6	10 9 11
P	Sattara .....	12 12 5	13 4 2
P	Kurrachee .....	13 2 0	15 5 8
M	Ahmedabad .....	14 15 9	10 10 3
P	Shikarpore .....	15 0 0	14 10 1
P	Hydrabad .....	16 11 7	14 12 5
M	Surat .....	19 2 9	15 0 8
M	Dharwar .....	19 15 10	23 14 10
M	Sholapore .....	23 6 5	35 3 2
M	Ahmednuggur .....	26 2 10	13 10 4
P	Rutnagherry .....	26 9 0	26 14 6
P	Kaira .....	27 11 8	19 13 2
M	Rajkote .....	30 4 10	115 11 6
M	Aden .....	46 3 4	61 3 2
P	Carwar .....	52 5 4	14 11 3
M	Tanna .....	85 9 9	219 14 5

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Yerrowda.  | 7. Sholapore.   |
| 2. Poona.     | 8. Ahmednuggur. |
| 3. Dhoolia.   | 9. Rajkote.     |
| 4. Ahmedabad. | 10. Aden.       |
| 5. Surat.     | 11. Tanna.      |
| 6. Dharwar.   |                 |

144. In the eleven Gaols as per margin, the Guards are Military; the others are guarded by Police.

145. In the last Gaol on the list, viz. Tanna, the cost is still very high, but it has been reduced from Rupees 219-14-5 to Rupees 85-9-9. This, however, has been effected by calculating the cost on the strength of the guard, and not on the strength of the whole detachment of Military stationed at Tanna, as was done in the previous year. At Carwar and Aden, both insecure Gaols, it is also very high; it was lowest at Belgaum. The charge at Yerrowda, too, is small, especially when it is considered that the Gaol has as yet no enclosure walls.

146. The cost per prisoner for all the Gaols was Rs. 18-10-2, against Rs. 21-15-3 for the previous year.

147. The cost per prisoner is given below :—  
Cost of Europe Medicines.

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhooliakote .....	.....	.....
Bukkur .....	0 1 6	0 9 8
Dharwar .....	0 2 7	0 6 8
Shikarpore .....	0 3 5	0 8 9
Poona .....	0 5 7	0 7 6
Dhoolia .....	0 6 3	0 8 11
Dohud .....	0 6 4	0 4 5
Sholapore .....	0 7 3	0 6 4
Yerrowda .....	0 7 5	0 3 8
Ahmedabad .....	0 7 6	0 11 2
Kurrachee .....	0 7 9	0 2 1
Tanna .....	0 8 5	0 2 7
Rutnagherry .....	0 8 7	0 8 9
Aden .....	0 9 7	0 12 2
Carwar .....	0 11 5	1 3 11
Surat .....	0 12 7	0 6 8
Kulladghee .....	0 12 8	0 14 3
Hydrabad .....	0 12 8	0 8 10
Sattara .....	0 12 10	0 7 6
Kaira .....	0 15 9	0 5 7
Belgaum .....	1 0 0	.....
Ahmednuggur .....	1 3 0	0 12 3
Rajkote .....	1 14 5	0 9 3

148. There has been on the whole an increase of cost under this head, especially at Kaira, Ahmednuggur, and Rajkote.

149. It was especially low at Bukkur, Dharwar, and Shikarpore.

150. The cost per prisoner for all the Gaols was Rs. 0-7-8 against Rs. 6-10-0 for 1865-66.

Cost of Bazaar Medicines. 151. The cost under this head is given in the annexed table :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee .....	.....	0 8 3
Hydrabad .....	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dharwar .....	0 2 4	0 5 9
Dhooliakote .....	0 2 5	.....
Sholapore .....	0 5 1	0 12 3
Ahmedabād .....	0 6 7	0 9 1
Bukkur .....	0 6 8	.....
Dohud .....	0 7 4	0 11 4
Poona .....	0 8 0	0 8 2
Dhoolia .....	0 8 9	0 9 6
Shikarpore .....	0 8 9	0 9 5
Surat .....	0 9 6	0 11 4
Tanna .....	0 10 1	0 4 6
Kaira .....	0 12 1	0 6 9
Carwar .....	0 14 0	0 9 5
Belgaum .....	1 0 2	.....
Sattara .....	1 1 10	0 6 9
Kulladghee .....	1 2 6	1 10 4
Rutnagherry .....	1 2 6	1 5 8
Rajkote .....	1 4 0	0 4 4
Yerrowda .....	1 4 5	0 9 1
Aden .....	2 0 10	2 0 10
Ahmednuggur .....	3 10 7	1 8 1

152. There has been an increase also under this item, most marked at Ahmednuggur and Aden; the total cost per prisoner was Rs. 0-11-1, against Rs. 0-9-3 during the previous year.

153. The charges for the sick in Hospital other than those Hospital charges. included in the preceding tables are given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hydrabad .....	0 0 1	0 4 3
Aden .....	0 0 8	0 0 1
Sholapore .....	0 1 2	0 1 10
Dhooliakote .....	0 1 11	....
Kurrachee .....	0 4 10	0 6 0
Shikarpore .....	0 5 0	0 7 10
Surat .....	0 5 6	0 10 5
Rajkote .....	0 6 6	0 9 1
Tanna .....	0 10 3	0 8 0
Rutnagherry .....	0 11 3	0 2 8
Carwar .....	0 13 6	0 14 11
Dharwar .....	0 14 10	2 10 7
Dhoolia .....	1 1 3	0 11 2
Poona .....	1 1 10	0 12 3
Sattara .....	1 8 0	0 15 6
Dohud .....	1 13 1	3 3 7
Kulladghee .....	1 14 4	....
Kaira .....	2 3 3	2 8 2
Ahmedabad .....	2 8 7	3 10 1
Bukkur .....	2 9 0	7 2 3
Belgaum .....	3 2 0	....
Yerrowda .....	3 8 0	1 1 9
Ahmednuggur .....	4 4 7	0 14 2

154. The charges were highest at Ahmednuggur, Yerrowda, and Belgaum ; and lowest at Hyderabad and Aden. Bukkur shows the largest decrease in cost.

155. The charges under this head are given below :—  
Cost of repairs, &c.

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Poona.....	....	....
Kulladghee .....	....	0 3 7
Belgaum .....	....	10 0 0
Yerrowda .....	....	....
Dhoolia .....	....	....
Dohud.....	....	0 1 10
Dhooliakote.....	....	....
Bukkur .....	0 2 9	....
Shikarpore .....	0 3 6	10 8 7
Dharwar .....	0 4 4	0 7 7
Carwar .....	0 4 9	....
Ahmednuggur.....	0 8 5	....
Hyderabad.....	0 9 8	1 3 8
Rutnagherry .....	0 11 5	0 15 1
Kurrachee .....	1 0 3	0 10 9
Aden .....	1 7 5	....
Sholapore.....	1 8 4	0 0 5
Tanna .....	2 0 3	0 5 3
Kaira .....	2 1 10	1 7 7
Rajkote .....	2 5 10	7 7 10
Ahmedabad.....	2 11 0	3 9 8
Surat .....	3 12 2	1 4 8
Sattara.....	7 7 6	1 0 4

156. The cost here exhibited includes that for additions and alterations as well as repairs.

157. The total cost per prisoner has been Rs. 0-13-7 against Rs. 1-10-9 for the previous year.

158. The cost per prisoner in each Gaol is here given in the subjoined table :—  
Cost of contingencies.

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bukkur.....	1 3 10	1 5 1
Sholapore.....	2 3 4	3 6 0
Dohud.....	2 5 4	0 4 3
Kurrachee.....	2 9 0	3 13 3
Shikarpore.....	3 0 4	1 15 5
Hydrabad.....	3 5 5	12 8 11
Dharwar.....	3 6 0	3 4 0
Aden.....	4 10 5	13 2 2
Poona.....	5 8 1	4 12 6
Carwar.....	5 9 1	6 6 6
Dhoolia.....	5 14 9	4 4 10
Rutnagherry.....	6 3 1	4 14 11
Yerrowda.....	6 15 7	11 15 6
Sattara.....	7 0 11	3 8 5
Rajkote.....	7 4 3	5 3 8
Tanna.....	8 6 5	6 1 5
Kaira.....	8 13 9	12 8 6
Belgaum.....	9 2 7	2 0 10
Ahmedabad.....	9 4 2	9 12 2
Ahmednuggur.....	10 3 7	4 1 10
Dhooliakote.....	13 0 7	....
Kulladghee.....	16 1 4	29 4 2
Surat.....	17 3 0	8 3 10

159. The contingent expenses at Surat, Kulladghee, and Dhooliakote have been high; there was however a decrease during the year in the total cost for all the Gaols.

160. The charge per prisoner was Rs. 0-13-7 against Rs. 1-10-9 during the former year.

Total gross cost.

161. The gross cost per prisoner in each Gaol is shown in the following table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhooliakote .....	23 10 11	.....
Bukkur .....	45 3 5	42 11 5
Shikarpore .....	61 4 2	70 2 1
Dohud .....	64 14 3	67 7 11
Kurrachee .....	72 8 10	91 2 10
Hydrabad .....	74 1 4	92 9 9
Poona .....	78 10 2	91 10 6
Dhoolia .....	82 2 3	76 9 5
Sholapore .....	89 5 7	111 6 8
Yerrowda .....	94 4 6	111 10 10
Ahmedabad .....	94 4 9	98 10 9
Belgaum .....	95 14 6	27 1 3
Rutnagherry .....	97 13 2	92 2 2
Dharwar .....	99 7 3	102 3 10
Kulladghee .....	100 13 0	145 13 4
Sattara .....	101 9 6	82 10 3
Ahmednuggur .....	105 0 1	72 7 10
Kaira .....	105 4 6	101 2 9
Surat .....	112 4 0	113 6 6
Rajkote .....	122 13 2	234 3 11
Carwar .....	134 8 9	90 9 7
Aden .....	172 5 0	205 6 8
Tanna .....	188 4 9	318 0 9

162. The gross cost per prisoner is still in many of the Gaols extremely high. The cost varies from Rupees 45-3-5 at Bukkur to Rupees 188-4-9 at Tanna. During the previous year, however, the variation was still more remarkable, the cost at Bukkur was Rupees 42-11-5, while at Tanna it rose to Rupees 318-0-9.

163. At Tanna, the difference is explained by the enormous cost for the Military Guard, which has now been reduced from Rupees 219-14-5 in 1865-66, to Rupees 85-9-9.

164. The gross cost in the Gaols marginally noted is also extremely high. This is due to the cost of Guards and food principally, but more attention to strict economy

on the part of Superintendents would, it is believed, effect a reduction.

165. The net cost per prisoner is given below :—

Net Cost.

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bukkur (excess over expenditure) .....	3 15 5	11 1 8.
Poona .....	9 1 7	60 6 4
Yerrowda .....	18 1 7	6 1 0
Dhooliakote .....	22 15 9	.....
Shikarpore .....	48 3 9	44 11 10
Dohud .....	64 10 0	67 7 11
Hydrabad .....	64 11 10	86 12 3
Kulladghee .....	66 12 6	109 10 11
Kurrachee .....	66 14 9	89 12 5
Dhoolia .....	70 12 10	75 12 4
Rutnagherry .....	79 2 0	89 8 9
Sholapore .....	84 10 2.	107 11 11.
Ahmednuggur .....	85 9 0	67 3 4
Ahmedabad .....	86 13 1	91 4 8
Sattara .....	92 4 11	81 13 0
Kaira .....	92 11 6	97 4 6
Surat .....	92 14 1	111 9 5
Belgaum .....	93 6 0	27 1 3
Dharwar .....	93 12 0	92 1 8
Carwar .....	112 13 8	83 4 1
Rajkote .....	121 12 0	224 15 9
Aden .....	131 5 0	176 1 3
Tanna .....	161 0 7	294 10 1

166. The net cost per prisoner is very satisfactory at Bukkur, Poona, and Yerrowda. It varies from Rs. 3-15-5 at Bukkur to Rs. 161-0-7 at Tanna.



167. The eight Gaols enumerated in the annexed table show an increase in gross cost :—

GAOLS.	1866-67.	1865-66.	Increase in 1866-67.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.....	95 14 6	27 1 3	68 13 3
Carwar .....	134 8 9	90 9 7	43 15 2
Ahmednuggur .....	105 0 1	72 7 10	32 8 3
Dhooliakote .....	23 10 11	....	23 10 11
Sattara .....	101 9 6	82 10 3	18 15 3
Dhoolia .....	82 2 3	76 9 5	5 8 10
Kaira .....	105 4 6	101 2 9	4 1 9
Bukkur .....	45 3 5	42 11 5	2 8 0

168. Exclusive of Belgaum, with regard to which the data for 1865-66 are not complete, and therefore not susceptible of fair comparison, the highest increase has taken place at Carwar and Ahmednuggur.

169. Compared with the amount of increase in the previous year and the number of Gaols in which there was increase of cost during that period, the above data may be regarded as very favourable.

170. In the fifteen Gaols enumerated below, there has been a decrease in gross cost :—

Decrease of Cost.

GAOLS.	1866-67.	1865-66.	Decrease in 1866-67.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tanna.....	188 4 9	318 0 9	129 12 0
Rajkote.....	122 13 2	234 3 11	111 6 9
Kulladghee.....	100 13 0	145 13 4	45 0 4
Aden.....	172 5 0	205 6 8	33 1 8
Sholapore.....	89 5 7	111 6 8	22 1 1
Kurrachee.....	72 8 10	91 2 10	18 10 0
Hydrabad.....	74 1 4	92 9 9	18 8 5
Yerrowda.....	94 4 6	111 10 10	17 6 4
Poona.....	78 10 2	91 10 6	13 0 4
Shikarpore.....	61 4 2	70 2 1	8 13 11
Ahmedabad.....	94 4 9	98 10 9	4 6 0
Dharwar.....	99 7 3	102 3 10	2 12 7
Dohud.....	64 14 3	67 7 11	2 9 8
Rutnagherry.....	97 13 2	99 2 2	1 5 0
Surat.....	112 4 0	113 6 6	1 2 6

171. The decrease is especially marked at Tanna and Rajkote, in which Gaols it amounts to Rs. 129-12-0 and Rs. 111-6-9 per prisoner respectively; it has also been considerable at Kulladghee, Aden, and Sholapore.

172. During 1865-66, there was a decrease of cost in two Gaols only, and that to a very trifling extent—the above data are, therefore, satisfactory.

Gross and net Cost of main-  
tenance.

173. The following table gives com-  
parative data for the last seven years with  
regard to the gross and net cost:—

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 Mainten- ance.
		Cost of Food, Clothing, Estab- lishment, Contingencies, &c.	Cost of Guards.	Cost of Re- pairs.	Total.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1861.....	3,124	2,14,342 3 10	.....	.....	2,14,342 3 10	68 9 7	19,067 1 11	1,95,275 1 11	62 8 1
1862.....	4,715	3,04,683 1 7	.....	4,404 9 5	3,09,087 11 0	67 6 9	44,335 2 1	2,58,719 8 11	55 0 4
1863.....	5,010	3,63,158 15 4	.....	11,802 8 8	3,74,961 8 0	74 11 4	79,965 4 9	2,94,996 3 3	58 14 1
1863-64 ..	5,635	4,25,463 11 5	.....	13,506 9 2	4,38,970 4 7	77 14 5	87,111 12 11	3,51,858 7 8	62 7 1
1864-65 ..	5,806	3,77,368 14 7	92,424 1 7	11,645 13 10	4,81,438 14 0	82 14 9	77,656 4 7	4,03,783 9 5	69 8 9
1865-66 ..	6,485	5,06,597 1 1	1,79,298 3 0	10,833 3 5	6,96,728 7 0	107 6 11	1,52,982 5 10	5,43,746 1 8	83 13 6
1866-67 ..	6,279	4,41,629 1 9	1,17,035 5 6	5,334 1 0	5,63,998 8 3	89 13 2	1,62,006 5 4	4,01,992 2 11	64 0 4

174. The income of the Gaols from all sources has risen within the last seven years, during six of which they have been under the control of the undersigned, from Rupees 19,067-1-11 in 1861 to Rupees 1,62,006-5-4 during the past year, being an increase of Rupees 1,42,939-3-5.

175. It is true that the average gross cost has risen from Rupees 68-9-7 in 1861 to Rupees 107-6-11 during 1865-66, and to Rupees 89-12-2 during the past year, but this increase is entirely due to special causes beyond control, such as the high price of food, and the increased pay and compensation given to the Police and Military Guards.

176. The net cost per prisoner is considerably lower than it has been for the last two years, and only Rupees 1-8-3 and Rupees 1-9-3 higher than it was in 1861 and in 1863-64 respectively, when food and other necessaries were comparatively cheap.

177. These results are on the whole very satisfactory and creditable to the Superintendents.

178. A want, which had long been felt by all concerned in the management of Gaols in this Presidency, was during the year supplied. A Manual of Gaol Rules was completed, and received the sanction of Government, subject to revision after the lapse of six months.

179. These rules have been in force since the month of July, and have, on the whole, been well received, and have been of great assistance to Superintendents. They have, since the close of the year, been carefully revised and have been finally sanctioned by Government, as the Manual of Rules for this Presidency.

180. The year 1865-66 was marked by a large mortality in some of the Gaols in Sind, Guzerat, and the Deccan. During the period under report, the Medical statistics show, except in one or two Gaols, a very favourable change, and the rates of mortality have been very materially reduced.

181. There has also been an improvement in the Financial results, which, considering the large increase in the previous year over the receipts for the year 1864-65, is very satisfactory.

182. In the initiatory organization of large manufacturing operations in the Gaols, as for instance in the Tent Factory at Poona, it is difficult to maintain that strict discipline which the rules enjoin. When, however, the organization has been matured and that system of individualization, which is the basis of the Irish system, has been recognised, and fully adopted, such difficulties will disappear.

183. The undersigned believes that, at no anterior period has more attention been devoted to discipline, and to the strict enforcement of the sentence of rigorous imprisonment by the application of the rules under Section XIX. of the "Gaol Manual," than during the past year.

184. While this has been the case, a system of instruction has begun to be organized which, it is hoped, has already produced good results; and which will, in course of time, rescue the juvenile, if not the adult offender, from the repetition of crime.

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

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*

APPENDIX No. I.

---

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

## POONA.

Inspection. This Gaol was frequently visited during the year.

Buildings. Seven of the separate cells were removed, owing to their proximity to the outside walls.

A latrine, 61 × 12 × 12, with tiled roof, was constructed for the use of the prisoners, and a smaller one for the guard. The gaoler's quarters with out-houses were removed from within the Gaol premises to outside the main wall.

The wall of the Gaol was raised in four separate places.

Prisoners and their disposal. The following table shows how the prisoners were disposed of during the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	93,125	13,743	106,868
Daily average of ditto .....	278	41	319
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	441	43	484
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	980	106	1,086
Transferred to other districts.....	253	1	254
Released .....	833	104	937
Escaped.....	3	....	3
Died .....	11	....	11
Executed .....	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	320	44	364

In the month of June the gaoler, Mr. Dias, was suspended. He was subsequently tried on a charge of embezzlement of Government property, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. This sentence was reversed on appeal.

Several warders were dismissed for misconduct. Seventeen prisoners were flogged for insubordination, and "a few" were confined in solitary cells for different periods, not exceeding seven days.

Labour and manufactures. The number of prisoners employed in the Factory, and the results, are given below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	299	319
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	89	100
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	.....	.....
" by other Departments .....	.....	.....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	12	52
" as guards .....	5	.....
" on the roads .....	.....	.....
" on miscellaneous duties .....	.....	101
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	10	22
Inefficient from age .....	8	13
Sick in hospital .....	9	16
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	166	15
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	89	100
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	22,181 12 4	9,477 6 11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	249 3 9	94 12 5
<i>Other Sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	.....	.....



These results are very satisfactory and creditable to the Superintendent, Doctor Beatty. They show that each prisoner engaged in the factory has earned Rupees 249-3-9, against Rupees 94-12-5 during the previous year.

The net profits exceed those of the year 1864-65 by Rupees 17,048-11-2, and those also of 1865-66 by Rupees 12,704-5-5.

The cost of maintenance is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	319	357
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 2 2-6	0 2 4-9
„ per annum .....	46 5 3	54 15 8
Clothing (including blankets and bedding) .....	3 2 11	3 4 6
Fixed establishment .....	11 14 7	13 0 6
Extra ditto .....	....	....
Guards .....	9 11 11	13 13 5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1 15 5	1 11 11
Contingencies (including stationery) .....	5 8 1	4 12 6
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	....	....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	78 10 2	91 10 6
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	9 1 7	60 6 4

There has been a reduction in every item of expenditure except in hospital charges. The total cost per prisoner has consequently fallen from Rupees 91-10-6 in 1865-66 to Rupees 78-10-2. A very marked reduction has taken place in the net cost. During 1865-66 the cost was Rupees 60-6-4; it was last year Rupees 9-1-7 only.

Classification. The classification as per Section XI. of the Gaol Rules has, as far as practicable, been carried out.

Solitary Confinement. Has been enforced in a few cases only, and for periods not exceeding seven days.

Education. Has not been introduced.

There were 13 prisoners below 14 years of age, and 18 during the previous year. They are at night separately confined.

Juveniles.

There have been 65 against 62 during 1865-66. They have been chiefly on account of theft, receiving stolen property, and house trespass; one convict of the class of professional thieves has been re-convicted 11 times.

Re-convictions.

There have been three escapes, two from without, and one from within Gaol walls, one of whom only has been recaptured.

Escapes.

The Gaol is in the city; the garden is consequently very limited. The sale proceeds amounted to Rupees 82 only, owing to scarcity of water.

Garden.

Sickness and mortality. The details are shown in the table below :—

	Admission into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To daily average Strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases .....	255	115	8	13	2.51	3.64	3.14	11.30
Constitutional do. ....	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ....	45	51	1	3	0.31	0.84	2.22	5.88
Developmental do. ....	7	2	..	1	..	0.28	..	50.00
Violent do. ....	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera ....	4	..	2	..	0.64	..	4.44	..
Total....	334	181	11	17	3.45	4.76	3.44	9.39

There was an increase in the number of admissions into hospital, but the deaths were only 11 against 17 in the previous year, and the ratio per cent. of deaths to strength was only 3·45.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### SATTARA.

Inspection. The Gaol was inspected in the month of March.

Buildings. Four new cells for prisoners under capital sentence have been commenced, and are near completion. Hospital accommodation has been increased, and partitions made in the associated wards, &c.

Prisoners and their disposal. The disposal of the prisoners is given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	33,432	9,050	42,492
Daily average of ditto.....	100	27	127
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866.....	91	25	116
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.....	351	49	400
Transferred to other districts.....	58	....	58
Released.....	251	46	297
Escaped.....	....	....	....
Died.....	5	....	5
Executed.....	4	....	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867.....	124	28	152

The gaoler was dismissed for misconduct; one assistant warden was fined for conniving at irregularities; and flogging had recourse to but twice.

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are shown in the following table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	111	152
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	26	19
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	54	16
„ as Guards .....	2	....
„ on the roads .....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	5	99
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	10	12
Inefficient from age .....	3	4
Sick in hospital .....	5	2
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	6	....
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	26	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.-
Net profit realized .....	1,163 0 1	141 15 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	44 11 8	7 7 6
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	16 6 1	....

The net profits have risen from Rupees 141-15-0 in 1865-66 to Rupees 1,163-0-1, and the average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures from Rupees 7-7-6, to Rupees 44-11-8. These results are satisfactory, but an increase in the number employed in the Factory is called for.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is here exhibited in detail:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	127	171
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 11 8	0 1 8 3
„ per annum .....	41 9 3	38 9 11
Clothing (including blankets and bedding) .....	5 3 0	7 7 9
Fixed establishment .....	24 1 9	16 13 11
Extra ditto .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	12 12 5	13 4 2
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines) .....	3 6 8	1 13 9
Contingencies (including Stationery) .....	7 0 11	3 8 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	7 7 6	1 0 4
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ....	101 9 6	82 10 3
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	92 4 11	81 13 0.

The total cost per prisoner is very high, and the subject demands the attention of the Superintendent; it has increased from Rupees 82-10 3 in 1865-66 to Rupees 101-9-6, and the net cost from Rupees 81-13-0 to Rupees 92-4-11, notwithstanding the large increase in net profits.

Classification. This has been carried out as far as the construction of the buildings will allow.

Solitary Confinement. This punishment has not been enforced.

Education. Has not been as yet attempted.

Juveniles. None have been confined in the Gaol.

“ Have increased from 6 in 1865-66 to 26 ; the latter being a percentage of 16·1. Out of the 26 five were re-admitted a second time, being thrice convicted. No satisfactory reason can be given for this increase. Prison discipline is fully maintained.”

Escapes. There have been no escapes during the year.

Garden. Supply of vegetables sufficient for the prisoners during the monsoon months only, owing to want of water.

Sickness and mortality. The details are given in the following table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	126	33	4	2	3·15	1·17	3·17	6·06
Constitutional do. . . . .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	20	7	..	2	..	1·17	..	28·57
Developmental do. . . . .	1	1	1	..	0·79	..	100·00	..
Violent do. . . . .	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . . . .	152	44	5	4	3·94	2·34	3·29	9·09

There has been a slight increase in the death rate; it was 2·34 per cent. in 1865-66, it is now 3·94. The admissions have risen from 44 in the previous year to 152. This was due to the prevalence of fever of a remittent type.

The Superintendent reports that cachexia and possibly some overcrowding, since remedied, as far as can be, were likely causes; but it might be maintained, I think, that introduction was effected by infection.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

## KULLADGHEE.

Inspection. This Gaol was visited in the month of March.

This Gaol is merely a temporary building, sufficient for 20 prisoners, the rest being located in tents at night. A new shed, at first intended for a work shed, has been erected on account of the pressing want of room ; a portion of it has been applied as a Hospital, the greater portion as a sleeping Barrack, and the remainder as a small work-shed.

The plans and estimates for a new Gaol have been completed. It is however proposed to improve the present buildings, and make large temporary additions at once, pending the completion of the new Gaol.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	49,119	7,604	56,723
Daily average of ditto.....	146	23	169
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1866 .....	147	11	158
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	272	46	318
Transferred to other districts.....	117	....	117
Released .....	155	25	180
Escaped .....	4	....	4
Died .....	5	....	5
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867 ....	138	32	170

Conduct of Officers  
and prisoners.

Conduct of gaoler very satisfactory ; per-  
forms his duty very creditably.

Thirty-nine prisoners were flogged for breaches of discipline, and  
“twenty-eight, mostly women,” were confined in solitary cells “for  
three or four days ;” only one servant was punished, and that by fine.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are given  
below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour .....	163	79
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	6	.....
Hired by the department of Public Works .....	28	.....
„ by other departments .....	2	.....
Employed as gaol servants .....	73	24
„ as guards .....	.....	.....
„ on the roads .....	5	.....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	17	31
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	.....	.....
Inefficient from age .....	.....	.....
Sick in hospital .....	8	7
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	24	17
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manu- factures .....	6	.....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	128 5 7	.....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manu- factures .....	21 6 3	.....
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	5,622 13 0	.....



Manufactures have but very recently been introduced ; the prisoners have hitherto been all employed on account of out-door labour in the station. The net profits realized on manufactures was only Rupees 128-5-7; the earning of each prisoner employed in the factory was Rupees 21-6-3. There was, however, a comparatively large amount received for hire of convicts on out-door labour, viz., Rupees 5,622-13-0.

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is shown below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	169	85
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 2 4·3	0 2 0·7
„ per annum .....	49 6 4	46 15 7
Clothing (including blankets and bedding) .....	8 0 9	17 12 1
Fixed establishment .....	13 15 7	33 14 9
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	9 7 2	15 2 7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines) .....	3 13 6	2 8 7
Contingencies, including stationery .....	16 1 8	29 4 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	.....	0 3 7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	100 13 0	145 13 4
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	66 12 6	109 10 11

The gross cost was Rupees 100-13-0 per prisoner, against Rupees 145-13-4 during the previous year. The net cost has fallen

from Rupees 109-10-11 in 1865-66 to Rupees 66-12-6. These results are very satisfactory in a small isolated station as Kulladghee.

Classification. The gaol buildings do not admit of any attempt at systematic classification.

Solitary confinement. Not had recourse to.

Education. Has not been attempted.

Juveniles. None have been admitted.

Reconvictions. There have been eight only, one of whom for the second time.

Escapes. Four escapes have taken place from outside the walls; only one of these has been re-captured.

Gardens. It is only recently that garden land has been obtained; it is too small to afford a continuous and sufficient supply of vegetables.

Sickness and mortality. The details on this head are given in the table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases. . . . .	147	139	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do. . . . .	4	1	2	..	1.18	..	50.00	..
Local do. . . . .	80	60	3	..	1.78	..	3.75	..
Developmental do. . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. . . . .	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . . . .	254	218	5	..	2.96	..	1.97	..

There were five deaths during the year, and the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 2.96; this result is very satisfactory when it is considered that the Gaol has been very much, but unavoidably, over crowded.

The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

## DHARWAR.

Inspection. This Gaol was inspected in the month of February.

Buildings. No new buildings have been erected. Some slight alterations only have been made.

Prisoners and their disposal. The details are 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 1866-67 .....	143,299	9,953	153,252
Daily average of ditto .....	428	29	457
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	413	30	443
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.	963	96	1,059
Transferred to other districts .....	298	....	298
Released .....	763	102	865
Escaped .....	1	....	1
Died .. : .....	12	....	12
Executed .....	7	....	7
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	295	24	319

The gaoler, Mr. D'Costa, is under trial for embezzlement of Government property. The conduct of the deputy gaoler is reported to be unsatisfactory. The conduct of prisoners generally good. 28 were placed in solitary confinement, 21 were flogged, and 10 received both punishments for breaches of discipline. The solitarily-confined during the previous year were 136, and the preceding year 207; the decrease is very satisfactory.

Conduct of Officers and Convicts.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour .....	443	470
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	120	129
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	.....	.....
" by other Departments .....	16	.....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	45	73
" as Guards .....	36	.....
" on the roads .....	.....	.....
" on miscellaneous duties .....	111	120
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	41	69
Inefficient from age .....	2	5
Sick in hospital .....	10	18
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	62	56
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	120	129
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	825 13 0	3,595 15 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	6 14 1	27 14 0
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	1,780 11 3	1,331 7 0

There has been a large decrease both in the net profits and in the earning of each prisoner. The first has decreased from Rs. 3,595-15-6 to Rupees 825-13-0, and the latter from Rupees 27-14-0 to Rs. 6-14-1. These results are very unsatisfactory, and the explanation given by the Superintendents cannot account for so large a decrease. More personal supervision is required on the part of the Superintendent.

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

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners. . . . .	457	486
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day . . . . .	0 2 9·2	0 2 4·7
„ per annum . . . . .	57 15 10	54 8 8
Clothing (including blankets and bedding) . . . . .	6 7 2	4 12 8
Fixed establishment . . . . .	10 2 4	12 0 9
Extra establishment . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines) . . . . .	1 3 9	3 7 0
Guards . . . . .	19 15 10	23 14 10
Contingencies (including Stationery) . . . . .	3 6 0	3 0 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs . . . . .	0 4 4	0 7 7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum . . . . .	99 7 3	102 3 10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources . . . . .	93 12 0	92 1 8

The gross cost has fallen from Rupees 102-3-10 during the previous year to Rupees 99-7-3; the net cost shows a slight increase.

The system enjoined by the Gaol Rules has been in force as far as the construction of the buildings would permit.

Classification. Only two prisoners so sentenced by Criminal Courts.

Solitary confinement. Only two prisoners so sentenced by Criminal Courts.

No system has been adopted. The Superintendent reports that on the release of convict teachers the school was discontinued. Circular instructions have been issued to all Superintendents on the subject, which it is hoped will place the Gaol school in all Gaols on a permanent footing.

Education. Only two prisoners so sentenced by Criminal Courts.

Thirteen have been admitted. There were 21 during the previous year; they are confined in separate wards, and are employed within the walls.

Juveniles.

There were sixty-two reconvictions, the number during the previous year having been 82.

Reconvictions.

There has been but one escape; this was effected from outside the Gaol wall; the convict has not been recaptured.

Escapes.

The garden has as yet only partially supplied the requirements of the Gaol, but the Superintendent reports that great attention is being paid to its cultivation, and it is to be hoped it will be more productive in future.

Gardens.

The profits during the last year, however, have risen from Rupees 148-1-6 in 1865-66 to Rupees 503-0-8; the increase has been Rupees 354-15-2.

The details are given in the subjoined table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases. . . . .	135	246	4	13	0·88	2·67	2·96	5·28
Constitutional do. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	31	96	1	..	0·22	..	3·23	..
Developmental do. . . . .	15	22	7	1	1·53	0·21	46·67	4·55
Violent do. . . . .	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	10	..	2	..	0·42	..	20·00
Total. . . . .	187	388	12	16	2·63	3·29	6·42	4·12

There have been twelve deaths, four of which only were from zymotic diseases; the ratio of deaths to strength was 2·63; the percentage during the previous year was 3·29. These results are satisfactory.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

## BELGAUM.

Inspection.

The Gaol was visited in the month of February.

Buildings.

A new sleeping-ward was added to the old buildings during the year.

Prisoners and their disposal.

These details are given in the table below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	21,861	..	21,861
Daily average of ditto .....	65	..	65
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1866 .....	39	..	39
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	326	..	326
Transferred to other districts.....	3	..	3
Released .....	260	..	260
Escaped .....	..	..	..
Died .....	1	..	1
Executed.....	..	..	..
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867.....	101	..	101

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

Satisfactory, except in the instance of an Assistant Warder, who was discharged.

Labour and Manufactures.

There are no factory operations in this small temporary Gaol :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour...	51	40
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	....	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
"    by other Departments .....	4	....
Employed as Gaol servants.....	6	2
"    as Guards .....	1	....
"    on the roads .....	8	....
"    on miscellaneous duties .....	17	38
"    on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....	2	....
Inefficient from age .....	5	....
Sick in hospital .....	1	....
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	7	....
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manu- factures .....	....	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realised from the Gaol garden .....	76 14 0	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manu- factures .....	....	....
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts.....	87 12 0	....



Cost. The cost of maintenance is shown below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	65	40
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 3 1	0 2 10 2
„ per annum .....	64 10 1	10 14 0
Clothing (including blankets and bedding) .....	12 8 10	.....
Fixed establishment .....	4 6 10	.....
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	.....	4 2 5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines).....	5 2 2	.....
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	9 2 7	2 0 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	....	10 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	95 14 6	27 1 3
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	93 6 0	27 1 3

The figures for the year 1865-66 relate to two months only ; no fair comparison is therefore possible.

Classification. The buildings do not admit of any system being carried out.

Solitary confinement.	No prisoner has been solitarily confined.
Education.	Not attempted.
Juveniles.	There have been three admissions.
Reconvictions.	Only three have been reconvicted during the year.
Escapes.	There has been no escape.
Gardens.	There is but a very small piece of land under cultivation; it supplies but a small portion of the Gaol wants.
Sickness and mortality.	The admissions and rates of mortality are shown below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. . . . .	2	..	1	..	1.54	..	50.00	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	54	..	1	..	1.54	..	1.85	..

There has been but one death; the ratio per cent. of deaths to strength was 1.54.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### CARWAR.

Inspection. The Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings. Two work-sheds were built, and small additions made to the accommodation.

Prisoners and their disposal. The details are shown in the table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	55,699	2,284	57,983
Daily average of ditto.....	166	7	173
Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	199	5	204
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	354	22	376
Transferred to other Districts .....	58	....	58
Released.....	320	18	338
Escaped .....	2	....	2
Died .....	8	1	9
Executed.....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	165	8	173

Very satisfactory except in the instance of the head writer.  
 Conduct of Officers and prisoners. Eighty prisoners were punished for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufac-  
tures.

The financial results are here exhibited  
below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour .....	164	148
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	97	25
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants.....	18	21
„ as guards.....	9	....
„ on the roads .....	1	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	9	69
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....	....	....
Inefficient from age .....	1	....
Sick in hospital .....	12	12
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	17	21
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures and labour.....	97	94
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	3,199 6 0	1,182 6 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures and labour.....	32 15 9	12 9 3
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of Convicts .....	553 8 0	....

These results, compared with those of the previous year, are satisfactory. The net profits have risen from Rupees 1,182-6-0 to Rupees 3,199-6-0, and the average earning from Rupees 12-9-3 to Rupees 32-15-9.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is here shown in detail:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	173	161
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 2 4·9	0 1 10·6
„ per annum .....	50 6 9	42 15 1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	4 6 9	4 12 6
Fixed establishment .....	19 1 2	19 0 0
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	52 5 4	14 11 3
Hospital Charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	2 6 11	2 12 3
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	5 9 1	6 6 6
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	0 4 9	.....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	134 8 9	90 9 7
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	112 13 8	83 4 1

There has been a large increase in the gross cost, which is due to the price of food, and the cost of guards over the temporary buildings used as a Gaol. The net cost is also very high, which the Superintendent should endeavour as far as possible to decrease.

Classification. The temporary buildings in use do not permit of any system of classification being pursued.

Solitary Confinement.	Two prisoners were confined in solitary cells as part of their sentences, one for five and the other for two weeks.
Education.	No education imparted during the year.
Juveniles.	Nine boys were in confinement, seven under sentences of rigorous, and two of simple imprisonment.
Reconvictions.	There were fourteen reconvicted prisoners admitted, 12 for the second and two for the third time.
Escapes.	There were two escapes, both outside the Gaol; one was recaptured, and the other voluntarily returned to the Gaol.
Garden.	Has been tolerably productive, and has supplied the Gaol for several months during the year, the value of vegetables sold was Rs. 679-15-6, the expenses amounted only to Rs. 59-1-10.
Sickness and mortality.	The admissions and deaths are recorded below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases.....	219	293	8	3	4.62	1.86	2.65	1.02
Constitutional do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	56	66	1	..	0.58	..	1.79	..
Developmental do. ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	26	17	..	1	..	0.62	..	5.88
Epidemic cholera ....	..	19	..	7	..	4.35	..	36.84
<b>Total...</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>12.97</b>	<b>2.76</b>

The number of zymotic diseases is still large, the deaths amount to nine. The rate of mortality was 5·20 against 6·83 during the previous year.

“The mortality was chiefly due to Dysentery, and the feeble condition to which the inhabitants of the District have been reduced by fever render them very liable to sink when attacked by any severe disease.”

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### RUTNAGHERRY.

Inspection. This Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. The Civil Gaol has been surrounded by a wall; there was before only a palisaded enclosure.

Prisoners and their disposal. The number and the disposal of the prisoners are given in the table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	63,392	2,217	65,609
Daily average of ditto .....	189	7	196
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	218	11	229
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	173	10	183
Transferred to other Districts .....	5	....	5
Released .....	194	18	212
Escaped .....	1	....	1
Died .....	8	....	8
Executed .....	3	....	3
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867 ..	180	3	183

The gaoler is under suspension, and the chief warden and two Conduct of Officers assistant warders have been discharged for and servants. corrupt practices.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are shown below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	188	229
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	57	72
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	2	1
Employed as Gaol servants.. .....	25	54
„ as Guards.....	2	....
„ on the Gaol buildings.....	3	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	35	32
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	10	....
Inefficient from age .....	23	33
Sick in hospital .....	11	13
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	20	24
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	57	72
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	1,977 7 7	2,281 5 8
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	34 8 3	31 11 2
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	1,687 14 0	39 2 0



There has been a decrease in the net profits, but a slight increase in the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures. The value received for out-door labour is much in excess of the previous year.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is here shown ;—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	196	242
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 9·7	0 1 11·2
„ per annum .....	37 14 7	44 3 1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	3 7 3	4 0 7
Fixed establishment .....	20 9 6	16 0 11
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	26 9 0	26 14 6
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	2 6 4	2 1 1
Contingencies, including stationery .....	6 3 1	4 14 11
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	0 11 5	0 15 1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	97 13 2	99 2 2
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources .....	79 2 0	89 8 9

There has been a slight decrease in the gross cost per prisoner, and the net cost shows a reduction of Rupees 10-6-9, which is on the whole satisfactory.

Classification.

The system enjoined in the Gaol Rules has as far as possible been carried out.

“Forty-one prisoners were placed in solitary confinement by sentence of the Magistrates, and one hundred and one for breaches of discipline, mostly for endeavouring to smuggle contraband articles into the Gaol.”

Education. Has not been attempted.

There were eight in the past year and two in the previous year.

Juveniles. They work in the garden and are confined separately at night. Two were about 10 years of age, and are reported to have been released by the Magistrate at the Superintendent's suggestion.

Re-convictions. There were seventeen during the past, and eleven in the previous year. Most of them were of short sentences for theft, and some had been three times in Gaol.

Escapes. Only one escape during the year, a juvenile prisoner from the Gaol garden; he was very shortly after recaptured.

Gardens. The garden has been much improved, and supplies partially the Gaol wants. There has been an increase in the produce and the results are satisfactory.

Sickness and Mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths*			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	187	252	5	8	2.55	3.31	2.67	3.17
Constitutional do. . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	116	112	3	1	1.53	0.41	2.59	0.89
Developmental do. . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. . . . .	34	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	337	431	8	9	4.08	3.72	2.37	2.09

The admissions were 337 against 431 during the previous year ; the number of deaths was 8, being one less than in 1865-66, but there is a slight increase in the rate of mortality.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

TANNA.

Inspection. This Gaol was inspected in August.

Latrines on the dry-earth system of conservancy have been erected, and ventilation improved by means of Buildings. iron bars in plank doors.

Prisoners and their disposal. The mode of disposal of the prisoners is given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.	84,718	5,242	89,960
Daily average of ditto .....	253	16	269
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	272	14	286
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	1,307	68	1,375
Transferred to other districts.....	335	11	346
Released .....	952	59	1,011
Escaped .....	..	..	..
Died .....	8	1	9
Executed .....	2	..	2
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	282	11	293

The conduct of the gaoler and his deputy are reported to have been satisfactory. The subordinates require Conduct of Officers and prisoners. a good deal of supervision. Seventy prisoners have been punished for breach of discipline, but their conduct on the whole has been good.

Labour and Manufactures.

The financial results are given in the annexed table:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	261	309
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	130	130
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	2	....
„ by other Departments.....	4	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	18	2
„ as guards.....	4	....
„ on the roads .....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	30	82
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	23	....
Inefficient from age .....	....	....
Sick in hospital .....	12	27
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	38	50
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	130	130
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	6,577 12 0	7,814 2 5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	50 9 7	60 1 10
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	756 0 6	....

The net profits have fallen from Rupees 7,814-2-5 during the previous year to Rupees 6,577-12-0, and the average earning of each prisoner from Rupees 60-1-10 to Rupees 50-9-7.

The superintendent explains this by the profits of the Lithographic Press having been very much reduced by competition.

Cost.

The cost is shown in the following table:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners . . . . .	269	331
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day . . . . .	0 2 5·2	0 2 3·8
„ per annum . . . . .	50 14 2	52 12 9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding . . . . .	9 7 1	16 13 3
Fixed establishment . . . . .	29 9 5	21 2 7
Extra establishment . . . . .	2 6 11	....
Guards . . . . .	85 9 9	219 14 5
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines . . . . .	1 12 9	0 15 1
Contingencies, including Stationery . . . . .	6 8 5	6 1 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs . . . . .	2 0 3	0 5 3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum . . . . .	188 4 9	318 0 9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources . . . . .	161 0 7	294 10 1

The total cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 318-0-9 during 1865-66 to Rupees 188-4-9, and the net cost from Rs. 294-10-1 to Rs. 161-0-7. These charges during 1865-66 were preposterous; they are still extremely high.

The cause is almost entirely due to the large guard which is required for so insecure a Gaol, and one in which are confined all convicts sentenced to transportation, not only in this Presidency but also in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Political States.

The difference in the cost for the two years is explained by the mode of calculation. In the one case, the cost of the whole detachment of the regiment stationed at Tanna, which though numerically unnecessarily strong for the purpose, performs no other duty but guarding the Gaol, has been debited to the Gaol; in the other that portion only of the detachment with its reliefs which is actually required for the Gaol guard has been debited.

Classification.                   None in force, the buildings are totally unsuited for the purpose.

Solitary confinement.       No prisoners have been solitarily confined for breach of discipline; four were sentenced by the Magistrates.

Education.                       None has been attempted.

Twenty-four were confined during the year; they are confined apart from the adult prisoners, but are employed with those engaged on light work. Juveniles. This defect here and in all other Gaols where it exists is being, and has in many already been, remedied.

Re-convictions.               There were forty-seven against twenty-nine during the previous year. This class is chiefly composed of wandering tribes, professional thieves, and pick-pockets; prison discipline has little or no effect on such classes.

Escapes.                         None during the past or previous year.

Garden.                         The garden is productive, and appears to supply the wants of the Gaol.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions and deaths are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases.....	246	462	7	10	2.61	3.02	2.85	2.16
Constitutional do. ....	2	2	1	..	0.37	..	50.00	..
Local do. ....	82	156	1	3	0.37	0.91	1.22	1.92
Developmental do. ....	..	7	..	1	..	0.30	..	14.29
Violent do. ....	47	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	377	709	9	14	3.35	4.23	2.39	1.97

There has been a large decrease in the admissions and deaths; the rates of mortality, too, have been reduced. These results are very satisfactory. They seem to be due to an avoidance of overcrowding, and improvement in the conservancy.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### YERROWDA.

Inspection. This Gaol was frequently visited during the year.

The Superintendent reports that the unfinished portion of the temporary works of the previous year was completed; the construction of the enclosure wall of the permanent works entered upon and nearly half-finished; and the further enlargement of some valuable tanks and wells (works in the immediate vicinity of, and begun by this Gaol) proceeded with.

The following statement will furnish in a concise form information as to the actual value of the works performed by the prisoners during the year under report:—

No. and quantity.	Nature of Works.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
9	Barracks for prisoners .....	19,975	5	0
9	Unfinished Barracks of last year, thatched .....	1,536	7	6
1	Barrack for unmarried Sepoys.....	937	13	11
1	Cooking-shed for prisoners .....	2,041	6	8
1	House for the Doctor .....	1,538	7	11
1	House for European Overseer.....	1,180	14	5
1	Gaol office .....	1,804	11	3
2	Hospital Assistant's quarters .....	436	12	0
	Weather frames of planks for prisoners' Barracks.....	960	0	0
1	Store-room .....	447	15	6
1	Jemadar's Room .....	60	12	9
1	Filter-room for Hospital .....	69	13	5
	Monsoon Tatties for all the Barracks .....	522	0	0
1	Office and store-room, old, converted into a house for Gaoler of second gang .....	678	0	0
	Add labour not accounted for last year in constructing Barracks for single and married men .....	790	14	6
	Re-thatching married sepoy's quarters' .....	232	8	11
1	Privy for all the prisoners .....	167	11	1
1	Watch-house and Gardener's Keep, with sheds for cattle at Ramkatty .....	492	1	8
90,954	Cubic feet enclosure wall, and 2,230 sq. feet coping....	26,335	15	1
	Stone on hand .....	7,000	0	0
266,715	Cubic feet excavating and blasting of wells and tanks..	18,859	7	10
	Constructing roads, garden, walks, and watercourses. ..	5,260	6	5
	Total Rupees....	91,329	9	10



Prisoners and their disposal.

The details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	273,127	....	273,127
Daily average of ditto .....	815	....	815
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	907	....	907
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	982	....	982
Transferred to other districts.....	355	....	355
Released .....	642	....	642
Escaped .....	1	....	1
Died .....	113	....	113
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	778	....	778

The large number transferred was to the Guzerath Gaols on account of sickness, which was very prevalent among prisoners received from those Districts.

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the Gaol officers has on the whole been good, and that of the prisoners remarkably so.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	815	661
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed on ordinary manufactures .....	....	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	132	73
„ as guards .....	....	....
„ on Gaol buildings, &c. ....	433	418
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	....	....
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....	9	....
Inefficient from age .....	99	30
Sick in hospital .....	50	30
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	92	110
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on Gaol buildings .....	433	418
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Value of their labour .....	59,372 7 2	35,191 15 3
Average earning of each prisoner .....	137 1 11	105 9 10
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for garden produce.....	2,713 13 9	....

The Superintendent reports that “ the decrease is chiefly nominal, and owing principally to this year’s statistics being for 11 months, while those of the year shown in contrast are for 12. By making a proportionate deduction on this account, however, there is still a difference of Rupees eighteen per prisoner per year, and this difference is owing to the absolute necessity that existed for giving the prisoners additional rest, at mid-day, during the epidemic of fever, which lasted for several months, and the almost total exemption from hard labour of the Guzerath prisoners, during the height of the epidemic among them. Had this unfortunate visitation of sickness

not occurred, there is not the least doubt that, favourable as the last year's financial results of the working of this Gaol were, the present year's results would have been still more so."

Although however the value of the convict labour employed on the buildings has not been so large, yet the average earning of each prisoner has increased from Rupees 105-9-10 to Rupees 137-1-11.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is given in the table in detail :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	815	661
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 2 3-9	0 2 2-3
„ per annum .....	48 11 11	49 15 9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	....	12 14 10
Fixed establishment .....	25 8 3	27 3 4
Extra ditto .....	....	....
Guards .....	7 12 11	7 10 11
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines.	5 3 10	1 14 6
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	6 15 7	11 15 6
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	....	....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	94 4 6	111 10 10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	18 1 7	6 1 0

There has been a marked decrease in the total cost of each prisoner, and the Superintendent reports that this "would have been still greater" had it not been that a large sum was expended (Rupees 4,921) during the epidemic of fever in providing hospital comforts and meeting the cost of transferring a large number of prisoners to other Gaols."

The net cost, however, has risen from Rupees 6-1-0 during 1865-66 to Rupees 18-1-7. This increase is due to causes explained in a preceding paragraph.

Classification.	This is impossible under the circumstances and construction of temporary buildings.
Solitary Confinement.	There are no means of carrying out such a punishment.
Education.	Has not been attempted, and with the great fatigue and really hard labour the prisoners undergo during working hours, such an attempt would not be successful.
Juveniles.	No accommodation for this class, and such transfers are forbidden.
Reconvictions.	No available data.
Escapes.	Only one escape has taken place; this was from inside the Gaol premises; the prisoner was recaptured.
Gaol Garden.	The Superintendent reports that the cultivation of the garden has been attended with success. Rupees 5,235 were realized, and the grounds materially improved for increasing the produce next year.
Sickness and mortality.	The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases .....	1,363	973	78	78	9.57	11.80	5.72	8.02
Constitutional do. ....	5	1	..	1	..	0.15	..	100.00
Local do. ....	210	134	14	6	1.72	0.91	6.67	4.48
Developmental do. ....	52	27	18	5	2.21	0.76	34.62	18.52
Violent do. ....	116	44	3	1	0.37	0.15	2.59	2.27
Epidemic cholera .....	..	16	..	6	..	0.91	..	37.50
Total ...	1,746	1,195	113	97	13.87	14.68	6.47	8.12

Although there has been an increase in the number of deaths, yet the death rate is rather lower than during the previous year, calculated both on the average strength and on the number treated.

The Medical Officer's sanitary report is annexed.

### AHMEDNUGGUR.

Inspection. This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings erected, nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. The details under this head 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 1866-67.....	49,747	5,500	55,247
Daily average of ditto .....	149	16	165
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	182	16	198
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	248	24	272
Transferred to other districts.....	90	...	90
Released .....	220	33	253
Escaped.....	.....	.....	.....
Died .....	5	.....	5
Executed .....	3	1	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	112	6	118

The conduct of the Gaol officers has been on the whole good, and there have been but few instances of insubordination among the prisoners.

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the following table:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	159	243
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	31	15
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	21	.....
" by other Departments .....	16	.....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	20	12
" as Guards.....	.....	.....
" on the roads .....	.....	.....
" on miscellaneous duties .....	44	150
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	8	31
Inefficient from age .....	3	4
Sick in hospital.....	9	6
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	7	25
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	31	15
Net profit realized .....	Rs. a. p. 1,123 7 2	Rs. a. p. 1,319 10 10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	36 3 10	87 15 8
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	2,084 7 0	.....

Although there were 31 prisoners engaged in manufactures against 15 during the previous year, yet the net profits have fallen from Rupees 1,319-10-10 to Rupees 1,123-7-2; the average earning of each prisoner, also, is not satisfactory.

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

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	165	250
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	....	0 1 6-8
„ per annum .....	35 11 0	33 11 7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	5 15 9	3 6 2
Fixed establishment .....	27 4 4	14 7 5
Extra ditto .....	....	....
Guards .....	26 2 10	13 10 4
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	9 2 2	3 2 6
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	10 3 7	4 1 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	0 8 5	....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ....	105 0 1	72 7 10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	85 9 0	67 3 4

These results also are unsatisfactory, and demand the attention of the Superintendent; there has been a large increase in the total and net cost per prisoner.

Classification. Classification is carried out as far as possible in accordance with the Gaol Rules.

Solitary Confinement. Eleven prisoners have been confined in solitary cells for breaches of discipline.

Education. Elementary instruction is carried on by means of a convict teacher.

Juveniles. There were but three during the year “separately confined, as far as practicable, and employed in cleaning wool.”

Reconvictions. There were but six during the year.

Escapes. There was no escape.

Only partially supplies the wants of the Gaol; gives healthy employment to weak and convalescent convicts.

Gardens.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions into Hospital and the death rates are shown below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases.....	161	174	4	4	2.42	1.60	2.48	2.30
Constitutional do.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.....	87	49	..	2	..	0.80	..	4.08
Developmental do.....	4	5	..	4	..	1.60	..	80.00
Violent do.....	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera.....	7	10	1	3	0.61	1.20	14.29	30.00
Total....	269	248	5	13	3.03	5.20	1.86	5.24

The death rate has decreased from 5.20 in 1865-66 to 3.03. This result is satisfactory, and is no doubt due to improved conservancy and reduction of strength.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### SHOLAPOOR.

Inspection. This Gaol was inspected in the month of January.

No new buildings have been erected, accommodation was provided for one European by converting two solitary cells into one. The old female prison was made over to the Judicial Department for Civil Gaol and the females removed into the Gaol. By this arrangement the guard has been reduced, and a saving effected of Rs. 214-1-9 per month.



Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	37,034	4,096	41,130
Daily average of ditto .....	111	12	123
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	116	13	129
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	375	37	412
Transferred to other districts .....	3	....	3
Released .....	359	38	397
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died .....	1	....	1
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	128	12	140

The head Clerk was some time ago a convict in the Poona Gaol.

Conduct of Officers and prisoners. From the excellent character he bore while in confinement, and his intelligence, it was determined as an experimental measure to employ him in one of the Gaols; he was sent to Sholapoor, and the Superintendent reports that he has "found him most useful." The Head Warder and Superintendent of Conservancy were dismissed for misconduct and several of the establishment fined.

The conduct of the prisoners is reported to have been generally good. 44 were punished for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the following table:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	107	110
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	13	13
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	.....	.....
„ by other departments .....	2	3
Employed as Gaol servants. ....	18	21
„ as Guards .....	1	.....
„ on the roads .....	.....	.....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	33	36
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	14	14
Inefficient from age .....	.....	.....
Sick in Hospital .....	9	9
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	17	14
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	13	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	476 6 0	375 12 9
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	36 10 4	28 14 6
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	103 4 2	146 1 4
Do. do. proceeds of Gaol garden .....	795 10 8	.....

There has been a slight increase in the earning of each prisoner engaged in the Factory, but the operations are very limited; it is hoped that an improvement will appear in next year's returns.

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is shown below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	123	130
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 6	0 1 5·2
„ per annum .....	31 7 8	32 10 9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	10 10 10	10 2 9
Fixed establishment .....	19 3 6	28 11 2
Extra establishment .....		
Guards .....	23 6 5	35 3 2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	0 13 6	1 4 5
Contingencies, including stationery .....	2 3 4	3 6 0
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	1 8 4	0 0 5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	89 5 7	111 6 8
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	84 10 2	107 11 11

On the whole these data are satisfactory, as showing a decrease in the net cost per prisoner of Rupees 23-1-9.

The cost of clothing is extremely high, and the Superintendent's attention should be directed to this point.

Classification. The system inculcated in the Gaol Rules has not been carried out.

Solitary Confinement. Only six prisoners appear to have been solitarily confined for breach of discipline.

Education. None had as yet been attempted.

Reconvictions. There were 22 reconvictions, among them 14 were reconvicted once, seven twice, and one more than three times.

Escapes. There has been one attempt only at escape, from the garden; the prisoner was at once recaptured.

Gardens. There is an excellent garden, which supplies more than the wants of the Gaol. Credit is due to the Superintendent for its careful and successful management.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions into hospital and the death rates are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases. . . . .	129	117	1	..	0·81	..	0·78	..
Constitutional do. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	59	52	..	2	..	1·53	..	3·85
Developmental do. . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. . . . .	20	39	..	1	..	0·77	..	2·56
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . . . .	208	210	1	3	0·81	2·30	0·48	1·43

These results are extremely satisfactory, there has been but one death, and the rate of mortality has decreased from 2·30 in 1865-66 to 0·81.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is attached.

### DHOOLIA.

Inspection. This Gaol was inspected in the month of February.

Buildings. No new buildings have been constructed, but alterations have been effected with a view to economy and to improve ventilation.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	72,423	10,142	82,565
Daily average of ditto .....	216	30	246
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	215	31	246
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	769	89	858
Transferred to other districts.....	145	..	145
Released .....	622	102	724
Escaped .....	..	..	..
Died.....	6	..	6
Executed .....	2	..	2
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867 .....	209	18	227

With the exception of the Gaoler and of the office establishment Conduct of Officers the subordinates have been "zealous and intelligent and prisoners. .... gent in the performance of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory."

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are exhibited in the table:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.....	233	245
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	72	147
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	..	..
" by other departments .....	6	20
Employed as Gaol servants .....	25	26
" as Guards .....	1	..
" on the roads .....	25	19
" on miscellaneous duties .....	51	..
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	6	..
Inefficient from age.....	2	..
Sick in hospital .....	14	11
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	31	21
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	72	147
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	2,274 2 6	1,619 4 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures.....	31 9 5	13 12 4
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	515 12 0	217 9 8

These results contrast favourably with those of the previous year. The average earning per prisoner has risen from Rs. 13-12-4 to Rs. 31-9-5, and the net profits from Rs. 1,619-4-6 to Rs. 2,274-2-6. The number of prisoners however employed in the Factory is far too small.

Cost. The details of the cost of maintenance are shown below:—

	1866-67.	1865-86.
Average number of prisoners .....	246	266
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 11.9	0 1 8
„ per annum .....	41 11 5	38 0 10
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	7 2 9	8 3 9
Fixed establishment .....	15 6 7	13 8 6
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	9 14 6	10 9 11
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	2 0 3	1 13 7
Contingencies, including stationery .....	5 14 9	4 4 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	.....	.....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	82 2 3	76 9 5
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources .....	70 12 10	75 12 4

There has been some increase in the gross cost of maintenance, due chiefly to the price of rations, and additional charge for the revised establishment. There has, however, been a slight reduction in the net cost.

Has been carried out as much in accordance with the new rules as the construction of the buildings will admit.

Classification.

Nine prisoners were so punished for breaches of Gaol discipline.

Solitary Confinement.

A vernacular class was formed in October last for elementary instruction, which has progressed satisfactorily.

Education.

There are at present but 16 prisoners attending the school. Though the number be but small, it is satisfactory to note that a beginning has been made, especially as the Deputy Educational Inspector has reported after examination very favourably of the progress made by the prisoners.

There have been but very few during the year; they are separated from adult convicts both by night and day.

Juveniles.

There were 56 during the year, of which 51 were for the second time, four for the third, and one for more than three times. This is a large number, but the Superintendent reports being unable to assign any reason for an increase of more than double over the number for the previous year.

Reconvictions.

Escapes. None.

The garden is in good cultivation, but from want of water is unable to supply all the vegetables required by the Gaol. The addition of two wells, will, it is anticipated, furnish an ample supply.

Gardens.

The admissions into hospital and rates of mortality are given below :—

Sickness and mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
					1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	162	243	1	6	0·41	2·25	0·62	2·47
Constitutional do. . . . .	1	6	1	..	0·41	100·00	..	..
Local do. . . . .	57	104	2	1	0·81	0·38	3·51	0·96
Developmental do. . . . .	3	6	2	1	0·81	0·38	66·67	16·67
Violent do. . . . .	34	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	5	..	2	..	0·75	..	40·00
Total . . . . .	257	385	6	10	2·44	3·76	2·34	2·60

There has been a decrease both in the number of admissions and rate of mortality, which is satisfactory.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### SURAT.

Inspection.

This Gaol was visited in the month of January.

Buildings.

No new buildings constructed, nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are here sub-joined :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 . . . . .	48,811	2,230	51,041
Daily average of ditto . . . . .	146	7	153
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 . . . . .	155	11	166
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.	590	19	609
Transferred to other districts. . . . .	38	1	39
Released . . . . .	562	21	583
Escaped . . . . .	1	..	1
Died . . . . .	7	..	7
Executed. . . . .	4	..	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 . . . . .	133	8	141



Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The Gaoler is reported to have been very attentive to his duties. 36 prisoners were punished by stripes and solitary confinement for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the annexed table :—

	1860-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour .....	142	177
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	88	97
Hired by the department of Public Works .....	....	....
" by other departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	22	34
" as guards .....	....	2
" on the roads .....	....	....
" on miscellaneous duties .....	8	20
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	4	....
Inefficient from age .....	....	1
Sick in hospital .....	3	5
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	17	18
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	88	97
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	2,963 12 0	359 6 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	33 10 10	3 11 3
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	....	....

There is a large increase in the net profits and also in the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures. This result is very satisfactory, and is reported to be due to the exertions of the Gaoler.

The cost of maintenance is given below in detail :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	153	198
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 10.3	0 2 7.4
„ per annum .....	38 14 8	59 10 3
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	5 10 8	12 0 4
Fixed establishment .....	25 13 2	15 6 4
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	19 2 9	15 0 8
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines.	1 11 7	1 12 5
Contingencies, including stationery .....	17 3 0	8 3 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	3 12 2	1 4 8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	112 4 0	113 6 6
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	92 14 1	111 9 5

There has been but a trifling decrease in the expenditure. The revised establishment has increased the cost considerably under that head; the net cost per prisoner has, however, been reduced from Rupees 111-9-5 to Rupees 92-14-1.

The buildings will not admit of any systematic classification beyond that according to the nature of their crimes.

Solitary confinement. Five prisoners, as part of their sentence, were solitarily confined, and four for breach of discipline.

Education. Is now being introduced.

Juveniles. There were 26 during the year against 24 during the previous one. They are confined separately from the adult convicts.

Reconvictions. There were forty-two reconvictions, being a decrease of thirteen from the number during the previous year.

Escapes. An untried prisoner effected his escape and still remains uncaptured.

Gardens. The garden is in fair cultivation; supplies vegetables sufficient for the prisoners during the monsoon and cold season; during the hot weather the water becomes very brackish.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions into hospital and rates of mortality are exhibited below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . .	104	180	5	10	3.28	5.05	4.81	5.55
Constitutional do. . . .	..	2	..	1	..	0.50	..	50.00
Local do. . . .	21	27	1	1	0.65	0.50	4.76	3.70
Developmental do. . . .	3	10	1	2	0.65	1.02	33.33	20.00
Violent do. . . .	2	4	..	1	..	0.51	..	25.00
Epidemic cholera . . . .	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	130	232	7	15	4.58	7.58	5.38	6.47

There has been a large reduction in the number of admissions, deaths, and rates of mortality; these favourable results are due to improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the Gaol.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

KAIRA.

Inspection. This Gaol was visited in the month of January.

Buildings. Some alterations have been made to maintain discipline and to improve ventilation.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	50,873	2,602	53,475
Daily average of ditto .....	152	8	160
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866.....	213	16	229
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.....	570	26	596
Transferred to other districts.....	106	.. .	106
Released .....	597	37	634
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died .....	31	....	31
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	49	5	54

The conduct of the Gaoler satisfactory; the subordinate establishment untrustworthy—no report as to conduct of prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the following table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour .....	143	267
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	16	19
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	5	....
„ by other Departments .....	6	22
Employed as Gaol servants .....	17	17
„ as Guards .....	....	....
„ on the roads .....	6	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	46	112
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	7	....
Inefficient from age .....	3	13
Sick in hospital .....	20	29
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	17	55
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	16	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	1,250 6 2	1,129 12 11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	78 2 5	59 7 4
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	759 7 9	....

There has been a slight increase in the net profits; the increase in the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures has been more marked.

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here given in detail:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	160	290
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 3·9	0 1 11·8
„ per annum .....	27 10 9	45 3 2
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	11 1 0	7 5 3
Fixed establishment .....	23 14 5	11 8 7
Extra ditto .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	27 11 8	19 13 2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	3 15 1	3 4 6
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	8 13 9	12 8 6
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	2 1 10	1 7 7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ....	105 4 6	101 2 9
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	92 11 6	97 4 6

There has been a trifling reduction in the net cost of each prisoner; it is, however, still very high; this is chiefly due to the cost of guards and of the revised fixed establishment, which in small Gaols will always be large items of expenditure, as it is not practicable to reduce them in proportion to the strength.

Classification. The system laid down in the Gaol Rules is enforced as far as possible.

None have been sentenced to such confinement by the committing authorities, and but very few for breach of discipline.

Solitary confinement.

Education. No attempt has as yet been made.

There has been an unusually large number of juvenile prisoners in the Gaol; 25 were confined during the last year, being 15 per cent. They are separately confined, and employed also separately from the adult convicts.

Juveniles.

There have been 21 reconviotions; it is reported that most of the prisoners being "thieves by caste and profession," little good can be expected from discipline in deterring them from recommission of crime.

Reconviotions.

Escapes. None.

The garden is well cultivated, and supplies almost entirely the wants of the Gaol on its reduced strength.

Gardens.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
					1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases. ....	424	503	26	10	16.25	3.45	6.13	1.99
Constitutional do. ....	1	1	1	..	0.62	..	100.00	..
Local do. ....	100	316	4	..	2.50	..	4.00	..
Developmental do. ....	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. ....	4	30	..	2	..	0.69	..	6.66
Epidemic cholera.....	..	14	..	4	..	1.38	..	28.57
Total....	529	880	31	16	19.37	5.52	5.86	1.82

Although the admissions decreased from 880 to 529, yet the number of deaths has been nearly double, and rate of mortality has increased from 5.52 in 1865-66 to 19.37. This result is entirely due to malarious fever, attributed at the time by the Superintendent to insufficient clothing, want of ventilation, and proper drainage; the

true cause is believed to have been overcrowding in a small confined Gaol, improperly ventilated; all these defects have been or are being removed.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### AHMEDABAD.

Inspection. This Gaol was visited in the month of January.

Buildings. Some alterations have taken place; but no buildings have been constructed.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	114,071.	5,081	119,152
Daily average of ditto .....	341	15	356
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April-1866 .....	306	22	328
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	1,031	37	1,068
Transferred to other Districts .....	275	1	276
Released .....	756	46	802
Escaped .....	4	...	4
Died .....	11	...	11
Executed .....	4	...	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	287	12	299

The present Gaoler is reported to have ably and successfully performed his duties. The conduct of his subordinates has also been satisfactory, and that of the prisoners "has invariably been orderly and quiet."



Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are here exhibited in the following table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour ..	295	427
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	85	134
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments.....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	36	9
„ as guards .....	8	12
„ on the roads.....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	84	130
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	22	22
Inefficient from age .....	5	17
Sick in hospital .....	5	17
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	41	55
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	85	134
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profits realized.....	742 12 2	3,481 3 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	8 11 10	25 15 8
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of Convicts .....	1,995 0 6	....

These results are extremely unsatisfactory, and exhibit a large falling off both in the net profits and average earnings. This subject demands the close attention of the Superintendent and his subordinates in the factory departments.

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

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	356	476
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 6	0 1 11.5
„ per annum .....	31 6 11	44 1 8
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	11 2 1	5 9 2
Fixed establishment .....	21 6 2	18 7 6
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	14 15 9	11 10 3
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	3 6 8	4 14 4
Contingencies, including stationery .....	9 4 2	9 12 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	2 11 0	3 9 8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	94 4 9	98 10 9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources .....	86 13 1	91 4 8

There has been some improvement in these results; the net cost per prisoner was reduced from Rupees 91-4-8 to Rupees 86-13-1. There has been a large decrease in the cost of operations, but this has been more than counter-balanced by an increase in the fixed establishment, guards, and clothing, the latter on account of the sickness in the previous year.

Classification. The systematic classification is impracticable under existing arrangements.

Solitary confinement. None have been solitarily confined by nature of sentence, and only a very few for breach of discipline.

A school was established in October last; the hours for instruction are from 6 to 8 p.m., and the number of prisoners who voluntarily attend is from 40 to 50. This beginning is very encouraging; the teacher is for the present a convict, competent to impart elementary instruction.

There were 40 boys in confinement during the year, being 22 in excess of the previous year's number. They are separately confined both night and day; their sentences varied from seven days to six months. They also, at least those of longer sentences, received instruction in reading and writing.

There were 92 reconvictions: 11 of them were for failure of security; of the remaining 81, 64 were reconvicted a second, and 17 a third time.

Four escapes have taken place; one from the garden, the remainder from within the Gaol walls; the first was recaptured, the remaining three are still at large.

The gardens have been much improved and are in very good cultivation; it is hoped they will, ere long, supply all the wants of the Gaol.

The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	319	1,016	6	123	1.69	25.89	1.88	12.11
Constitutional do. . . . .	2	6	1	3	0.28	0.63	50.00	50.00
Local do. . . . .	123	84	1	15	0.28	3.16	0.81	17.86
Developmental do. . . . .	5	6	2	3	0.56	0.63	40.00	50.00
Violent do. . . . .	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	1	41	1	14	0.28	2.95	100.00	34.15
Total . . . . .	460	1,165	11	158	3.09	33.26	2.39	13.56

There has been a very large decrease in the number of admissions and deaths; the Gaol has been as remarkable for its healthiness during the past, as it was for its extreme unhealthiness during the previous year.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

## DOHUD.

Inspection, The Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are exhibited below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	59,799	831	60,630
Daily average of ditto.....	179	2	181
Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	200	3	203
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	322	1	323
Transferred to other Districts .....	50	....	50
Released.....	298	1	299
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died .....	7	....	7
Executed.....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867.....	167	3	170

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the Officer is reported to have been "moderately good," and that of the prisoners, quiet.

Labour and manu-  
factures.

The financial results are given be-  
low:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour .....	175	175
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	8	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants.....	44	20
„ as guards.....	4	....
„ on the roads .....	63	74
„ on miscellaneous duties.....	37	58
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....	....	....
Inefficient from age .....	7	11
Sick in hospital .....	10	7
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	2	5
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	8	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	45 11 6	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	5 11 5	....
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of Convicts .....	3 0 0	....

There have been no factory operations ; but the weaving of cloth and other manufactures are being introduced.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is shown below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	181	183
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 5·1	0 2 2·9
„ per annum .....	29 13 6	51 2 4
Clothing, including blankets and bedding.....	9 2 5	0 15 0
Fixed establishment .....	12 9 2	2 13 6
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Hospital Charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	2 10 9	4 3 4
Guards.....	8 4 6	7 15 8
Contingencies, including Stationery.....	2 5 11	0 4 3
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	.....	0 1 10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	64 14 3	67 7 11
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	64 10 0	67 7 10

There has been a slight decrease in the net cost, which is satisfactory.

Classification. They are classed according to the sentence ; the system enjoined in the Gaol Rules is not practicable with existing buildings.

Solitary confinement. Has not been resorted to.

Education. None has as yet been attempted.

Juveniles. There were five, against nine during the previous year ; they are separately confined.

Reconvictions. None during the year.

Escapes. None during the year.

Garden.

The Gaol garden is reported to supply sufficient vegetables for the prisoners.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and rates of mortality are tabulated below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
					1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	229	330	2	20	1.11	10.93	0.87	6.06
Constitutional do. . . . .	2	4	1	3	0.55	1.64	50.00	75.00
Local do. . . . .	63	98	2	2	1.11	1.09	3.17	2.04
Developmental do. . . . .	1	5	1	..	0.55	..	100.00	..
Violent do. . . . .	24	36	1	5	0.55	2.73	4.17	13.89
Epidemic cholera. . . . .	..	13	..	6	..	3.28	..	46.15
<b>Total. . . . .</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>7.41</b>

There have been but seven deaths, against 36 during the previous year, and the death rate has fallen from 19.67 to 3.87. These results are very favourable.

The Medical Officer's sanitary report is annexed.

### RAJCOTE.

Inspection. This Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. "The Gaol was enlarged during the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 at a cost of Rupees 8,992-2-10. Instead of 28 prisoners, it now affords accommodation for 83 according to the standard rate of cubic space for each prisoner."

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are tabulated below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	22,241	....	22,241
Daily average of ditto .....	66	....	66
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	46	....	46
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	188	6	194
Transferred to other Districts .....	22	2	24
Released .....	143	4	147
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died .....	2	....	2
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867 ..	67	....	67

Conduct of Gaol Officers and Prisoners. Good.

Labour and manufactures. The table is inserted below for comparison in future years; there are at present no manufactures:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	53	46
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	....	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	2	2
Employed as Gaol servants .....	17	11
„ as guards .....	....	....
„ on the roads .....	18	6
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	9	12
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	....	....
Inefficient from age .....	7	8
Sick in hospital .....	....	2
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	....	5
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	....	....
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Net profit realized .....	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	....	....
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	70 15 0	472 4 6



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

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners. . . . .	66	51
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day . . . . .	0 2 5.5	0 2 8
„ per annum . . . . .	51 6 8	60 13 7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding. . . . .	7 6 0	9 14 5
Fixed establishment . . . . .	20 8 8	33 10 3
Extra establishment . . . . .	....	....
Guards . . . . .	30 4 10	115 11 6
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	3 8 11	1 6 8
Contingencies, including Stationery . . . . .	7 4 3	5 3 8
Additions, alterations, and repairs . . . . .	2 5 10	7 7 10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum . . . . .	122 13 2	234 3 11
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources . . . . .	121 12 0	224 15 9

Although there has been a very considerable reduction during the year, yet the net cost is extremely high. This point demands attention.

Classification.	The prisoners are classed according to their sentences; the system enjoined in the Gaol Rules is not practicable with existing buildings.
Solitary confinement.	Seventeen prisoners were solitarily confined for breach of discipline.
Education.	None has as yet been attempted.
Juveniles.	None have been received into Gaol.
Reconvictions.	None.

Escapes.

There has been no escape during the year.

Gardens.

None.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and rates of mortality are tabulated below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	137	260	1	..	1·52	..	0·73	..
Constitutional do. . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	59	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do. . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. . . . .	18	16	1	..	1·51	..	5·56	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	3	..	1	..	1·96	..	33·33
Total . . . . .	215	213	2	1	3·03	1·96	0·93	0·47

There has been a slight increase in the admissions, deaths, and rates of mortality, but the latter are nevertheless favourable.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### ADEN.

Inspection.

This Gaol was inspected during the year.

Buildings.

Several new buildings and alterations have been effected to render the Gaol more secure.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details on this head are tabulated below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67. ....	54,596	2,211	56,807
Daily average of ditto .....	163	7	170
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	158	3	161
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	373	42	415
Transferred to other districts.....	..	..	..
Released .....	366	43	409
Escaped .....	1	..	1
Died .....	5	..	5
Executed .....	..	..	..
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	159	2	161

The Gaoler, Mr. Macdonald, is reported to have been most zealous and attentive to his duties, and the conduct of his subordinates has been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are tabulated below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour. . . . .	138	93
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed on ordinary manufactures .....	77	53
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	..	..
„ by other Departments .....	13	11
Employed as Gaol servants .....	19	21
„ as guards .....	..	..
„ on the roads .....	..	..
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	3	..
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	..	..
Inefficient from age .....	..	..
Sick in hospital .....	7	4
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	19	4
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	77	53
Net profit realized .....	Rs. a. p. 2,885 10 0	Rs. a. p. 2,861 2 5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	37 7 7	53 15 9
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	4,083 13 10	1,246 3 0

There has been a large number employed in manufactures, but the average earning of each has fallen off.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is given in detail in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	170	140
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day.....	0 3 6.6	0 3 3.4
„ per annum .....	74 6 4	74 14 7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	....	3 8 10
Fixed establishment .....	42 14 5	49 12 10
Extra establishment .....	....	....
Guards .....	46 3 4	61 3 2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	2 11 1	2 13 1
Contingencies, including stationery.....	4 10 5	13 2 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	1 7 5	....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	172 5 0	205 6 8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources .....	131 5 1	176 1 3

There has been a large reduction in the total cost per prisoner as well as in the net cost ; these results are thus far favourable, but the figures are still too high, especially those indicating the net cost.

Classification.

The buildings do not admit of any systematic classification being carried out.

Solitary Confinement.

Is rarely resorted to as a punishment of discipline.

The Superintendent reports that "boys, Arabs and Somallees, sent in for reformation, are taught Arabic by one of the convicts, who can read and write that language; this has only lately been introduced."

Education.

There are no means of complete separation at present; they are employed in making mats and baskets. "They quickly become expert and adepts at this work,

Juveniles.

but as they consider it the work of the females of their tribe, they never continue it after leaving the Gaol. The Somallees are of too nomadic a character ever to settle down to sedentary employment.

There have been 73 reconvictions, a large number for theft; 3 European sailors for refusal of duty on board ship.

Reconvictions.

There has been one escape, that of a juvenile prisoner, who was speedily recaptured. The buildings are of so temporary and insecure a nature, that it is very creditable to the local officers that escapes are not of very frequent, instead of being of exceptional occurrence.

Escapes.

The garden is small, and yields but sparingly, from the want of a regular supply of water, and from the fact that no rain had fallen during the year.

Gardens.

The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are given below:—

Sickness and mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases . . . . .	186	192	..	1	..	0·71	..	0·52
Constitutional do. . . . .	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	125	103	2	2	1·18	1·43	1·60	1·94
Developmental do. . . . .	4	..	3	..	1·76	..	75·00	..
Violent do. . . . .	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	3	..	2	..	1·43	..	66·67
Total . . . . .	331	313	5	5	2·94	3·57	1·51	1·60

The mortality rates are very favourable ; they were 2·94 per cent. against 3·57 during the previous year, and these results have been obtained notwithstanding the constant overcrowding which takes place, and the extremely confined area within which the buildings are constructed.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### KURRACHEE.

Inspection. This Gaol was not visited during the year.  
Buildings. No new buildings were constructed during the year.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	196,804	1,604	198,408
Daily average of ditto.....	587	5	592
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866.....	694	4	698
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.....	987	24	1,011
Transferred to other districts.....	362	2	364
Released.....	824	25	849
Escaped.....	1	....	1
Died.....	14	....	14
Executed.....	3	....	3
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867.....	477	1	478

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of Gaol officers satisfactory ; and that of the prisoners is stated to have been generally good.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are tabulated below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	552	606
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	257	281
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
„ by other Departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	133	59
„ as guards .....	10	....
„ on the roads .....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	23	101
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	40	30
Inefficient from age .....	2	3
Sick in hospital .....	24	31
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	63	101
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	257	281
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	3,017 4 7	891 2 2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	11 11 10	3 2 9
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	316 6 7	....

These results, although an improvement on last year's, are not satisfactory; the average earning per prisoner is extremely small. Very different results should be obtained, and are looked for from this Gaol.

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below in detail:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average earning of prisoners .....	592	636
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	....	0 2 2 3
„ per annum .....	43 7 7	49 15 1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	....	10 11 2
Fixed establishment .....	11 6 5	9 10 6
Extra ditto .....	....	....
Guards .....	13 2 0	15 5 8
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines.	0 4 10	1 0 4
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	2 9 0	3 13 3
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	1 0 0	0 10 10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	72 8 10	91 2 10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	66 14 9	89 12 5

There has been a reduction in the gross and net cost per prisoner. The former has fallen from Rupees 91-2-10 to Rupees 72-8-10, and the latter from Rupees 89-12-5 to Rupees 66-14-9.

The construction of the buildings will not admit of the systematic classification laid down in the Rules being completely carried out.

Classification.



Solitary confinement. A few only were confined, for breach of discipline.

Education. "A few," number not stated, "underwent instruction in reading and writing Sindee, under a good conduct adult convict."

Reconvictions. There were 148 reconvictions, "mostly men destitute, and confirmed petty offenders."

Juveniles. There was an average of five confined during the year. They are kept apart from adult convicts, attend school for six hours per diem, and are otherwise employed in spinning wool, &c.

Escapes. Only one escape has taken place. This was effected from within the Gaol walls; the prisoner was recaptured.

Garden. There is no garden attached to the Gaol; the soil and water are both unsuitable.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions into Hospital and the rates of mortality are tabulated below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases.....	419	444	14	17	2.36	2.67	3.34	3.83
Constitutional do. ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	112	93	..	3	..	0.47	..	3.23
Developmental do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	17	29	..	1	..	0.16	..	3.45
Epidemic cholera .....	..	2	..	1	..	0.16	..	50.00
Total...	548	577	14	22	2.36	3.46	2.55	3.81

The decrease in the number of deaths and rate of mortality are very satisfactory.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### HYDERABAD.

Inspection. The Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings have been erected nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	108,620	4,229	112,849
Daily average of ditto .....	324	13	337
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1866 .....	263	8	271
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	1,590	55	1,645
Transferred to other districts.....	585	..	585
Released .....	1,038	47	1,085
Escaped .....	2	..	2
Died .....	6	..	6
Executed .....	3	..	3
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867.....	219	16	235

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The general conduct of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are tabulated :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	307	344
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	24	75
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	1	....
„ by other Departments .....	11	7
Employed as Gaol servants.....	33	54
„ as guards .....	3	13
„ on the roads .....	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	112	44
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.....	49	78
Inefficient from age .....	36	11
Sick in hospital .....	4	25
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	34	37
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	24	75
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realised .....	1,576 7 0	1,658 4 10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	65 10 11	22 1 9
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts.....	1,572 5 9	620 3 9

There has been a falling off in the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures as well as in the net profits; the average earning per prisoner has, however, risen from Rupees 22-1-9 in 1865-66 to Rupees 65-10-11.

Cost. The details of the cost of maintenance are exhibited below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	337	390
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 7·7	0 1 7·7
„ per annum .....	34 6 1	37 7 9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	4 3 3	15 9 9
Fixed establishment .....	14 5 0	10 1 2
Extra establishment .....	.....	.....
Guards .....	16 11 7	14 12 5
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	0 8 4	0 14 1
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	3 5 5	12 8 11
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	0 9 8	1 3 8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	74 1 4	92 9 9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources .....	64 11 10	86 12 3

There has been a satisfactory reduction in the gross and net cost per prisoner; the former has fallen from Rupees 92-9-9 in 1865-66 to Rupees 74-1-4, and the latter from Rupees 86-12-3 to Rupees 64-11-10.

Classification. The classification laid down in the Gaol Rules is as far as possible carried out.

Seldom for part of a prisoner's sentence; is chiefly had recourse to for breach of discipline; the number so confined is not stated.

Education. No attempt has yet been made.

Juveniles. The average number during the year has been but one.

Reconvictions. There have been 146 reconvictions during the past year, the crimes being in most cases, "Theft of Cattle." Over eight per cent. of all admissions during the past and previous years have been reconvictions for cattle-stealing.

Escapes. There were two escapes from within the walls. The buildings are so constructed as to offer facilities for escapes, making it necessary to have a disproportionately strong guard.

Gardens. There is no garden.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are exhibited below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases, . . . . .	79	695	2	112	0.59	28.71	2.53	16.12
Constitutional do. . . . .	3	1	2	1	0.59	0.26	66.67	100.00
Local do. . . . .	37	41	1	8	0.30	2.05	2.70	19.51
Developmental do. . . . .	6	5	1	5	0.30	1.28	66.67	100.00
Violent and other causes.	29	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	6	..	6	..	1.54	..	100.00
<b>Total. . . . .</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>33.84</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>17.32</b>

These results are very satisfactory and are due to the absence of epidemic disease, which was so fatal during the previous year. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 1.78 only.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

### SHIKARPOOR.

Inspection. This Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings erected nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	165,010	4,389	169,399
Daily average of ditto .....	493	13	506
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1867 .....	513	11	524
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	1,088	29	1,117
Transferred to other Districts .....	617	....	617
Released .....	528	24	552
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died .....	46	....	46
Executed .....	3	1	4
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867 ....	407	15	422

Conduct of Officers and prisoners. The conduct of both is reported to have been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are here tabulated :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour . . . . .	491	555
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures . . . . .	129	89
Hired by the Department of Public Works . . . . .	16	....
„ by other Departments . . . . .	17	....
Employed as Gaol servants . . . . .	53	6
„ as guards . . . . .	17	5
„ on the roads . . . . .	4	222
„ on miscellaneous duties . . . . .	143	124
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	17	....
Inefficient from age . . . . .	20	....
Sick in Hospital . . . . .	17	22
Excused labour on account of Sundays . . . . .	58	87
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures . . . . .	129	89
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized . . . . .	3,997 11 7	9,784 0 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	30 15 10	109 15 0
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts . . . . .	2,592 9 2	4,588 13 4

In 1865-66, 89 prisoners engaged in manufactures realized Rupees 9,784-1-6, and the average earning of each was Rupees 109-15-0, whereas during the past year, the labour of 129 prisoners produced Rupees 3,997-11-7 only, and the average earning fell to Rupees 30-15-10. These results are very far from creditable, and demand the close attention of the Superintendent.

The details of cost of maintenance are exhibited below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	506	556
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 1.5	0 1 4
„ per annum .....	23 9 6	30 8 7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	5 10 5	4 11 3
Fixed establishment .....	12 2 0	4 3 10
Extra ditto .....	.. ..	1 14 4
Guards .....	15 0 0	14 10 1
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	1 10 5	1 10 0
Contingencies, including Stationery .....	3 0 4	1 15 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	0 3 6	10 8 7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ....	61 4 2	70 2 1
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	48 3 9	44 11 10

There has been a decrease in the gross, but a slight increase in the net cost; these results however compare favourably with other Gaols.

Classification. No systematic classification practicable under existing arrangements.

Solitary confinement. Is reported never to be resorted to except in the case of refractory prisoners and condemned criminals.

Education. A vernacular school is open to the boys, who attend five hours daily, and are taught to read and write Sindee, and keep accounts, by a convict teacher.



The average number during the year was 12; they have a separate ward to themselves, and when not attending school are engaged in learning some useful trade.

Juveniles.

There have been 55 re-convictions, being an increase of 23 over the number in the previous year. The Superintendent reports that the prison discipline is sufficient to deter ordinary offenders, but not those hardened criminals "who will not work, and if they cannot buy, they steal."

Re-convictions.

Escapes. None.

Gardens. Too small to supply all the requirements of the Gaol; the sanitary and economical results reported to be favourable.

Sickness and Mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are exhibited below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases. ....	458	575	32	17	6.32	3.00	6.99	2.96
Constitutional do. ....	2	5	..	1	..	0.18	..	20.00
Local do. ....	81	156	11	7	2.17	1.24	13.58	4.49
Developmental do. ....	3	8	2	2	0.40	0.35	66.67	25.00
Violent and other causes	13	6	1	..	0.20	1.24	7.69	..
Epidemic cholera. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	557	750	46	27	9.09	4.77	8.26	3.60

Of the 46 deaths 23 are due to diseases contracted in the Jail; 21 were received from Hyderabad and Bukkur in a precarious state, one died on the march, and another immediately on arrival.

"Healthy prisoners are sent to Bukkur Gaol for hard labour, and broken down emaciated prisoners received in return; hence the mortality in this Gaol appears excessive."

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

## BUKKUR FORT.

Inspection. This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings have been erected, but considerable improvements have been made in existing buildings to improve ventilation, &c.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67 .....	127,020	.....	127,020
Daily average of ditto .....	379	....	379
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	338	.....	338
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	537	.....	537
Transferred to other districts .....	191	.....	191
Released .....	381	.....	381
Escaped .....	7	.....	7
Died .....	25	.....	25
Executed .....	...	.....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	271	.....	271

Conduct of Officers and prisoners. No report received.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are here tabulated:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	379	211
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	2	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	71	177
„ by other Departments .....	139	17
Employed as Gaol servants .....	13	17
„ as guards .....	....	....
„ on the Gaol buildings .....	31	....
„ on miscellaneous duties .....	68	....
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	....	....
Inefficient from age .....	25	....
Sick in hospital .....	30	....
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	....	....
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on public and other works .....	2	194
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	139 2 11	....
Average earning of each prisoner .....	69 9 5	34 6 1
<i>Other sources of income.</i>		
Amount credited for hire of convicts .....	18,499 5 6	6,669 4 11

The net profits realized from employment on Public Works, is but trifling, but this is counter-balanced by the large income received from the municipality of Sukkur, Rupees 18,499-5-6. The average earning has been Rupees 69-9-5 against Rupees 34-6-1 in 1865-66.

The detail of the cost of maintenance is shown below:—

Cost.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	379	211
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 2·2	0 1 1·6
„ per annum .....	24 12 5	25 14 9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	1 2 3	1 9 8
Fixed establishment .....	5 4 5	....
Extra establishment .....	....	....
Guards .....	9 6 8	6 2 0
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	3 3 1	7 11 11
Contingencies, including stationery .....	1 3 10	1 5 1
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	0 2 9	....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	45 3 5	42 11 5
Excess over cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	3 15 5	11 1 8

The gross cost per prisoner was Rupees 45-3-5, and there was an excess of income over cost per prisoner of Rupees 3-15-5.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and rates of mortality are given in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases .....	576	433	18	13	4.75	6.16	3.12	3.00
Constitutional do. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ....	183	236	7	8	1.85	3.79	3.83	3.39
Developmental do. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	25	38	..	1	..	0.48	..	2.63
Epidemic cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	784	707	25	22	6.60	10.43	3.19	3.11

There have been 25 deaths against 22 during the previous year; the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has, however, fallen from 10.43 in 1865-66 to 6.60.

The Medical Officer attributes a good deal of the sickness to the want of sufficiently warm clothing; this, however, has been supplied.

The sanitary report by the Medical officer is annexed.

#### DHOOLIA COTE.

This Gaol was organized in the month of December, and was inspected in January, when the prisoners were confined in the temporary sheds and tents. This Gaol was established to relieve over crowding in the Guzerath Gaols, and to construct the Central Gaol for that Province.

Buildings.

No new buildings erected.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.....	24,525	....	24,525
Daily average of ditto .....	255	....	255
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866 .....	....	....	....
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67 .....	450	....	450
Transferred to other districts .....	....	....	....
Released .....	105	....	105
Escaped .....	....	....	....
Died .....	....	....	....
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867 .....	345	....	345

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The Gaol has been too recently established to be able to report on this point.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour. . . . .	254	....
<i>Details.</i>		
Employed in ordinary manufactures .....	....	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works .....	....	....
" by other departments .....	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants .....	21	....
" as guards .....	4	....
" on Gaol buildings .....	173	....
" on miscellaneous duties .....	16	....
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old .....	....	....
Inefficient from age .....	1	....
Sick in hospital .....	11	....
Excused labour on account of Sundays .....	28	....
<i>Labour and Manufactures.</i>		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures .....	....	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized .....	....	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures .....	....	....
<i>Other sources of Income.</i>		
Amount credited for garden produce .....	177 1 4	....

These data are merely recorded for future comparison ; they refer only to three months and a quarter at the close of the year.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Average number of prisoners .....	255	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day .....	0 1 8·2	....
„ per annum .....	10 1 7	....
Clothing, including blankets and bedding .....	....	....
Fixed establishment .....	5 0 3	....
Extra establishment .....	....	....
Guards .....	5 2 8	....
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines .....	0 5 10	....
Contingencies, including stationery .....	3 0 7	....
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	....	....
Total cost of each prisoner per annum .....	23 10 11	....
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources .....	22 15 9	....

Sickness and mortality.

The admission and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases.. . . .	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do. . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. . . . .	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do. . . . .	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. . . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total... . . . .	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The sanitary report by the Medical Officer is annexed.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,**Poona, 22nd January 1868.*



APPENDIX N. II.

---

SANITARY REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE

GAOLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the POONA GAOL, for the Year 1866-67.*

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

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Remarks.
5.89	4.38	2.84	0.31	4.74	In. Cents. 18 16	And none in other months.

The mean temperature for the year is stated to have been 74°, the maximum registered was 97° the minimum 60°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—  
Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated to the south of the city, its front or eastern face being towards the Kartridge main road. To the south and west, or towards Parbutty tank and hill, there are but few buildings, the ground being principally occupied by native gardens, so that as the prevailing winds blow from the westward, they reach the Gaol without passing over any considerable portion of the city. The site of the Gaol is, I should think, as high as any other in the Town, according to Dr. Leith's estimate about 70 feet above the level of the river. The ground falls on three sides, so that the natural drainage is good.

There has been no addition or alterations to buildings.

### III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

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.
931	st. lbs. 6 11	st. lbs. 6 9	Stationary 308 Gained 605	175	st. lbs. 5 9½	st. lbs. 5 11	Stationary 85 Gained 190

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

The general health has been good.

In the month of September cholera appeared to a slight extent. Four cases occurred, out of which two died. There were four deaths from fever; and four from chronic diarrhoea, and one from traumatic tetanus on the second day after admission into 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:—

No alteration has been made in the diet during the year; the advisability of decreasing the ration of meat from three times to once a week was brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Prisons.

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 0·7.

Out-door 2·0.

With the exception of 100 men employed in out-door labour at Gunesh Khind up to the 20th December 1866, the prisoners have been principally engaged in tent manufacture and other intramural work.

In the year 1865-66 the percentage of deaths to treated in each class was—

In-door 7·0.

Out-door 2·9.

A decrease in the percentage of deaths amongst the in-door class is observed, as compared with the previous year.

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

Ventilation in the cells and barracks is good, with the exception of the female prison; the ventilation of which is very defective.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Gaol is kept remarkably clean, the floors of the cells and barracks are smeared with mud once a week.

The weaker prisoners are employed for the above purposes.

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

No alteration has been made in the drainage since last report; no change was required.

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

The dry earth conservancy system is adopted. For Gaol purposes, when properly carried out, I do not believe any plan can surpass this, both as regards cleanliness and complete freedom from all smell. Sifted earth only is used, and the night soil removed in dammered iron pans by sweepers to a distance from the Gaol, as often as necessary.

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

The present clothing is quite sufficient. An alteration has been made in the bedding, which was formerly made up of the old condemned clothing. This was found to collect and harbour vermin

to such an extent as to interfere with the prisoners' rest at night. The bedding now consists of gunny-pat, 6' x 2' 6"; it is clean, cool, capable of being constantly washed when soiled, and is sufficiently soft to lie on.

The present clothing has not produced any injurious effect on the health of the convicts.

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 during the year was 395, the number of separate cells in the criminal Gaol is 197. The measurement of each cell is 8' 5" x 5' 7" x 8' 9". Sleeping accommodation is provided for prisoners, above the number estimated at 500 cubic feet, in large barracks in the courtyard of the gaol. These barracks are freely ventilated, and are preferred to the cells on account of coolness and freedom from vermin. The present amount of ventilation has not been productive of any sickness or mortality.

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.
395	11	2·7	..	..	4	1·0	2	0·5	4	1·0

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The admissions and mortality from fever were cases sent in from Gunesh Khind and Yerrowda Gaol; one of the cases of cholera and of

diarrhœa likewise came from the former temporary gaol. The other three cases of cholera took place in the month of September, when the disease was epidemic, and had evidently been brought into the city by pilgrims.

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:—

In all there were four cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal; these cases occurred whilst the disease was epidemic. Every precaution was at once used to stay its progress. The sick were kept apart from the other convicts—all secretions, both vomited matter and stools, were disinfected and then buried, the clothing and bedding used by the sick were disinfected by boiling; the beds on which they lay cleaned and repainted, and the room they occupied newly white-washed.

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

Of the deaths from fever one case was received from Yerrowda.

Of the deaths from diarrhœa one occurred in the month of July and one in August; both were admitted into Hospital in a dying state from Yerrowda Gaol. There was nothing in the Poona Gaol to account for the mortality.

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

There is great want of accommodation for European prisoners—also for untried prisoners of all classes of criminals; at present all those committed to the Sessions for trial are obliged to remain in one barrack, there being no means of segregation. The criminal female Gaol is extremely defective both as regards day and night accommodation. Measures for improvement are now under contemplation, and it is hoped will shortly be carried into effect.

T. B. BEATTY, M.D., Civil Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge of the Poona Gaol.

THE DEPUTY INSPECTER GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SATTARA GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

---

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

The City of Sattara is situated on the Deccan table-land, at an elevation of 2,320 feet above sea-level. Hills overlook the town on the W. and S., impeding in some measure the course of the cool and fresh sea-breezes.

The climate is, comparatively, dry and bracing; and sufficiently tempered by the monsoon.

The annual temperatures for the year were:—

Maximum.....	85°
Minimum.....	68°
Mean .....	76°

The rain-fall for the year was 33·83 inches.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—  
Additions and alterations to buildings.

The Gaol is placed on the eastern out-skirts of the Town. To the west, at some distance, is the Camp.

It is tolerably isolated, but abuts on a main thoroughfare.

Alterations in the buildings:—the Dispensary is removed to a shed contiguous to the Hospital, thus giving more ward-space. Partitions have been made in the male sleeping-barracks, for the separation of classes.

Additions:—Four new cells for condemned prisoners are almost completed: they were much needed, and are well devised.

### III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.
80	st. lbs. oz. 8 0 4	st. lbs. oz. 8 1 8	Gained, 20. Average gain, 2 lbs. 12½ ozs.  Lost, 36. Average loss, 1¾ lb.  Stationary 24.	380	st. lbs. oz. 8 2 10	st. lbs. oz. 8 3 6	Gained, 39. Average gain, 2 lb. 9 ozs.  Lost, 41. Average loss, 1 lb. 1 oz.  Stationary 300.

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

It appears that the general condition of the prisoners has not, on the whole, deteriorated during confinement. On the contrary a slight gain of weight has resulted: this fact, and the large proportion of those whose weight was stationary seem to indicate that the circumstances of the prisoners are neither much better, nor any worse, than the normal state outside the Gaol. To effect such a parallel is undoubtedly an object in the arrangement of a prison dietary. Other remarks bearing on this point are made further on.

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.

Is of good quality, and as seen above—in the proportion of those “stationary” in weight—generally sufficient in amount. Still as some prisoners lose weight, and as I have seen “scorbutus” continue with the use of “ordinary” diet, a slight increase of food generally appears desirable, and it might be effected by a subdivision of diets according to age or previous occupation. Special cases are of course



specially treated. Since August 1866, the improved scale of diet has been in force, and its good effects are readily discernible.

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 is no out-door labour in force at this Gaol.

The in-door labour is however, it may be supposed, not materially different in its effects from out-door, excepting the risk of exposure to variations of weather.

Doubtless labour is beneficial even to the health of the men. No untoward influence has been noticed in this respect.

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

Has been attended to in the ordinary manner, in the original construction of the buildings.

Defects have been pointed out, and are in the course of remedy ; want of due *circulation* of the air is of course the chief defect, and it is almost invariably found in older buildings.

The new cells are well ventilated.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

This important subject was duly attended to, as in past years. The Gaol is always clean.

The destruction of “ rubbish ” by burning having been objected to, all such is now carried outside and generally buried in pits.

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

Is effected on the surface by drains ; but in this small Gaol the latter can hardly be said to exist, the water (used in washing the body) being at once conveyed by pipe outside, in the case of the men, to a public drain ; in the case of the women, to a closed vessel ; at the Hospital, as with the latter. No change seems to be called for.

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

Excreta have been made in, and conveyed to, pits in the Gaol compound ; dry and sifted earth being forthwith thrown in.

No offensive smell, &c. has resulted, even in the rains, when it was impossible to keep out water.

Privies, with the use of dry earth, have been now ordered to be erected within the Gaol walls.

No special deodorizer has been in use.

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

Clothing is, I think, sufficient. No complaints have arisen on this score. Due care is taken to keep articles of apparel clean. Pulmonary complaints are extremely rare.

New sleeping mats (woollen) are in course of distribution ; they are an improvement on the old “godries.”

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 :—

With regard to sleeping accommodation, this Gaol is yet deficient, not because the existing buildings are not large enough, but because the use of some of them is debarred by their insecurity, under the present reduced number of guards.

This statement has been before made. To relieve what was undoubtedly an overcrowded state of the male sleeping-sheds, some prisoners are again lodged in a house formerly unused, but the expedient is only temporary. Proposals and estimates have already been made respecting the enlargement of the above sheds.

It is hardly possible to doubt, I think, that a bad form of fever which prevailed was intensified by the above state of things.

## 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.
126	5	3.9	..	..	4	3.0	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

As stated under heading No. XII, the disease producing almost the whole “mortality” (the remaining “death” was from “senectus”) was a form of fever, remittent in type, or becoming so, almost typhus-like in character, with a tendency to relapse, and also to be infectious.

The remedy, is ample cubic-space, added to a sufficiently elevated floor ; both desiderata in the accommodation here.

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 real epidemic has appeared in the Gaol.

The “fever” above referred to occurred in the unhealthy season of the year, and may perhaps be regarded as an intenser form of the ordinary remittent type: it has, some time since, disappeared.

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

On the whole the health of the prisoners has been “fair” though not so good as in some previous years. The mortality is not, however, high.

I have assured myself that the tone of health has been lower amongst the new admissions into Gaol than in late years: yet the "weight" of prisoners has been higher on admission.

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

The following measures may be again adverted to as desirable :—

1. To increase accommodation for the men. Unfortunately their sleeping sheds are very low in level, but excepting the building of new ones I cannot suggest a remedy for this.

2. To modify the diet to various conditions of age, bulk, and occupation.

H. V. CARTER, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge, and Superintendent.

*Sattara, 1st April 1867.*

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KULLADGHEE GAOL  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

The climate and general features of the country around are so well known that little or no comment is required on this point. The soil for the most part is of the so-called Kunker variety, or red soil, especially in and around the Gaol itself; stretching however to the west and north of Kulladghee for some miles in extent runs the black, or cotton soil, interspersed here and there with patches of the above-mentioned red soil, intermixed with a considerable quantity of clay, slate, and laterite. The climate is equable, but hot and oppressive, specially so in the evening from 5 to 7; mean annual temperature 79°; extreme range during the hot months (April, May, and June) 78° to 101°. Extreme range during October, November, and December, 63° to 81°. Annual rainfall gauged 13 inches and 85 cents.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings :—

It is incumbent on me to preface any remarks on this subject by stating that no proper Gaol exists; what is occupied as a Gaol were formerly outhouses of a catcherry, giving at present accommodation only for 20 male prisoners and 30 females; but I should be probably more correct did I say no accommodation for the latter, for it is merely a small open yard in which they eat, drink, work, and sleep. Certainly half of the yard is partially covered in, and to this circumstance, I think, is to be attributed in great measure the health of this portion of the prisoners. The remainder of the prisoners, about 120, are placed in a tent. The Gaol, though bordering on the Native Town, is well situated to the west of it, with a gentle slope all around. A work-shed has been built, the greater portion of which however is to be converted into a hospital and sleeping-barracks, pending the enlargement of the present Gaol.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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.
181	lbs. 106	lbs. 110	No. gained 122 Do. lost . . 25 Stationary 34 Average gain, 6 lbs. Average loss, 6 lbs.	..	..	.....	....

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

Having due regard to the condition of this Gaol as above alluded to, and for some portion of the year, the unavoidable crowding of prisoners in tents, and moreover the total absence of a hospital, the

mingling of the sick and healthy, for though one cell larger than the others was put aside for the purposes of a hospital, yet its efficacy was to a great extent nullified by its direct communication with the yards into which all the cells of the healthy prisoners opened, nor was it sufficiently large for the purpose; yet the general health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good, to which result may in no small degree be attributed their being necessarily so much in the open air.

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:—

Jowarree, bazree, and wheat, &c. severally issued, changing either according as occasion may require, the practice being not to continue any one grain exclusively for any length of time. No complaints have been made by Prisoners. Solitary cases of diarrhoea have appeared from time to time, but whether this is solely due to a particular kind of food I am not in a position to state, having only been in charge of the Gaol for a very short period. Meat has been issued three times weekly.

The difficulty experienced in procuring good vegetables is the cause probably of several cases of scrofula which have occurred during the year under review.

VI.—LABOUR—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each Class:—

All labour is of necessity out-door. Consequently no comparison can be made.

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

Male Prisoners. The ventilation of the cells occupied by 20 prisoners only, the remainder being confined by night in a tent, is extremely defective, as might be surmised from the foregoing remarks. There are only a few holes in the roof and walls, the doors being cut down about 6 inches from the top to permit of a free current

of air if possible. This however will be remedied by carrying out the recommendations of the Inspector General of Prisons, viz. having barred doors instead of plank ones as now in use. In the female yard ventilation is freely provided.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Maintained by daily sweeping and weekly cowdunging the whole of the Gaol. The walls are cowdunged occasionally, not whitewashed. Clothing washed weakly in soap and water.

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

No drains now exist, in or around the Gaol. The practice is the following:—outside of the Gaol wall, through which a hole is made, a vessel is sunk in the ground, into which all water, &c. used for cleaning or cooking escapes, and from which vessel it is removed as often as found requisite.

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

On account of there being no latrines in the Gaol compound, at all adequate for the purpose, prisoners are escorted daily to a nullah about 500 yards from the Gaol, in which a trench is dug, and after being used a quantity of earth is thrown in; as *vide* a Report on this subject recently forwarded. Latrines, &c. will, as soon as possible, be built.

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

During the greater portion of the past year, prisoners wore the same clothes in which they were admitted, there being none other available. Now, however, all, excepting the female portion, who still wear their own clothing, are supplied by the Gaol, and the materials manufactured in the Gaol, with the exception of the cumblies.

**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 :—

As above stated 20 only can be accommodated in the Gaol, allowing the capacity estimated at 648 cubic feet. The average remainder, viz. 119, are confined in tents.

**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.
169	5	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

Among the above five cases, I find from the record, one to have died from idiopathic tetanus, occurring in a young apparently healthy subject, the disease partaking of the form of trismus, and the patient dying in a state of coma. Of the other cases two died of phthisis pulmonalis, one of pneumonia, and one of emphysema and senectus.

**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 :—

Extract from the remarks at the time by Dr. H. A. Lewis, who was then in charge of this Gaol—

“ 4th June 1866.—Cholera cases. Six cases of Cholera occurred during May. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The walls of the cells were limewashed, the floors



remade. Disinfectants were thrown on the ground of the wards, &c. The dejections of the sick were buried in distant trenches, and the sick tents thoroughly fumigated. No deaths occurred. The treatment adopted was cholera mixture, calomel, opium pills, brandy, &c."

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

Of the 273 cases admitted into Hospital, or the 282 inclusive of those remaining on the 1st of April 1866, five died, as *vide* previous remarks. A considerable number of prisoners on admission into Gaol were in a very unhealthy weak state. Fever showed the greatest number of admissions, originating from causes probably in operation in the Gaol itself, and contracted in the districts from whence they came.

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

Enlargement of the whole of the Gaol, erection of latrines, &c. and hospital for males and females.

J. RABY, Assistant Surgeon,

In Medical Charge.

G. G. W. MAITLAND, Surgeon Major,

Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,

S. M. C. Division.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the DHARWAR GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

The topographical position of the Dharwar Gaol having been given in previous reports, I need here only state that it lies to the north-west of the Town and Camp, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the former. Its site is isolated, high and dry, with a good fall for drainage. The thermometer gives a maximum average of  $82^{\circ}$  to a minimum of  $68^{\circ} 8'$ . The greatest heat being  $94^{\circ}$  in May, and the lowest  $74^{\circ} 9'$ , maximum for

August. The total rain-fall has been 32 inches and 31 cents. October gave the greatest fall, viz. 13 inches and 1 cent.

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

The Gaol lies to the north-west of the Native Town. No alterations or additions of any sort or description made to the Gaol during the past year, with the exception of the pulling down of three partition walls, the converting of the respective doors into windows, and leaving only one door at either end of the long factory-shed, thus enabling a better watch to be kept over the prisoners while at work, and requiring fewer guards.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.	No.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain.	Loss.	lbs.		ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain.	Loss.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
1865-66.						lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.									
609	108	4	..	115	12	5	2	2	3	3	112	2	110	4	1	2	2	5
1866-67.																		
1,059	108	6	1,183	115	8	7	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						No.	No.											
						785	398											

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

From the above it will be seen that while out of 1183 discharges 785 gained at the average rate per prisoner of 7 lb. 2 oz., while in the year preceding the gain was only 5 lb. 2 oz. 398 prisoners lost an average of 1 lb. 12 oz. while in the year preceding the loss was 2 lb. 3 oz. I consider this a very satisfactory result, for although many have lost, yet the general health of the prisoners has, as will be seen by the table given below, been remarkably healthy.

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.

With regard to the allowance of meat three times a week to prisoners as per diet scale at page 33 of the Gaol Rules, and which came into force from the 1st July 1866, I brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Prisons in letter No. the sudden, and very steadily maintained, and improved health amongst the prisoners, and I believe the extra diet, firewood, &c., with very great care being given to the cooking and distribution of the food, has exercised a most marked effect; the Hospital has never in any preceding year been so free of patients, and I would propose the maintaining of the present liberal diet table.

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—	1865-66	1866-67
Ratio per cent. of Deaths to treated ..	3·2	6·3
Out-door ditto ditto ..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class of disease is as follows:—

	1865-66	1866-67
In 1st class of disease .....	2·4	2·1
2nd do. do. ....	..	..
3rd do. do. ....	·4	·5
4th do. do. ....	·4	3·7
5th do. do. ....	..	..
	3·2	6·3

If the deaths in class 4 (3 senectus and 4 atrophica) be excluded, which I think may with justice be done, as not marking *disease* amongst prisoners, the percentage will be reduced from 6·3 to 2·6, a less percentage than has ever yet been attained.

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

Very perfect, but will made still more so by pulling down high and useless walls, and giving open iron doors instead of the present heavy wooden ones.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The cells and barracks are thoroughly swept out every morning and evening, and once a week the floors are cowdunged, and the walls washed occasionally, but not so often if the weather is wet and damp.

The prisoners wash themselves both morning and evening, and on Sunday a more perfect ablution of their persons is carried out, as well as of all their clothing.

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

All good and open; little improvement to suggest.

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

The day privies are open drains, about a foot deep by about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet in width, dug daily in an open field to the north-west of the gaol; at night they are filled up and fresh ones for next day opened by advancing a couple of feet. The soil from barracks is taken to a larger pit, also in this quarter, and a certain quantity of earth thrown over daily. The dry earth system is carried out *to the full* as regards the barracks and hospitals. No odour is, however, perceptible close to the day pits. The system, most simple in itself, *could not work better*.

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

I have nothing to propose as to any alteration in the clothing of the prisoners; it is, I consider, amply sufficient, and of good quality.

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 for the most part of the year we had 94 above cubic capacity, yet it did not at all interfere with the health of the prisoners in this Gaol. The men are employed all day outside the walls over some 15 acres of airy, elevated ground, and I believe that the Gaol can well afford, in justice to expenses of the large military guard, to have many more prisoners, and without injury to their health, if, as has been the case, diet, regularity, and cleanliness are attended to.

Daily average number confined in the Gaol during the year in excess of the cubic capacity, 1865-66.. 65

Do. do. do. from 1st May to 21st December 1866 ..... 94

Do. do. do. below cubic capacity, from 22nd December 1866 to 31st March 1867 .... 48

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.		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.
1866 486	16	3·2	2	0·4	4	0·8	2	0·4	3	0·6
1867 446	12	2·7	1	0·2	2	0·4	0	..	1	0·2

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The decrease of deaths to total daily average strength is very small; and highly satisfactory when compared with previous years.

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:—

One slight case of smallpox occurred (a Chinaman) in the month of December 1866, but did not spread, and the man was able to be up and out in a few days.

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

The table given beneath speaks for itself as to the great improvement in the general health of prisoners, and it will also clearly be seen by the very small expenditure under the head “Hospital Charges,” that the Hospital Assistant takes great interest in the work, and no expenditure is allowed unless absolutely required:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Admissions .....	187	374
Discharges .....	178	364
Died .....	12	16
Remaining .....	5	8

XVI.—**GENERAL SUGGESTIONS** as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

In my previous year’s report I made the following remarks—“A greater care in the cooking of meals and a closer supervision over the diet table will, I would fain hope and believe, render the next year’s report more favourable in every way;” this I am glad to say we have succeeded in, and I cannot at present offer any new suggestions in a sanitary point of view in addition to those in para. VII.

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

*Jail Hospital, Dharwar,*  
24th June 1867.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the BELGAUM SUB-GAOL  
for the Year 1866-67.*

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

The climate of Belgaum has always borne the reputation of being a very healthy one. It is fully within influence of the sea-breezes from the Western Coast, and from the fact of rain falling in every month, with exception of February, it is always cool, and consequently the sanitary condition of the Camp and Town stands high. The annual fall of rain was inches 40 cents. 80, and the mean temperature throughout the year 74·6.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The sub-gaol is situated on an elevated ridge of trap rock about one-quarter of a mile from the town. It was formerly the old Thuggee Factory, and in April 1866 converted into a sub-gaol for the accommodation of about 108 convicts. Should it be in contemplation to make it a permanent gaol, additional buildings will be required, such as privies, wash-houses, cook-rooms, &c., besides additional sheds and accommodation for guards, &c.

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

Prisoners have been healthy. One death recorded was sudden, and occurred from disease of the heart, whilst at work in one of the sheds. With few exceptions the prisoners admitted to the Gaol have been transfers, either from Kulladghee or Dharwar, and no registers of weight, &c. have been furnished.

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 food supplied has been good and sufficient.

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 out-door, and seems to have had a beneficial influence on the health of the Prisoners.

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

The ventilation in two great sheds is secured by barred windows to the West, and in front (eastward) by open rattan work. The other sheds and the Hospital are likewise well ventilated.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cells there are none. The sheds or Barracks are kept scrupulously clean.

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

From its elevated site and the rocky soil on which the Gaol is built, a few surface drains are quite sufficient to carry off the water during the rains.

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 :—

There are at present no privies. The men resorting to a trench situated outside and to the rear of the buildings; the ordure being regularly covered with dry earth morning and evening. For night-use, tubs, in which is dry earth, are placed in each shed, and removed every morning. In the Hospital the same practice is in force, and charcoal in nets is suspended from the roof.

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

The clothing has hitherto been found good and sufficient.

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 in Gaol has hitherto been under its average capacity, estimated at 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 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.
53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Disease of the heart.

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 Gaol has not been visited by an epidemic.

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

The sickness has been trifling, consisting of a few cases of fever, of the intermittent type, and of chronic syphilis.

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

As long as the Gaol remains what it is at present, a Sub-gaol for the incarceration of convicts, and for short terms of imprisonment, the sanitary arrangements are excellent, and all that could be desired.

G. G. W. MAITLAND, Surgeon Major,  
In Medical Charge, Sub-gaol Hospital.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KARWAR GAOL,  
for the Year 1866-67.*

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

The climate of Karwar during the year under report has been tolerably healthy, as compared with previous years.

The temperature upon the whole was very moderate, 91° being the maximum and 64° the minimum during the year. The atmosphere between March and October is very moist, and during the remaining months very dry, owing to the north-easterly winds (land winds) which prevail in those months.

The rain-fall is shown in the following table:—

	Inches.		Inches.
May.....	.....	November .....	.....
June.....	23·77	December .....	64
July.....	45·95	January .....	.....
August .....	18·55	February.....	.....
September .....	5·88	March.....	.....
October .....	10·60		

**II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp.—Ad-  
ditions and alterations to buildings:—**

The Gaol is situated about a mile S. W. to the town of Karwar. Sundry additions and alterations have been made in the temporary Gaol, but none worthy of detail.

**III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year  
1866-67:—**

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.
359	lbs. 116	lbs. 112	210	17	lbs. 129	lbs. 130	Average gain 1lb.

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

The general health of the prisoners has not been very good. Diarrhœa and dysentery were prevalent towards the close of the year, and fever more or less prevalent throughout the year.

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 now in use is good, and sufficient in quantity. It sometimes produces a slight tendency to diarrhœa at first in those prisoners who have been accustomed to rice; and probably any change of diet would have the same effect. No change required.

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 greater portion of the prisoners were employed out-door during the year, some in the garden, others cutting laterite stones and repairing the roads about the Gaol. The in-door labour consists of cane work and carpentry. Out-door labour, in my opinion, has a beneficial effect on the health of prisoners. The percentage of deaths to treated is 2·9.

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

The ventilation is good, and is secured by the upper part of the walls being made of bamboos, placed within two or three inches of each other. I can propose no improvement.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The whole of the Gaol is daily swept, and the floor cowdunged two or three times a week.

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

No drainage to speak of, and none required, except one drain to carry out the rain in the Monsoon. This runs under the entrance to the Gaol into the garden.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth. sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how

disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

Owing to the want of proper accommodation in the temporary Gaol, and to the close proximity of the sea, the prisoners are taken out on the beach for defecation. At night iron pans, partly filled with dry earth, and surrounded with it, are placed all over the Gaol, and carried away into a pit in the morning. This answers so well that no offensive smell is perceptible in the morning from the night soil. I can propose no improvement.

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

The clothing is clean and sufficient, and its effect on the health of the prisoners is shown by the absence of any tendency to pulmonary diseases.

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 :—

Average number during the year in excess of cubic capacity was 14, but this did not appear to have any effect in producing diseases, &c.

The accommodation was enlarged in December, and at present there is no overcrowding.

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.
176	9	5.1	3	1.7	2	1.1	..	..	2	1.1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The above mortality is chiefly attributable to the feeble state in which many are admitted into Gaol, owing to the unhealthiness of the district, and who are on this account liable to succumb to any serious disease, and more especially dysentery and diarrhœa. In a great number of these cases I find a free use of medical comforts imperative. No suggestion.

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 epidemics.

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

The sickness during the year has been considerably less than in 1865, and this is owing chiefly to the decrease in dysentery and diarrhœa during 1866. The percentage treated to strength in 1866-67 is 172 against 239·6 in 1865. Deaths to strength, in 1866, 5·1; in 1865-66, 6·33. Deaths to treated in 1866-67, 2·9; in 1865, 2·6.

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

I can suggest no measure for improving the sanitary state of the present temporary Gaol. It is very desirable that a permanent one should be built.

J. DAVIES, Civil Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge.

G. G. W. MAITLAND, Surgeon Major,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,  
S. M. Division.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the RUTNAGHERRY GAOL  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

The Gaol is situated on the westerly slope of a hill, composed of laterite, with here and there some light sandy loam, and detritus of the laterite; about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile distant from the sea, and about 96 feet above the mean sea level. The sloping nature of the position gives great advantages for natural drainage, and I should fancy any amount of rain-fall would not be likely to cause any collecting of stagnant pools in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gaol.

The rain-fall averages about 110 inches; the heaviest fall being as a rule in the months of June, July, and August. The thermometer ranges from  $61^{\circ}$  as a minimum to  $95^{\circ}$  as a maximum, seldom however reaching  $95^{\circ}$ ; the mean temperature  $81^{\circ}$ . The proximity of the sea must have a very beneficial effect in equalizing the temperature, and the highest readings of the thermometer occur just before the advent of the monsoon in the latter end of May.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—  
additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol stands alone on the side of a hill facing the west, and is free from surrounding buildings. The only building in close proximity being the gaoler's house. There have been no alterations of any consequence to any of the Gaol buildings during the past year. The portion of Gaol occupied by female prisoners has been enclosed with a stone wall, instead of the paling which formerly existed. Plans and estimates for a new privy for the dry conservancy system were called for from the Executive Engineer in October last, but as they were not received till near the commencement of the monsoon, I shall not be able to do any thing further till after the rains.

### III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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 155 Discharged 196	99 lbs.	105 lbs.	Gained 6 lbs.	Admitted 29 Discharged 16	115 lbs.	100 lbs.	Lost 15 lbs.

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

The prisoners coming from the Rutnagherry districts continue to improve in weight, while those from other Districts appear to lose in weight; this may be accounted for by the greater number of prisoners composed in those from other districts being prisoners from Dwarka and Kattywar, Bombay, and districts where the people are accustomed to a more generous diet in their homes than the people of this part of the country. The prisoners have been remarkably healthy, more especially during the latter part of the year, no deaths having occurred since the month of November 1866. I am inclined to think that this may be partly owing to the beneficial effect of the new scale of rations.

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 :—

I am inclined to think that the diet at present is all that can be desired for the prisoners; it has been good in quality and sufficient in quantity. I am not disposed to attribute any disease occurring in the Gaol to anything connected with the diet; animal food is issued once a week, and the prisoners have had an abundant supply

of Europe vegetables during the past year, and have Native vegetables, fresh and good, at the season when Europe vegetables are not available. See diet scale.

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

Ratio per cent of deaths to treated in out-door labour prisoners.	1·7
Ditto ditto ditto in in-door do. do.	2·5

The out-door labour is the quarrying of blocks of laterite, gardening, carrying manure to the gaol grounds and general labouring work. The quarrying is very hard work, but seems to agree with the prisoners very well. The in-door labour is cane-working, weaving, oil pressing, tailoring, &c. &c.; neither of these in-door employments seem to have any prejudicial effect on the health of the prisoners.

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

The whole of the Gaol is well ventilated. Nothing to be desired in this respect.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Gaol is kept very clean, the walls white-washed, the floors cowdunged, and all offensive matter promptly removed. Bedding aired every morning in the courtyards, weather permitting, otherwise spread out to air in the sleeping cells.

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

The only drains in the Gaol are surface drains for carrying off rain-water; all dirty water is kept in earthenware vessels and carried out by the sweeper into the garden. The drainage is everything that could be wished.

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



The dry earth conservancy is not yet thoroughly introduced, nor can it be until a suitable building is made for a privy. This I hope will be done before next rains. Dry earth is used in the night pans, and the deodorizer used; nothing but dry earth answers well, though there is always a difficulty of getting prisoners to use it. The nightsoil is all used for the garden.

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

The clothing is good and comfortable, each prisoner having a strong cotton jacket and pair of stout trowsers, with cotton quilted cap; a blanket coat, to wear during the cold season and the rains; bed and blanket; and, when necessary, two blankets are given, as in the case of old or delicate prisoners. I think the clothing is sufficient, and they are made to keep it clean, all clothing being washed at least once a week if made of cotton, and the woollen when necessary.

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:—

There has been no overcrowding, the number of prisoners having been always under the Gaol capacity. No disease or inconvenience of any kind can be attributed to this cause.

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.		Diarrhea.		Other diseases.	
			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.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
197	8	4.06	..	..	5	2.5	..	..	..	..	3	1.5

Causes to which foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

I cannot assign any cause for the diseases resulting in the above deaths attributable to defective sanitation in Gaol. Five deaths occurred from fever during the year, the others are cases of organic disease. The total number of deaths are 8; one less than the previous year.

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 epidemics.

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

Five of the deaths are from remittent fever. I do not think there is any special cause to be traced for these cases of fever; it is very prevalent in the town and neighbourhood of Rutnagherry at certain seasons of the year; the general run of cases are those usually met with in most Indian Hospitals.

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

A good privy for the proper carrying out of the dry conservancy system will be necessary, and if this is properly carried out it will enable me to do away with a practice which at present cannot be avoided, viz., carrying all the night pans through the main gateway, and consequently through the office and a great part of the prison. This is most objectionable, and I shall do myself the honour of submitting my project with plans and estimate with as little delay as possible. I have no other suggestions to make.

C. JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon,  
Civil Surgeon in Medical Charge, Jail, Rutnagherry.

To The INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

## DIET SCALE.

No.	Days.	Rice.*		Bajree.		Wheat.		Toor Dhal.		Channa Dhal.		Vegetables.		Spices.		Cocum.		Sweet Oil.		Salt.		Fire-wood.		Fish.		Animal food consisting of Mutton, Milk, Curd, Ghee.						
		lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.		lbs.	oz.	dr.			
1	Sunday .....	....	....	1	8	0	....	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	....	....		
2	Monday .....	1	8	0	....	....	0	5	0	....	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	....	....		
3	Tuesday .....	....	1	8	0	....	0	5	0	....	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	....	....		
4	Wednesday .....	1	8	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	5	0	{ +0 5 0 † 0 8 0
5	Thursday .....	....	....	1	8	0	0	5	0	....	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	....	....		
6	Friday .....	1	8	0	....	....	0	5	0	....	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	....	....		
7	Saturday .....	....	1	8	0	....	0	5	0	....	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	8	0	....

\* It is served up every day to Chinese and Malays Prisoners.

† For Native Prisoners.

‡ For Chinese and Malays.

§ Chinese and Malays are excepted.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the TANNA GAOL, for the Year 1866-67.*

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

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 mainland. 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 96 inches. The temperature from 15th March to end of June is most oppressive—in the remaining months of the year 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.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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.
1,108	Stones lbs. 7 5	Stones lbs. 7 4	No. Gained .. 289	216	Stones lbs. 8 4	Stones lbs. 8 5	No. Gained .. 110
			Lost .... 300				Lost .... 81
			Stationary 519				Stationary. 25
			Total 1,108				Total 216

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

Fair. On comparing the weights of those who have been in Gaol for two months and upwards there is a loss in 58 (64 per cent.) and a gain in 41 (36 per cent.).

All the sickness has been of a marked cachectic character, from the half-starved condition of the generality of the prisoners on their admission.

STATEMENT showing the number of prisoners, of two months' imprisonment and upwards, that have gained or lost in weight :—

	Number of prisoners that				Average Gain.	Average Loss.	Greatest Gain.	Greatest Loss.
	Gained Weight.	Lost Weight.	Stationary.	Total.				
2 months. . . . .	33	68	1	102	lbs. 2	lbs. 2	lbs. 2	lbs. 3
3 do. . . . .	99	67	1	167	3	2	4	3
4 do. . . . .	53	48	..	101	3½	3	3	4
5 and 6 do. . . . .	81	234	2	317	3	4	7	5
7 months. . . . .	..	20	..	20	..	5	..	7
8 and 9 do. . . . .	6	8	..	14	2	8	2	8
1 year . . . . .	48	72	1	121	3	3½	6	3
18 months . . . . .	22	7	..	29	3	2	4	4
2 years and upwards. . . . .	28	87	..	115	3	6	8	9

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 :—

Considering the cachectic state of the generality of the prisoners on admission, I do not consider the present diets contain sufficient nutriment for prisoners under hard labour. The lessening of the meat ration would, I consider, interfere greatly with their labouring capabilities.

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

No out-door labour excepting those employed in the Gaol garden.

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

No alteration since last report excepting that the wood-work of the upper part of the doors has been removed, and iron bars substituted.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

No change since last report.

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

All the drains were opened during the monsoon and cleaned out.

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

Dry earth conservancy has worked well ; no sickness is traceable to the excreta being buried within the precincts of the Gaol.

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

Great difficulty is encountered in making the prisoners keep their clothing clean ; it is hardly sufficient for the cold and wet seasons.

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 :—

55½, at 648 cubic feet per prisoner. There has been frequent overcrowding for a short time only during the past year, which has been relieved by transferring the surplus prisoners to Yarrowda with as little delay as possible.

## 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.
287	8	2.1	3	1.0	..	..	..	..	1	3.0

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

Dysentery 3; Diarrhoea 1; other diseases 4. The deaths this year are half that of 1866-77. The greater part have been caused by diarrhoea and dysentery, and the remainder complicated with it and scurvy. In two instances the prisoners arrived in the Gaol with dysentery and diarrhoea, and rapidly sank.

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 none during the past year.

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

There has been a great decrease in the admissions under miasmatic and parasitic diseases; the former attributable in a great measure to the prevention of overcrowding and other sanitary improvements.

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

The Gaol is so faulty in construction, and in such a dilapidated state, that the only improvements that can be made in the Gaol is to pull the central building down and rebuild it.

H. ATKINS, Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the YERROWDA GAOL  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

As regards topography, *vide* report for 1865-66. No statistics of rain have been collected during the last year, but arrangements have been made to register the rain-fall this year. The following is a condensed statement of temperature from October 1866 to March 1867:—

MONTHS.	Average Maximum Temperature.	Average Minimum Temperature.	Mean Temperature.
October 1866 .....	84·8	66·6	75·7
November „ .....	87·4	61·5	74·45
December „ .....	80·0	59·3	69·65
January 1867.....	81·7	61·1	71·4
February „ .....	84·8	58·1	76·45
March „ .....	90·5	65·7	73·35

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—ad-  
ditions and alterations to buildings:—

Position of Gaol described in previous report. Remarks upon additions and alterations to buildings do not seem necessary, as the Gaol is at present only temporary, and as such affords sufficient accommodation for its inmates.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year  
1866-67:—

*Vide* remarks by my predecessor.



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

No opinion can be expressed on this point owing to a register of the weight of the prisoners not having been kept, and I regret I am unable to express my opinion as to the general health of prisoners previous to my joining this Gaol. The mortality and sickness of the prisoners I learn from the Hospital register was unusually high up to November, but since December there has been a marked and decided reduction both in the number of sick and the number of deaths. I joined the Gaol in the middle of February last, and since then the general health of the prisoners has been decidedly 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:—

No remarks appear necessary.

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 have been 112 deaths altogether; out of these 95 were among prisoners employed on out-door, and 17 among those employed on in-door labour.

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

No remarks appear necessary, as it has been described in previous reports.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

*Vide* remarks of report for previous year.

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

*Vide* remarks of the previous year.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how

disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

*Vide* remarks of the previous year.

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

The regulated quantity of clothing is sufficient for the preservation of the health of the prisoners; but in the generality of transfers from other Gaols, the clothing sent with the prisoners has been insufficient, and in a torn and somewhat unserviceable state.

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:—

There has not been overcrowding.

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.
815·3	112	13·7	9	1·1	37	4·5	..	..	30	3·68

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

Having joined this Hospital at almost the end of this official year, I am unable to give any satisfactory explanation as to the probable cause of the previous high mortality, regarding which I have been informed a special committee was convened under the orders of

Government, and which committee must from the data placed before it, have forwarded a report to Government on the subject. It is necessary to remark that since the month of December there has been a marked and rapid decrease both in the number of sick and the number of deaths: the mortality during the subsequent months was as follows—December 1866, 2; January 1867, 1; February 2; March 1; April 3; May 1. It will be seen from the above that the present health of the Gaol is as remarkable as the previous sickness and mortality were. It seems, therefore, not necessary to make any remarks 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:—

There were no epidemics.

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

*Vide* para. XIII.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

None required.

P. M. BAPTISTA, L.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon,

In Medical charge Gaol, Yerrowda.

*Yerrowda, 30th May 1867.*

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the AHMEDNUGGUR  
CRIMINAL GAOL, for the year 1867.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—  
Situating in the heart of the city ; air dry.

Months.	Thermometer.			Rain.	
	Sunrise.	12 A.M.	4 P.M.	Inches.	Cents.
May, 1866.....	78°	93°	98°	..	1
June „ .....	78	86	87	2	48
July „ .....	77	81	77	5	29
Aug. „ .....	76	81	81	3	91
Sept. „ .....	74	83	84	4	46
Oct. „ .....	72	84	84	2	83
Nov. „ .....	64	80	80	..	..
Dec. „ .....	61	75	76	..	..
Jan. 1867 .....	61	76	78	..	..
Feb. „ .....	61	80	82	..	..
Mar. „ .....	70	85	88	..	21
Total....	772	904	915	19	19
Average....	70	82	83		

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—  
Additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol is situated in the centre of the City, which is walled, and to the south-west of the Camp. No additions or alterations have been made during the past eleven months.

### III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.
532	lbs. 109	lbs. 110	287 gained, 103 lost, and 162 stationary. Average gain was 1-lb.	4	lbs. 103	lbs. 105	3 gained, 1 lost. Average of gain 2 lbs.

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

Is 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 diet appears ample, and as far as my experience allows me to judge, not to act as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease. Ghee has been substituted for Kurdee oil, as I understand good oil is not procurable at Ahmednuggur. I have no modification to propose.

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 average number of prisoners employed in out-door labour was 77, and the ratio per cent. to deaths of treated in this class was 0; of those employed, some wholly in-door and some partly in out-door labour, the number was 122, and the ratio of deaths to treated in this class was 4.5. Of the out-door class there were 116 admissions into

Hospital, of the in-door labourers 143. There were no fatal cases in Hospital of the out-door class, and of the in-door, four.

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

Secured by the ordinary inlets and outlets of doors and windows, and by openings in the roof. It seems thorough.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

By limewashing the wall, cowdunging and sweeping the floors.

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

Drainage mostly open. In the month of March the main drain was found to be choked up. It was opened, cleaned, and is now efficient.

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

The dry earth system answers admirably, except during the monsoon, owing to the absence of a shed. McDougall's deodorizing powder has been used, and found to answer the required purpose. The nightsoil is conveyed in closed vessels to the Gaol garden, where it is buried.

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

Clothing seems sufficient, and warm enough to ward off pulmonary affections.

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:—

There has been no overcrowding during the past eleven months.

## 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.
164	4	2	..	..	1	.6	1	.6	1	.6

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

As none of those fatal cases have occurred since I received charge, I cannot state what causes may have been in operation at the time.

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:—

Seven cases of Cholera occurred in September 1866; of those only one proved fatal; they were treated by Dr. Turnbull with a saturated spirituous solution of Camphor internally. I cannot detail the other subsidiary treatment adopted.

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

From the foregoing data I should infer that the general sickness and mortality were not excessive during the past eleven months.

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

I have none to offer.

H. T. DANN, Civil Surgeon,

A. WRIGHT,

In Medical Charge.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Poona Division.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SHOLAPOOR GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

The country around Sholapoor is open and greatly undulating: the soil of the station is gravelly, with an underlying rock of sandstone, but in the country around there is the black or cotton soil. There is scarcely any timber or jungle, and the supply of water has hitherto been very limited, generally failing in the hot weather. The average rain-fall may be said to be about 26 inches. The climate is warm and dry during the greater part of the year, and on the whole I believe it to be healthy.

I have not known a serious epidemic since my residence at the station, upwards of five years.

**II.—POSITION OF GAOL**—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated between the Camp and the southern and eastern suburbs of the City, the Camp being to the south. The building formerly occupied by the female convicts during the day has been made over to the Judge for the confinement of civil prisoners—other extramural buildings have been dismantled. Two solitary cells were converted into one for the accommodation of an eurAsian prisoner, to provide the proper amount of cubic space.

**III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED** during the year 1866-67:—

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 or 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 446 Discharged 377	107 lbs.	108 lbs.	88 gained. 66 lost, and 223 remained stationary Average of gain 2 lbs., of loss 1½ lbs.	Admitted 10 Discharged 2	118 lbs.	118 lbs.	1 gained, and 1 remained stationary; 1 gained 1 lb.



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

The general health of the prisoners has been in my opinion excellent.

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 excellent quality and sufficient in quantity. On economical grounds I do not think it necessary that wheat should be issued three times a week. I think the kind of grain to be issued might be left to the Superintendent, provided that the three kinds of grain were issued *at least* once a week. Grain would then be issued under my superintendence, according to the rate ruling in the market, the health of the prisoners being of course the first consideration.

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; that is there have been no gangs of convicts employed on duty away from the Gaol in making roads, excavations, or work of this description. In fact the work has been generally of a lighter description than I should like to be able to give the convicts. Quarrying in the garden was carried on for some time; this had the double object of carrying out the sentence of the law, and improving the grounds of the garden for agricultural purposes. Only one death occurred during the whole year.

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

The sleeping barracks are well ventilated, each building being divided into two apartments by a dwarf wall which runs its entire length. Ventilation is secured by means of windows and doors, with iron bars, to prevent the prisoners escaping. Each barrack has a ventilator also on the roof. The solitary cells are very badly ventilated, and in my last year's report I recommended that this state of things should be remedied.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cleanliness is maintained by gangs of convicts told off as sweepers, working under the Superintendent of Conservancy. Vessels are placed in the cells and barracks at night as receptacles for urine and fæces—dry earth is also placed there to cover the same after being passed. These are removed the first thing in the morning to the narrow trench in the garden. The floors are washed as a rule once a week, with a preparation of clay and water.

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

A large covered drain runs the entire length of the Gaol, which empties itself into a nullah outside the Gaol wall—small holes with iron gratings are let into the wall, which also empty themselves 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 is in force in this Gaol, and is carried out in the simplest manner possible; dry earth and charcoal are the only deodorizers in use. A cask of Macdougall's Disinfecting Powder was sent to me; but I have not had any occasion to use it up to this time. Nightsoil is removed in iron pans to the garden trench.

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, but in the monsoon extra clothing is issued as considered necessary. I have not attributed any cases of pulmonary affection 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 :—

There has been no overcrowding during the past year.

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.
122·7	1	·8	..	..	1	·8	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

There was in this case a *post mortem* examination made, revealing considerable enlargement of the spleen, showing that the deceased had in all probability been a martyr to fever previous to his admission into gaol. This was a case of remittent fever, the remissions being scarcely observable.

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 during the past year.

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

I consider the sickness and mortality to 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 to suggest that the ventilation of the solitary cells may be improved, and that the new hospital (recommended by Dr. Leith to be built) may be built with the least possible delay. These recommendations were suggested by me in my last year's report.

CHARLES F. OGILVIE, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,  
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Poona Division,  
Indian Medical Department.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the DHOOLIA GAOL  
for the year 1866-67.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—  
Has been fully described in former Reports.

TEMPERATURE :—

Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
92·0	73·0	82·5

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

Has been previously described. No additions or alterations to buildings have been effected during the year, with the exception of the dead wall, dividing the two sides of the Gaol yard, having been removed, by order of the Inspector General of Prisons. This I look upon as a decided improvement, giving a freer circulation of air.

### III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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 ... 870 Discharged .. 839	lbs. 112·2	lbs. 125·5	Gained 13·3 lbs.	..	..	..	....

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

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent, as is shown in the above return, giving an average increase of weight per prisoner on discharge of 13·3 lbs. as compared with the weight on admission.

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 :—

During the past year the scale of diet laid down in Section XV. of the new Gaol Rules has been introduced, and with very good effect. In my opinion it is admirably adapted to the wants of the prisoners, and I have no modifications to propose.

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

All the deaths during the year have occurred amongst in-door labourers, but I do not consider this to be due to any special cause.

acting upon this class, and from which out-door labourers were exempt, but entirely to accidental causes.

Out-door.	In-door.	Total.	Remarks.
..	2·1	2·1	..

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

Ventilation is very good, and has been described in previous reports. The strength of the Gaol having been less than in previous years, the prisoners have enjoyed a proportionately increased quantity of cubic space.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The cells and barracks are periodically cowdunged and white-washed, and the prisoners wash daily before the 11 o'clock meal. No suggestions for improvement on this point seem to be called for.

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

The drainage has been previously described. No alteration has been made, and it appears to be quite efficient.

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 modified form of dry conservancy has been hitherto in force, but was condemned by the Inspector General of Prisons at his recent inspection, and the dry earth sewage system will be introduced as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

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

The clothing, as previously described, is good and sufficient. It is washed regularly once a week, and afterwards exposed to the sun. It is quite free from vermin. Pulmonary complaints are not prevalent in the Gaol.

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 in the Gaol has generally been over that which it is calculated to contain at the rate of 648 cubic feet per prisoner, but not to such an extent as to cause inconvenience or produce disease. When much over strength it has usually been reduced by the despatch of a certain number of prisoners to the Central Gaol at Yarrowda, under instructions from the Inspector General of Prisons, so that the overcrowding, when it has existed at all, has been but temporary.

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.
245.5	6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The above return shows a decrease in the rate of mortality as compared with the previous year. The deaths have been due to chronic hepatitis, leprosy, phthisis, valvular disease of the heart, and senectus (2 cases).

No special remarks or suggestions are called for under this heading.

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 of any kind has prevailed during the year.

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

The general sickness during the year has not been great, or of a serious nature. The mortality also has been small.

XVI.—**GENERAL SUGGESTIONS** as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

I consider the sanitary state of the Gaol to be very good, and have no suggestions to offer for its improvement. It being contemplated to reduce the strength permanently to 200, a new Hospital is not required, but the present one will be improved by the addition of roof ventilators, and will then afford ample accommodation for the male sick.

WILLIAM E. CATES, Civil Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge, Dhoolia Gaol.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the State of the Prisoners  
in the SURAT GAOL, for the year 1866-67.*

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

Surat is situated on the east bank of the river Taptee, and is surrounded by a wall with semi-circular bastions and battlements; it is about 12 miles from the sea.

During the months of January, February, November, and December the wind blowing from the North-east renders the climate dry; from the month of February to October it is moist.



The total fall of rain was 42 inches and 40 cents.; the average range of the thermometer is given below :—

Max.	Med.	Min.
88	84	75.

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 Naupoora zilla; the camp lying without the walls, is at some little distance from it. The whole of the cells have been plastered and whitewashed.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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.
553	lbs. 104	lbs. 106½	Gained in 246 Lost in 245 Stationary 56 Average gain, 5½ lbs. Average loss, 5⅝ lbs.	35	lbs. 113½	lbs. 109½	Gained in 7 Lost in 15 Stationary 3 Average gain, 5½ lbs. Average loss, 6½ lbs.

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

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 quality of diet is good, and sufficient in quantity.

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

During the past year 28 prisoners were employed on out-door labour, and 93 on in-door labour.

The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class is given below:—

- Out-door, 1; In-door, 3.

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

The ventilation is good, secured by the walls having been lowered, and by the opening out of iron barred windows; which improvement was effected by my predecessor.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Immediately the prisoners leave the cells in the early morning, the night vessels are removed, the bedding rolled up, and aired in the cell yards until 3 o'clock P.M. The cells are swept, and the floors leaped with clay and water.

Under these arrangements the cleanliness of the Gaol is well maintained.

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

There no under-drains, the rain-fall is carried off by surface drains.

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

The mode of dry earth conservancy is in force, and has been very satisfactorily carried out.

Dry sifted earth mixed with ashes from the cookrooms is used as a deodorizing agent.

The night and day soil is removed morning and evening to the Gaol garden, and there buried in trenches.

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 is bad; it is insufficient and antagonistic to cleanliness.

I would recommend that two suits be yearly allowed, to be changed weekly, or as often as becomes necessary.

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:—

None.

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.
152	7	4·6	1	·6	1	·6	...	..	3	1·9

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The causes of the foregoing mortality may be ascribed to diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever.

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 was no epidemic disease during the year under report.

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

The mortality was principally from diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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

Increased supply of clothing.

HENRY J. GANÉ, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat,  
In Medical Charge, Gaol Hospital.

T. W. WARD,  
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KAIRA GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

The collectorate of Kaira comprises a tract of country well wooded and watered, and forming a plain presenting a more or less irregular surface. The soil is very fertile, and varies from a stiff clay to a light sandy, with a substratum of nodular limestone. This tract of country is very rich, and comprises a total area of 1375 square miles, with a population of 566,583. The town of Kaira has a population of 12,290; the streets, although narrow, are clean, and the houses are for the most part solid and lofty brick buildings. The climate is moist and relaxing. 27 inches and 32 cents. of rain have been registered during the past year. Temperature varies very much, the maximum averaging 104° Fahr., and the minimum 56°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol lies to the south-east of the town, is less than a quarter of a mile from it, and about a mile and a quarter 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 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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 635. Discharged 662.	lbs. 99·1	lbs. 96·0	437 lost, on average 1·3 lbs. 47 gained on average 0·13 lb. Stationary 178.	Admitted 6. Discharged 8.	lbs. 103·5	lbs. 101·1	5 lost, on average 0·8 lb. 3 stationary.

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

It will be observed from the foregoing table that as a rule the prisoners lose in weight during their time of residence in the Gaol, about one-fifth remaining in their previous condition, while a small proportion gain in weight. The general health, as shown by the foregoing, is I believe satisfactory, allowing for the deteriorating influences in a prisoner's life.

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 :—

Both in quantity, and quality, the rations served out to the prisoners are good and sufficient of their kind, and I do not consider that the diet in itself is likely to be the cause of disease or a predisposition thereto. I observed, however, that the grain was badly ground when I first took charge of the Gaol, in the month of July, and from this cause I believe a good many cases of diarrhœa, or at all events an irritable condition of the bowels, arose. That defect was, however,

speedily remedied, and its removal had a beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners. The food is cooked by prisoners, who are selected for their attention and good conduct.

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 are employed on both out-door and in-door labour; the out-door labour is performed for the most part by the short-term prisoners, while the long-sentenced men are principally employed in the factory or other in-door work. Of the two kinds of labour I consider the out-door the most healthy, except perhaps in the monsoon, when they are badly clad, as was the case in the beginning of last wet season. The ratio per cent. of deaths to each class was as follows:—

In-door 8·2. Out-door 2·2.

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

Beyond a grated door and window in each cell there was absolutely no provision for ventilation in any part of the Gaol, except the factory, which has one side open, and the other partially closed by railings. There has been no roof ventilation anywhere except over the solitary cells, and there the “louvres” are fixed at such an angle as to allow the rain to beat into the cell, and keep the floor constantly wet if there is any rain.

Owing to the exceedingly defective state of the ventilation, openings had to be made during the monsoon at the ends of each block of prisoners' cells, and in the hospital; but before long I hope to have efficient roof ventilation established, which will act well in all weather.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Gaol is kept as clean as possible, by prisoners appointed to the special duty under the direction of the warders, refuse matter being removed outside the Gaol, and buried or otherwise disposed of,

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

Surface drains only are used for carrying off waste or rain-water. They are exceedingly defective in their action, and should be properly built for the purpose of carrying off the rain-water. Under present circumstances they are little better than trenches for holding the rain-water in the neighbourhood of the buildings, and allowing it to soak under the walls; to appear as a slimy moist surface on the floors and walls, on the former of which the prisoners have to sleep. The space inside the Gaol walls is very flat, and consequently retains the rain-water; there is no difficulty, however, about efficiently draining it, but the trouble and cost; the ground has been surveyed for drainage purposes, but there all action has ceased. A thoroughly efficient system of drains for carrying off the rain-water is urgently required; without it the Gaol will never be healthy during the monsoon.

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

The dry earth conservancy has nominally been in force for some time past, but, owing to the want of the most simple contrivances, during the monsoon it proved a miserable failure: there was no covered privy, or no place to keep dry earth in; consequently it could not be carried out in rainy weather. A shed with a plain roof and open at the sides is now built as a privy, and alongside of it will be a shed in which dry earth can be preserved for use. The nightsoil is now buried in pits in the Gaol garden, and afterwards used as manure. The only deodorizers in use are dry earth and a little carbolate of lime, which is mostly used for the Hospital, and for disinfecting the urine pans which are left all night in the prisoners' cells. The system of conservancy now in operation will, I trust, be found equal to all requirements.

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

The clothing is now sufficient for the requirements of the prisoners, and in fair condition, but at the beginning of the monsoon

was little more than a collection of dirty rags. It is kept clean by periodical washings and boiling, a washing party of prisoners being formed as often as required.

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 proper cubic capacity of the Gaol, including the accommodation provided in the solitary cells, is only 72, whereas there have been upwards of 230 prisoners in the Gaol at one time. The consequence was that disease in many forms was exceedingly active, and the defective state of ventilation served to increase the evil effects of overcrowding. The cubic capacity of the Gaol as formerly furnished by the Engineering Department was 201, but this could only have allowed about 300 cubic feet of space to each prisoner. There is cubic capacity for 72 prisoners at 648 feet each, after deducting the lose by the subdivision of the cells, and not taking in the capacity of the roof. The removal of the excess number of prisoners has been the measure of relief resorted to.

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.
146.0	31	.212	3	.0205	15	.102	..	..	8	.054

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The mortality shown in the foregoing table was principally owing to overcrowding, bad ventilation, damp, and insufficient clothing;



acting on persons whose constitutions were highly predisposed to disease from previous attacks of malarious fevers and bad habits, such as opium-eating, &c. There are few prisoners admitted who do not bring with them the seeds of fatal disease in a latent form, and the above causes, combined with confinement especially, are amply sufficient to cause the disease to make its presence severely felt, even if it does not terminate fatally. Fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery were the principal diseases, the last two usually being preceded by the first.

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, properly speaking, no epidemics during the time under consideration, though at one time cases of malarious fever were very numerous, and many of them assumed a typhoid form, which I believe to have been due to the number of patients crowded together in Hospital; for on the removal of a considerable number of patients to the Police Hospital in Camp, the disease speedily assumed a less dangerous form. There was not a single case of cholera in the Gaol, nor so far as I know, in the town or immediate neighbourhood.

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

I consider that a great deal of the mortality was directly or indirectly owing to preventible causes; and I am borne out in this opinion by the marked improvement which has taken place since most of these causes have been wholly or in part removed. A considerable number of admissions have been caused by fetter galls, and although leather fetter guards are supposed to lessen the injury from the friction of the fetters on the ankles of the men, I am rather of opinion that it is but a defective preventive measure, as, owing to the carelessness of the prisoners, bad fitting, &c., they seem to be almost as bad as the fetters, and I do not think we shall get rid of this cause of inefficiency unless the fetters are done away with. In men of bad constitution, such as prisoners are generally, the evil from this cause is greater than may be supposed; the sores and abscesses caused in this way being often followed by an attack of fever, which keeps

the prisoners a long time in hospital and in a weak state, even if it does not lead to more serious consequences.

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

Means for the improvement of ventilation have been undertaken, and will be completed in a short time; the food is well prepared; the number of prisoners in the Gaol is considerably lessened; and they are well clothed. I think the most pressing sanitary requirements of the Gaol have been carried out with one exception, viz. the drainage. This only exists in name, and unless some better provision is made than now exists, I fear the return of the wet season will show that it should not have been neglected. What I consider is required is, that a series of water-proof surface-drains should be placed to catch, *and carry away*, the rain-water as it drops from the eaves of the building, and in which the prisoners are confined, so as to prevent the water soaking into and under the walls, to be exhaled in the interior of the cells on the floors of which the prisoners must sleep. If, after this is done, the dampness still continues, subsoil drains should be placed under the floors; but if the water be prevented soaking under the walls, I do not think it will be necessary to make subsoil drains.

HENRY COOK, M.D., Civil Surgeon,

In Medical Charge, Kaira.

E. MAHAFFY, M.D.,

Acting Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Northern Division.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the AHMEDABAD GAOL,  
for the official year 1866-67.*

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

The district is a flat alluvial tract (traversed by the river Sabur-mutti), 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 climate during the year was more favourable to health than usual, and there was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease: the temperature also was below the average. Otherwise the seasons followed their ordinary course, the hot weather beginning in the early part of April, the rains towards the middle of July, and the cold weather at the commencement of November.

Rain fell chiefly in July and August; the total amount was 27 inches 16 cents., being a shade under average. The mean temperature was 80°·5, maximum 107°, minimum 58°. The relative figures for 1865-66, were 81°·9, 109°, and 58°.

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

The Gaol is situated in the city, some four miles from camp.

The only alterations made were the removal of the cook-house in the Hospital yard, and the adoption of a range of out-offices to supply its place, a change that involved no cost; and the completion of box built filters, which have been in use since August, and work very satisfactorily.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the official year 1866-67:—

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 949 Discharged 978	S. lbs. oz. 7 9 4	S. lbs. oz. 7 12 0	lbs. oz. 563 gained 3,869 lbs. = 6 13 each 282 lost 1,307 lbs. = 4 10 each 133 remained stationary.	Admitted 113 Discharged 115	S. lbs. oz. 7 7 13	S. lbs. oz. 7 10 0	lbs. oz. 60 gained 738 lbs. = 6 4 each 35 lost 145 lbs. = 4 2 each 20 remained stationary.

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

The results above given are decidedly satisfactory, showing, as they do, that the weight gained has been more than double that lost, and health has been proportionately good; whereas in the previous year, when great sickness prevailed, the loss in weight more than doubled the gain.

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 invariably of good quality, and it is amply sufficient. On no occasion throughout the year has there been the least reason to regard it as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effects on the general state of health I consider to be in all respects satisfactory. The only modification that occurs to me is the reduction of the issue of animal food to twice a week instead of thrice, and this is only suggested on grounds of economy.

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. With the reduced strength now obtaining I do not consider it has exercised any injurious influence on health.

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 walls, of 18 inches diameter, some seven feet above the floor. No improvements 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 scrupulously maintained by daily sweeping throughout, the floors being cowdunged once every week, or oftener,

and the walls white-washed twice 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 effective.

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

Earth, mixed with an equal quantity of wood ashes, has been in use throughout the year, both in the privies and cells. This arrangement has answered extremely well, and deodorizes effectually, an end difficult to attain by earth alone in this neighbourhood, from the very large quantity required, owing to its sandy nature, and deficiency in clay. The night soil is removed night and morning, and deposited outside of the city. There is no fault to find with the conservancy, the removal being by means of a suitably constructed iron vessel fixed on a cart; is effected without any nuisance whatever.

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. A very superior description of material has been employed in its manufacture since November 1865. It is in every way sufficient for health, and an adequate protection against the occurrence of pulmonary complaints.

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 :—

Estimating the capacity at 500 cubic feet, there was a daily average of 12 prisoners below capacity. But estimated at 648 feet each, there was an average of 32 above capacity. The excess thus shown was, however, only during the first eight months of the year, the institution of a central Gaol in this neighbourhood, in December last, having since afforded permanent relief from any overcrowding.

## 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.
355	11	3.1	..	..	5	1.4	1	0.3	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

There were only 11 deaths from all causes, a rate of mortality less than half the ordinary ratio. Of these two were altogether exceptional. One a case of small-pox, the disease existing on committal, the other a patient received in a dying state from the Dhooliakote Central Gaol. There were, however, six released on the ground of sickness, of whom three, it is ascertained, have since died. On the other hand, four of the 11 deaths in Hospital occurred to prisoners transferred from Kaira owing to ill-health.

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 was no epidemic disease throughout. One death occurred from sporadic cholera in May, the only case of the kind witnessed; and two cases of small-pox (one terminating fatally) happened in March; both patients received from the Mahee Kante Agency, suffering from premonitory fever when committed.

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

The state of health was satisfactory throughout, and the ratio of mortality was comparatively low, the majority of the deaths occurring within four months from the commencement of confinement, in prisoners noted as weakly on committal.

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

The efforts made towards the close of the previous, and during the present, official year to improve the sanitary state of the Gaol, by amending the dietary, improving the clothing, and conservancy, securing an abundant supply of filtered water, and finally permanently reducing the number of prisoners so as to afford 648 cubic feet of sleeping space to each, leave nothing to be desired: unless it may be deemed advisable to carry out the costly alterations in the buildings suggested by the Sanitary Commission. But there is certainly no reason now on the grounds of health to advise this.

D. WYLLIE, Surgeon Major,  
Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS, POONA.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the DOHUD GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

Dohud is situated on an undulating plain, 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by low hills except towards the east, in which direction the ground gradually becomes more elevated. It is about one mile distant from the nearest ghaut, and on its north-west border there is a large tank which contains a considerable quantity of water all the year round. The climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and agreeable, but during September, October, and November it is highly malarious. The nights in December, January, and February are very cold and invigorating. Rain fell chiefly in June, July, August, and September, and the total amount was 34 inches 68 cents. The mean annual temperature, as ascertained at sunrise, 10 o'clock A.M., 4 o'clock P.M., and 10 o'clock P.M., by a common thermometer, suspended in a freely ventilated Surgery was 79°·8. The mean of the hottest month (May) was 90°·6, and that of the coldest month (February) was 70°·1. The lowest

temperature recorded throughout the year was 55°, in December (sunrise), and the highest 106°, in May, at 4 P.M.

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

The Gaol consists of the east half of the fort, and the cells, 38 in number, are situated on its north, east, and south sides. The fort forms part of the northern boundary of the town, and is about 400 yards south of camp Dohud, the intervening space being used as a parade ground. In the west half of the fort the mamlutdar and moonsiff have their courts, and the sowars have their stables and houses. During the year the Gaol has neither been increased nor altered in any way.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67, and discharged in the course of the same year :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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.
157	lbs. 104·39	lbs. 106·86	lbs. 106 gained, average gain 4·76 47 lost, average loss 2·64 4 remained stationary.	10	lbs. 104·3	lbs. 105·2	lbs. 5 gained, average gain 5·5 4 lost, average loss 4·6 1 remained stationary.

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

Has been everything that could be desired.

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 throughout the year has been good, and has been quite sufficient for the wants of the prisoners. It has neither been a predisposing nor exciting cause of disease, but on the contrary the general health of the prisoners seemed to improve under it. For the last 3 months they have been getting 5 ounces of butcher's meat once a week, which I believe to be quite unnecessary, as they are unaccustomed to it, and do not perform more work than free labourers.

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

For the greater part of the year the prisoners were not divided into classes, and the labour consisted of flour-grinding, digging and carrying earth, carrying water, barbers' work, weeding, &c. With the exception of the flour-grinding it was all out-door labour, and as the prisoners were left much to themselves, very little work was performed, and their health in no way influenced by it. For some months they had nothing to do but prepare their food and eat it, but of late the gaoler has introduced stone-cutting, brick-making, tailoring, conservancy, and sweepers' work, so that the prisoners are now more regularly employed.

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

The ventilation is defective, as the doors, which, however, are large, form both inlet and outlet. It has been proposed to make an opening in the back wall or roof of each cell.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The floors and walls of the cells are "leaped" with clay and water once a week in the cold, and twice a week in the hot weather, and the gaol yard is cleaned daily. The leeping might be done oftener with advantage.

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

There are no drains, with the exception of one, in disuse for 18 months, leading from the privy. During the rains the water

sinks rapidly into the soil, and is partially carried off by a well in the gaol yard, and by the trench which surrounds the Fort. The formation of surface drains would scarcely be any improvement. The greater part of the floors of the cells remain dry, but in the vicinity of the doors, the ground is generally more or less damp, in consequence of the rains being blown through the bars.

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:—

Healthy male prisoners are marched out to a distance morning and evening. The female prisoners, always few in number, and the patients, use the same partially-enclosed privy, which is on the west side of the gaol. The dry earth system of sewage has been in use throughout the year, but was not so satisfactory as it might have been, as the vessels employed were not “dammered,” and the privy itself was made of chunam. Each cell is supplied with three chatties, containing earth, one for fæces, another for urine, and the third as an “earth reservoir,” and all night soil is removed to a distance from the town, by the sweepers, in the morning. Small quantities of Condy’s Fluid have been occasionally used. The chatties are now being dammered, but the present privy ought to be removed and a more suitable one erected.

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

The clothing has been sufficient, and has been kept clean. The health of the prisoners has been improved by increasing the amount of it. There were only four cases of pulmonary affections admitted to Hospital 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:—

The average daily number of prisoners during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet, was 22, which is not one extra prisoner to each cell of 1964 cubic feet. It is believed that this overcrowding had little influence in the production of disease and mortality. In the month of March 48 prisoners were transferred to Ahmedabad, and since then the daily number has been much less than the Gaol is capable of accommodating.

### 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.
176	8	..	..	..	1	.567	..	..	2	1.136

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggested as to preventible means:—

One death was from external injury received prior to admission to Gaol, and the remaining deaths are ascribed to broken-down constitutions.

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 no epidemics during the year.

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

The sickness during the year consisted for the greater part of malarial disease and diarrhœa, and when compared with last year was not excessive. The diarrhœa cases, chiefly admitted in the hot months, were mild in nature, and generally recovered in two or three days. The great bulk of admissions from other diseases were of a

trifling nature. Owing to the absence of epidemics there were only eight fatal cases. Two were untried prisoners, and at time of admission to Gaol were dangerously ill, one of them suffering from a wound penetrating abdomen and chest. The remaining six were of weak and broken-down constitutions, and unable to resist the slightest illness.

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

Ventilators ought to be made in each cell. Two privies ought to be erected, and the present one done away with. The vegetable garden, which at present occupies nearly the whole yard of the Gaol, ought to be abolished.

J. T. WELSH, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge, Dohud Gaol.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the RAJKOTE GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

Climate of Rajkote generally good; variable monsoon weather from June to September, remaining months dry. Fever prevails in October and November. Average rain-fall about 20 inches, last year 33·53 inches. The temperature in the Gaol was not recorded during the year, there being no instrument for the purpose available.

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

The Gaol is situated 250 yards to the north of nearest bungalow in Camp. The native town is about half a mile to the east, the civil lines occupying the greater part of the intermediate space. The reconstructions noted as in progress last year have been completed, and the Gaol is now adequate to the reception of 80 prisoners, whereas it formerly accommodated only 28. A large and airy hospital, with an upper story, has been constructed.

### III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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.
206	Stones. lbs. 8 8	Stones. lbs. 9 0	80 gained. 30 lost. 11 neither gained nor lost. 85 remain in Gaol.	..	..	..	....

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

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been comparatively 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 appears sufficient in quantity and of good quality. Mutton, or ghee to those who object to mutton, was allowed last August (once weekly) and with advantage.

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

Labour is chiefly out-door, and consists of road-making and repairing, and hedge-cutting. The in-door labour is chiefly confined to grinding corn. I have observed no deleterious influence on health.

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

Ventilation is effected by the cells being open on one side only, that facing the interior of the prison. It would be desirable to have openings made on the opposite side, so as to secure through perfilation.

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

The prisoners clean their own cells as well as the Gaol generally ; some prisoners on light labour being employed as sweepers. The Gaol, so long as I have been connected with it, appears to be kept in a cleanly state.

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

The drainage appears to be pretty good. The surface drains within the Gaol communicate with an under-ground drain which leads to a nullah 50 yards off. I have had no experience of the drainage during the monsoon, but am told that it answers sufficiently well.

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 privy within the Gaol is only used by the sick, the soil from which is removed by hand twice daily, dry earth is used as a deodorizer, and acts efficiently. The other prisoners proceed to the jungle with a police escort daily, to discharge the necessities of nature.

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

Clothing appears to be good and sufficient, and appears not to affect the health of the prisoners, or to induce pulmonary diseases.

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 :—

There has been no overcrowding during the year, the prisoners having had each an average of over 600 cubic feet.

## 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.
82	1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The only death that occurred in the Gaol was caused by gunshot wound; he was wounded in the neck eight days before his admission, and died two days afterwards.

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.

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

Fevers and cutaneous affections have been the chief causes of sickness, and these have arisen from sources without the Gaol, and from the filthy state in which the prisoners are too often in when admitted.

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

The outer investing wall of the Gaol excludes to a very great degree the purifying breezes that would otherwise blow through the prison. I see no way in which any improvement is likely to be made.

C. JOYNT, Assistant Surgeon,

In Medical Charge, temporarily.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the ADEN GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

Aden—a rocky peninsula at the southern extremity of Arabia, situated in 12°47' North Latitude, 45°10' East Longitude. Is of volcanic origin. The crater is surrounded, except towards the east, by high hills. During seven months in the year the climate is pleasant, but during June, July, August, and September when S. W. winds prevail, the heat is very great, accompanied by violent gusts of hot wind. Only 69 cents. of rain fell during the year.

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

The Gaol lies in the centre of the crater, but slightly nearer the northern extremity; is in close proximity to the Native Infantry Lines, and about 500 yards from the Town. All the old cook-rooms have been removed, and three new ones built; one for the Chinese, one for Hindoos, and a third in the female ward. The women are now made to cook for the Mahomedan portion of the convicts. A new guard-room has also been erected outside the Gaol.

**III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—**

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, 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.
381	lbs. 109.61	lbs. 90.46	No. Gained .. 136 Lost .... 146 Stationary 99 Average of loss. 19.15 lbs.	..	..	..	....

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



The general health of the prisoners has on the whole been good ; 139 gained in weight, 146 lost, and 99 remained stationary.

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 supplied by contract, the quality has been good, and amply sufficient in quantity. It has not predisposed, or been the exciting cause of any particular disease. I would not recommend any modification as a general rule, for the Medical Officer has authority to alter it in special cases.

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 in this Gaol are not overworked ; all the deaths occurred in those employed in-door, and from disease not induced by mode of employment.

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

The sleeping wards being composed of Zañzibar timber, uprights six inches apart, without any intervening plaster, ventilation is complete. The wards are also ventilated at the top.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The Superintendent of Conservancy has under him six Chinese prisoners whose duties are to maintain cleanliness throughout the Gaol. Every evening iron and earthen pans, two-thirds filled with earth, are placed in the sleeping wards and removed in the mornings. The system works well and needs no improvement.

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

There is only one drain allowed now in this Gaol, an open one, from the cook-rooms ; it empties itself in a well outside the wall. The water collected is drained off twice a day. The drains and cess-



Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

Of the five deaths that occurred, two were from senectus, and one atrophy, all life prisoners, who had been above 23 years under confinement; one from epilepsy, the man had been subject to epileptic attacks previous to admission; and one from ulcer.

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.

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

The daily average during the year has been 7·6. Intermittent fever has contributed one-fourth of the whole admissions, and ulcers one-tenth. Of the mortality the deaths took place amongst life prisoners, all aged above 63, and one from epilepsy.

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

The only suggestions that I make are, enlargement of the Gaol, and re-building of the sleeping wards; and these have been sanctioned.

R. W. JAMES, M.D., Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge, and Supt. of Gaol, Aden.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KURRACHEE GAOL  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

The soil about Kurrachee is light clay or sandy, with rocky eminences cropping up here and there; the situation of the Gaol is very low.

The heat during the past hot season is reported not to have been so great as the year before. During the year 13½ inches of rain fell, and this principally in the month of August. Temperature; maximum 93°, medium 75°, minimum 58°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol is situated at the eastern side of the native town, and close to it; about a mile from Camp. No additions or alterations to buildings.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.
638	lbs. oz. 118 14	lbs. oz. 117 5	No. Gained .. 132 Lost .... 126 Stationary. 380 Average gain 8 ounces. Average loss 6 ounces.	210	lbs. oz. 116 6	lbs. oz. 115 12	No. Gained .. 44 Lost .... 42 Stationary. 124 Average gain 8 ounces. Average loss 7 ounces.

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

The general health of prisoners has been very 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 in use as laid down in the Rules for the Mofussil Gaols, with the exception that meat is only given now once a week.

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 only out-door labour prisoners are those employed in the Bheestie and Bhungy parties, and occasional gangs employed to bring in earth for Gaol purposes; these prisoners all enjoyed good health. All deaths among the in-door prisoners.

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

The ventilation has been reported defective by the President Sanitary Commission, and suggestions for improvement also given by him, in which I concur.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

By daily sweeping, and mud plastering once a week; no improvement to suggest.

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

Open masonry drains to carry all refuse water from the wells, &c. outside the Gaol. In good order. Their defects, and measures for improvement are reported on by the President Sanitary Commission.

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

The dry earth sewage in force, which answers every purpose. Night soil removed in tubs about three miles distant from the Gaol, and there received in trenches. No improvement to suggest.

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

The cleanliness of the clothing is maintained by washing once a week. Good in quality and sufficient in quantity. No tendency to pulmonary affections observed.

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 general average daily number has been below capacity, but in August the Gaol was overcrowded; and relief was obtained

by transferring 289 to Omerkote, but no influence in the production of disease was observed.

### 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.
554	14	2·527	..	..	8	1·444	..	..	3	·541

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

From the above it will be seen that the Gaol has been very healthy during the year under report. I observe from the remarks of my predecessor that all the deaths occurred generally in “weak, old,” “weak cachectic” subjects.

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.

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

There has been very little sickness.

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

The President Sanitary Commission has fully entered into all the improvements necessary, and on whose report I have lately had to report.

N. HOPKINS, Acting Civil Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the HYDRABAD GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

Hydrabad is built on the southern half of the plateau of a hill formed of nummulitic lime-stone, which suddenly crops out here to a height of about 80 feet above the surrounding plain; 3 miles east of the River Indus, and on the west bank of its Fulailie branch. The climate is dry throughout the year, with a hot summer; cold winter; and a rain-fall averaging about 12 inches. The extreme dryness of the air permits radiation to proceed so rapidly, that the nights are cool and pleasant in the hottest weather, and the range of temperature is excessive during the cold season.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—Additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol is a narrow quadrangle, enclosed by kutchha walls 14 feet high—and provided on one side with open pendalls, which are used as dormitories in the cold season—and on the other with sheds, which are used as workshops. It is situated about 500 yards north of the native town, and on the same plateau, which is quite horizontal, and about 2,700 yards long by 700 wide. The site of the Gaol is very good; but the buildings and their arrangements are bad and unsuited to the climate.

No alterations or additions have been made during the year under report.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.
1,783	118½ lbs.	117¼ lbs.	No. Gained ..... 839 Lost ..... 752 Stationary .... 92 Average of gain 3 lbs. 7 oz. Average of loss 4 lbs. 2½ oz.	..	..	..	..

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

The general health of the prisoners deducible from the above data may be said to have been satisfactory. Two elements have, however, been omitted, the consideration of which I have generally found to account to a great extent for the difference in weight of prisoners on admission and discharge, viz :—The prisoner's state of health on admission and the description of labour he is put to, when imprisoned. Prisoners who remain long untried, or march long distances to Gaol, usually gain in weight; as their health is below par on admission, and they are kept at light work until they become accustomed to their loss of liberty—while prisoners who are admitted in good health, and immediately put to hard labour, usually 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 :—

The diet is sufficient, and of good quality, and I have no remarks to add to those of last report.

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 number of prisoners employed at out-door labour has been so small during the period under report—that it cannot be said to have had any influence on the health of the prisoners confined in the Hydrabad Gaol.

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

The prisoners sleep in the open air during six months of the year. So that then practically there is no overcrowding, and the ventilation is perfect. It is however different in the cold season, when they are obliged to use the pendalls, which are built in small blocks to leeward, and close under the boundary wall.

No remedy short of reconstruction would be of any use.



VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The nature of the soil and climate conduce to cleanliness, which is maintained by sweeping every day and leeping twice a week. I have no improvements to recommend on this point.

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

Maintained by surface drains, which are effective, and require no improvement.

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

The dry earth sewage system has been for some time carried out, and answers very well. I have no remarks to add under this head, to those submitted in last report.

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

The clothing may be said, generally, to be sufficient during the hot, and deficient during the cold season. *Vide* remarks under this head in former reports. The clothing worn by the natives in a state of liberty is no criterion ; as they have other means of keeping themselves warm—by fires, food, stimulants, &c. Additions have been made to the warm clothing during the past year, and to this may be referred the absence of pulmonary affections during the same period.

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 during the year above capacity was 83. But as 585 prisoners were transferred during the year, there has been (for reasons stated under the head of “ventilation”), practically no overcrowding.

## 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.
333	9	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1.2

Causes to which foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

Four of these casualties were caused by disease of long standing, contracted previous to admission to Gaol. Of the other five—4 were by “diarrhoea,” and 1 by “cynanche,”—all diseases excited most frequently by vicissitudes of temperature, and best guarded against by proper food and clothing; but which yearly claim a certain number of victims among the wealthy and free, as among the poor and imprisoned.

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 has appeared during the period under review.

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

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 333, of whom 175—or a daily average of 2.1 were sick in Hospital; 9, or under 3 per cent. of the strength died. These results may be said to be satisfactory, and are due to avoidance of overcrowding, and outdoor labour; the introduction of a more liberal dietary, and warmer clothing during the cold season.

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

The Executive Engineer is about to submit a plan, for the extension of the Gaol towards the East, which will give more space, and be so far an improvement. But in my opinion it would be wasting money to build additions to, or try to improve the existing Gaol, as nothing short of reconstruction on a better model will remedy its defects; and it encumbers the finest site on the hill, and the one most suitable for a 1st class Gaol.

J. FFOLLIOTT, Acting Civil Surgeon,

In Medical Charge.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SHIKARPOOR GAOL,  
for the year 1866-67.*

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

Shikarpoor is situated on an alluvial plain 60° 40' N. latitude, and 28° 10' E. longitude; is 22 miles west of the river Indus, and 193 feet above the sea-level at Kurrachee. The general character of the climate may be said to be—a hot summer, cold winter, and deficient rain-fall; the special—excessive dryness throughout the year.

Bordering a sandy desert, and with a scanty vegetation, the air is almost wholly devoid of moisture, and offers no obstacle to the radiation of heat, which proceeds so rapidly that there is frequently a difference of from 50° to 60° between the maximum and minimum temperature of the day and night.

The average rain-fall is under 4 inches, and distributed over the whole year. The amount gauged during the year was 3 inches and 89 cents.—and it rained only during the month of August.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated near the high road leading from Sukkur to Jacobabad, 600 yards south-west of the Camp, and the same distance south-east of the town of Shikarpoor.

Few repairs were executed during the year—the question of enlarging the Gaol is now under the consideration of Government.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.
			No.				No.
			Gained .. 86				Gained .... 2
			Lost .... 167				Lost ..... 3
			Stationary. 22				Stationary .. 2
924	St. lbs.-oz. 7 10 1	St. lbs.-oz. 7 13 1	Average gain, 2 lbs. 3 oz.	32	St. lbs.-oz. 8 4 1	St. lbs.-oz. 8 2 1	Average gain, 1 lb. 15 oz.
			Average loss, 1 lb. 14 oz.				Average loss, 2 lbs. 1 oz.

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

General health of prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data is satisfactory, when the habits and previous mode of life of the individuals who compose the Gaol population is taken into consideration, the majority being professional thieves, who probably never performed a day's labour previous to their incarceration.

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 :—

Diet good ; the hard labour convicts require meat, especially during the cold season ; an allowance of meat has just been sanctioned, which, I think, will improve their health.

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

Out-door labour has an unfavourable influence on the health of the prisoners, unless they are carefully selected with reference to works upon which they are to be employed; and allowed to rest in the shade during the hottest hours of the day. The ratio per cent, of deaths to treated in each class during the past year was—in-door 2·6; out-door 5·2.

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

The prisoners live altogether in the open air for six months of the year; during the remaining six they sleep in commodious barracks, ventilated by open doors, windows, and arches.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The prisoners bathe in a large tank every morning, and frequently in the evening; all rubbish is removed at once; no improvement necessary.

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

The drainage is maintained by surface drains; effective, and demanding no improvement.

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

Dry earth system, works very well, the nightsoil is buried some distance from the Gaol in trenches.

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

During the summer months quite sufficient, but frequently during the winter months the prisoners suffer much from cold. I would recommend the issue of a *Numbda*, or sheep-skin coat (the common winter clothing in Upper Sind) to each prisoner, or in lieu of that an extra blanket.

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 confined during the year above the estimated capacity at 648 cubic feet was twenty, deducting from these the average number sick in Hospital, seventeen, the total number over the estimated capacity was three only.

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.
520·6	44	8·4	1	0·1	22	4·2	..	..	3	0·5

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

It will be seen from the foregoing table that to "fever" may be ascribed half the number of deaths in the Gaol. Of the number of men who died, 21 were received from other Gaols in a sickly state, and died shortly after their reception in the Shikarpoor Gaol, thus increasing the death rate almost one-half. Only 22 men died of disease contracted in the Gaol; one man died of old age.

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 occurred during the year:

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

The total number of deaths from all causes has amounted during the year to 44; of these, 21 are due to the exhausted state in which they were received into the Gaol from Fort Bukkur Gaol, having been employed in road-making or other hard labour. Strong and healthy men are sent from this Gaol to Bukkur Gaol, and sickly, broken-down men are received in exchange—and to this cause alone I attribute the apparent great increase in the casualty roll.

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

The sanitary state of the Gaol is at present satisfactory, and demands no special remarks.

S. DUCKERING, Acting Civil Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

---

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SUBSIDIARY GAOL,  
BUKKUR FORT, for the year 1866-67.*

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

The Prisoners of the Subsidiary Gaol continue to be located on the Island of Fort Bukkur. The topographical description and climate of the Island were fully detailed in the last annual report. There were but few and slight showers of rain during the year.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The buildings comprising the Gaol have been considerably improved since last report; the walls have been raised from 11 feet to 14 feet high, giving a measurement of 218,195 cubic feet; the ventilation has also been considerably increased by the addition of extra arches, and barred upper windows.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

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.
767	..	..	....	..	..	..	....

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

The general health of the prisoners during the past year, may be considered good ; the percentage of deaths to treated being 3·18, and to average strength 8·36.

The greatest number of casualties occurred during the months of December and January, the most unhealthy season in Upper Sind, when fever and inflammation of the lungs prevail to a very great extent.

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 articles composing the diet of the prisoners continue the same as described in last annual report, and as the articles are good in quality, and amply sufficient, there has been no necessity for any alteration.

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 performed by the prisoners continues to be out-door labour, chiefly road-making; they work from sunrise to sunset, with an interval of two hours for rest, from 12 to 2 P.M.; the nature of the work has not, in my opinion, a bad effect on the health of the prisoners.



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

Ventilation since last report has been considerably improved, by means of the addition of a large number of ventilators; the roof raised, and an increased number of arches and doors made. Running down the courtyard of the Gaol from east to west, are several raised earthen platforms. The prisoners sleep at night on these, during the hot season.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Cleanliness is strictly maintained throughout the Gaol, courtyard, and exterior compound; the cleanliness of the prisoners is also strictly looked after; beside the usual every day ordinary ablution, they are all made to take a thorough bath in the river every Sunday.

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

The Gaol possesses a good natural drainage, from the elevated position of the ground on which it is built; the foundation is also protected by an inclined wall of burnt bricks, so that in every respect the drainage is perfect.

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

The dry earth sewage is the plan adopted in the subsidiary Gaol of Bukkur; the night soil is thrown into a pit at about 200 yards distance from the Gaol; and a layer of 4 inches of dry earth is carefully laid over; this plan is strictly carried out.

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

The warm clothing issued to the prisoners during the cold weather is of a very bad description, and is scarcely any protection from the intense cold that prevails during the months of November, December, January, and part of February, and it is to this want

of proper clothing I attribute the large number of fevers and pulmonary affections. A short sheep-skin jacket, the common kind procured in Sind, would prove much warmer than the coarse cumbler jacket now in use; it would last much longer, and tend in a very great measure to keep the prisoners in better health.

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 daily average number of prisoners for the year is 299·8. The largest number occurred in November 1866, when 372 were present; from this number 102 were sick in Hospital during the month.

The Gaol barracks are capable of accommodating 344 prisoners, and as there has not been more than 300 prisoners located in the barracks at one time, there has not been overcrowding.

Since the last annual report the barracks have been considerably improved, both as regards ventilation, and the raising of the walls and roof.

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.
299·8	25	8·36	2	0·66	15	5·01	..	..	1	0·34

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The mortality among the prisoners during the year cannot be considered large; the greatest number of deaths occurred during the

months of December and January ; when the weather was intensely cold, and the season unusually unhealthy.

The best preventible means that could be suggested to provide against the large amount of sickness and mortality that occurs in the cold weather, is the adoption of a better kind of warm clothing.

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 has occurred among the prisoners during the year.

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

The prevailing diseases during the year have been fevers, external abscesses, and ulcers. Fevers alone constituted more than half the total number treated, and were most prevalent during the cold season, the largest amount of mortality also occurred during the same period ; and chiefly from fever and pulmonary affections.

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

The improvements in the Gaol during the past year have been very considerable ; the walls of one of the barracks have been raised three feet, thereby raising the roof and giving space for an increased number of ventilators ; the raised and level platforms in the court-yard for the use of the Prisoners to sleep upon during the hot season is another improvement, and a good space of ground all round the exterior of the Gaol, is also levelled and cleaned from rubbish. All these improvements, together with the Barracks being now so thoroughly ventilated, leave no room for further suggestions in the shape of sanitary improvements.

A. WILSON, Apothecary,

In Medical Charge, Subsidiary Gaol.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the GUJERAT CENTRAL  
GAOL, for the year 1866-67, from 26th December 1866,  
to 31st March 1867.*

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

The climate of Dhooliakote does not differ much from that of the city of Ahmedabad. In this season it is getting warmer day by day. As no monsoon season has passed over since the establishment of this Gaol, no register of rain-fall could be kept, but it will be kept in the approaching rainy season. The maximum height of thermometer during the past month was 99°F.; the minimum 69°F.; and the mean 84°F. The rain is said to be confined to the monsoon season.

**II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—**

The Gaol is situated about a mile distant from, and to the west of, the city of Ahmedabad, on the other side of the River Saburmuttee. It consists of cells and tents. Its present situation is upon a plain surface. New sheds or temporary barracks are about to be built for the prisoners to remain during the monsoon season.

**III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67, from 26th December 1866, to 31st March 1867:—**

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.
184	115 Seers	116 Seers	Average gain 1 Seer.	266	116 Seers	117½ Seers	Average gain 1½ Seers.

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

No data exists for filling up the above table with any approach to accuracy. No register of weight on admission and on release was

kept before I assumed charge of my duties, as there were no scales nor weights ready then, but after my arrival a register has been kept, and from that it appears that there is a slight increase on the discharge 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 :—

Some improvement has been made lately in the quality of the grain issued to the prisoners. The bread is now properly baked, and it is made thinner and drier than before. The cooking of the food has been satisfactory. The quantity of food issued to the prisoners is sufficient, and no bad effect has been noticed on the health of the prisoners from its use.

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

All labour is carried on in the open air. The prisoners are mostly employed in out-door labour, such as making bricks, fetching bricks, carrying and supplying water, and other works of necessity. No deleterious influence on the health of the prisoners has been observed to arise from it. They are made to work about 9 hours a day, with an hour's rest after taking their morning meal. Not a single prisoner has died during the last three months.

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

The tents are sufficiently and freely ventilated, and the cells are, generally speaking, as well ventilated as their construction admits of. These cells have iron-barred doors on one side of their wall, and ventilators in the opposite wall. It appears from the plan of the new sheds which are about to be built, that proper precautions have been taken for their free ventilation.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The cells and tents are generally kept clean. Every cell and tent are leeped once a week. The cells were limewashed in December,

and they will be again limewashed in June next. The floor of the cells and tents is spoilt by the vermin, and hence they are required to be leaped frequently.

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

No drainage of any kind exists, except a large channel of water, which was passing directly through the centre of the Gaol compound; it has been already filled up, and another channel has been dug up on one side of the Gaol compound, and at a small distance from the Gaol, for the passage of water during the monsoon season.

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 earth conservancy is in use, and it seems to be very valuable in its deodorizing properties. Night soil is removed by sweepers from the Gaol and hospital privies to a field about 1,400 feet distant from the Gaol compound, where it is covered over by a thick layer of dry and loose earth. No bad odour has been emanating from the field in question. There had been no necessity for using any disinfecting powder during the past three months, but bleaching powder is at hand, when its use is requisite.

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

The prisoners have not sufficient clothing, but arrangements have been made by the Superintendent to supply them with proper and suitable clothes, and some of the prisoners have been already supplied with some which have been lately received from the Ahmedabad Gaol. The clothes are kept tolerably clean. These convicts do not suffer from pulmonary, or any other affections, from their use.

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 :—

There was overcrowding in the Gaol, till the month of March 1867, from want of sufficient night chains, but since then it has been much relieved. At present, each prisoner sleeping in the cells has been allowed more than 648 cubic feet of space, and ten convicts are kept in each double-poled tent.

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.
244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

No death has occurred from the 26th of December 1866, the date on which the Gaol was first established, up to the 31st of March 1867, the end of the official year. The daily average strength of the prisoners during the month of March was 312, and during the last three months 244.

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 of any kind whatever has prevailed during the past three months.

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

The sickness is not at all great, when compared with the strength of the prisoners. The average daily number of sick during the last three months was 11. The only prevailing disease, and which is to a very limited extent, is intermittent fever, of which about 12 cases, on an average, are treated monthly.

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

No further suggestions appear necessary.

AMIDASS MANJI, L.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon,  
In Medical Charge.

*Dhooliakote, 1st April 1867.*

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

---



---

APPENDIX No. III.

---

STATEMENTS.

---

## STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DISPOSAL of  
Aden, during the

GAOLS.	1			2			3			4			5		
	Aggregate of the daily average Number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.			Daily average Strength of Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners remaining in Gaol at the end of the 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 .....	93,125	13,743	106,868	278	41	319	441	43	484	980	106	1,086	1,421	149	1,570
Sattara .....	33,432	9,060	42,492	100	27	127	91	25	116	351	49	400	442	74	516
Kulladghee ..	49,119	7,604	56,723	146	23	169	147	11	158	272	46	318	419	57	476
Dharwar ....	143,299	9,953	153,252	428	29	457	413	30	443	963	96	1,059	1,376	126	1,502
Belgaum ....	21,861	..	21,861	65	..	65	39	..	39	326	..	326	365	..	365
Carwar .....	55,699	2,284	57,983	166	7	173	199	5	204	354	22	376	553	27	580
Rutnagherry..	63,392	2,217	65,609	189	7	196	218	11	229	173	10	183	391	21	412
Tanna .....	84,718	5,242	89,960	253	16	269	272	14	286	1,307	68	1,375	1,579	82	1,661
Yerrowda....	273,127	..	273,127	815	..	815	907	..	907	982	..	982	1,889	..	1,889
Sholapore ..	37,034	4,096	41,130	111	12	123	116	13	129	375	37	412	401	50	451
Abmednaggur	49,747	5,500	55,247	149	16	165	182	16	198	248	24	272	430	40	470
Dhoolia .....	72,423	10,142	82,565	216	30	246	215	31	246	769	80	849	984	120	1,104
Surat .....	48,811	2,230	51,041	146	7	153	155	11	166	500	19	519	745	30	775
Kaira .....	50,873	2,602	53,475	152	8	160	213	16	229	570	20	596	783	42	825
Ahmedabad ..	114,071	5,081	119,152	341	15	356	306	22	328	1,631	37	1,668	1,337	59	1,396
Dohud .....	59,799	831	60,630	179	2	181	200	3	203	322	1	323	522	4	526
Rajcote .....	22,241	..	22,241	68	..	68	46	..	46	188	6	194	234	0	234
Aden .....	54,596	2,211	56,807	163	7	170	158	3	161	373	42	415	531	45	576
Kurrachee ..	196,804	1,604	198,408	587	5	592	694	4	698	987	24	1,011	1,681	28	1,709
Hydrabad ..	108,620	4,229	112,849	324	13	337	263	6	271	1,590	55	1,645	1,833	63	1,896
Shikarpoor ..	165,010	4,379	169,389	493	13	506	513	11	524	1,088	29	1,117	1,601	40	1,641
Buikur .....	127,020	..	127,020	379	..	379	338	..	338	537	..	537	875	..	875
Dhooliacote..	24,525	..	24,525	255	..	255	..	..	..	450	..	450	450	..	450
Total ....	1,949,346	93,008	2,042,354	6,001	278	6,279	6,126	277	6,403	14,826	786	15,612	20,952	1,063	22,015

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. I.

PRISONERS in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and year 1866-67.

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 31st March 1867.			Percentage of Deaths to average Strength in column 2.	Number the Gaol is capable of containing, allowing 966 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.	M.	F.	Total.					
253	1	833	104	3	..	11	1	..	1,101	105	320	44	364	3,45	322	3	..		
58	..	251	44	..	..	5	5	..	318	46	124	28	152	3,94	104	..	23		
117	..	155	25	4	..	..	..	..	281	25	138	32	170	2,96	20	..	140		
298	..	763	102	1	..	12	..	7	1,081	102	295	24	319	2,63	370	..	87		
3	..	263	..	..	..	1	..	..	264	..	101	..	101	1,54	108	43	..		
58	..	320	18	2	..	8	1	..	388	19	165	8	173	5,20	130	..	43		
5	..	194	18	1	..	8	..	3	211	18	180	3	183	4,08	266	70	..		
335	11	652	50	..	..	8	1	2	1,207	71	282	11	293	3,35	210	..	59		
355	..	612	..	1	..	113	..	..	1,111	..	778	..	778	13,87	952	137	..		
3	..	359	38	..	..	1	..	..	363	38	128	12	140	0,81	103	..	20		
90	..	220	33	..	..	5	3	1	318	34	112	6	118	3,03	166	1	..		
145	..	622	102	..	..	6	2	..	775	102	203	18	227	2,44	201	..	45		
38	1	562	21	1	..	7	..	4	612	22	133	8	141	4,58	155	..	..		
106	..	507	37	..	..	31	..	..	784	37	49	5	54	19,37	201	41	..		
275	1	756	46	4	..	11	..	4	1,050	47	287	12	299	3,00	311	..	45		
50	..	298	1	..	..	7	..	..	355	1	167	3	170	3,87	152	..	20		
22	2	143	4	..	..	2	..	..	167	6	67	..	67	3,03	28	..	38		
..	..	366	43	1	..	5	..	..	372	43	159	2	161	2,94	101	..	69		
342	2	824	25	1	..	14	..	3	1,204	27	477	1	478	2,36	714	122	..		
555	..	1,038	47	2	..	6	..	3	1,634	47	219	16	235	1,78	234	..	103		
617	..	528	24	..	..	46	..	3	1,194	25	407	15	422	9,07	500	..	6		
191	..	381	..	7	..	25	..	..	604	..	271	..	271	6,60	300	..	79		
..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	345	..	345	..	96	..	159		
3,963	18	11,169	793	28	..	337	230	2	15,539	815	5,413	248	5,661	5,40	5,744	419	954		

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

## STATEMENT

*ABSTRACT RETURN of Mortality in the Gaols in the Bombay*

GAOLS.	Aggregate of the Daily average of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1866-67.			Daily average Strength of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1866-67.			Aggregate number Treated during the year 1866-67.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Poona .....	93,125	13,743	106,868	278	41	319	334
Sattara .....	33,432	9,060	42,492	100	27	127	152
Kulladghee .....	49,119	7,604	56,723	146	23	169	254
Dharwar .....	143,299	9,953	153,252	428	29	457	187
Belgaum .....	21,861	..	21,861	65	..	65	54
Carwar .....	55,699	2,284	57,983	168	7	173	303
Rutnagherry .....	63,392	2,217	65,609	189	7	196	337
Tanna .....	84,718	5,242	89,960	253	16	269	377
Yerrowda .....	273,127	..	273,127	815	..	815	1,746
Sholapoor .....	37,034	4,096	41,130	111	12	123	208
Ahmednuggur .....	49,747	5,500	55,247	149	16	165	269
Dhoolia .....	72,423	10,142	82,565	216	30	246	257
Surat .....	48,811	2,230	51,041	146	7	153	130
Kaira .....	50,873	2,602	53,475	152	8	160	529
Ahmedabad .....	114,071	5,080	119,152	341	15	356	460
Dohud .....	59,799	831	60,630	179	2	181	319
Rajcote .....	22,241	..	22,241	68	..	68	215
Aden .....	54,596	2,211	56,807	163	7	170	331
Kurrachee .....	196,804	1,604	198,408	587	5	592	548
Hydrabad .....	108,620	4,229	112,849	324	13	337	154
Shikarpoor .....	165,010	4,379	169,389	493	13	506	557
Bukkur .....	127,020	..	127,020	379	..	379	784
Dhooliacote .....	24,525	..	24,525	255	..	255	138
Total .....	1,949,346	93,008	2,042,354	6,001	278	6,279	8,643

No. II.

*Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1866-67.*

Number discharged Cured.	Number died.	Number remaining under Treatment on the 31st March 1867.	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.
319	11	4	104.70	95.48	3.19	3.45
138	5	9	119.68	90.79	3.28	3.94
240	5	9	150.30	94.49	1.07	2.96
166	12	9	40.92	88.77	6.42	2.63
53	1	..	83.08	98.15	1.85	1.54
283	9	11	175.14	93.40	2.07	5.20
322	8	7	171.94	95.55	2.37	4.08
359	9	9	140.15	95.23	2.38	3.35
1,609	113	24	214.23	92.67	6.47	13.87
200	1	7	169.10	96.15	0.48	0.81
257	5	7	163.03	95.54	1.86	3.03
244	6	7	104.47	94.94	2.44	2.44
115	7	8	84.97	88.96	5.98	4.58
495	31	3	330.62	93.57	5.86	19.37
438	11	11	129.21	95.22	2.39	3.09
309	7	3	176.24	96.86	2.19	3.87
212	2	1	325.76	98.60	0.93	3.03
316	5	10	194.70	95.66	1.51	2.94
520	14	14	92.57	94.89	2.55	2.86
141	6	7	45.70	91.56	3.09	1.78
498	46	13	110.08	87.61	8.26	9.09
743	25	16	206.86	94.77	3.19	6.60
126	..	12	54.12	91.90	..	..
8,103	339	201	137.65	93.75	3.92	5.40

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	CLASSIFICATION.											
	Deaths from											
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Causes.	Other Causes.					Suicidal. Hanging or Poisoning.
							Accidental.					
							Drowning.	Sudden Death.	Apoplexy.	Natural decay, and Wounds.	Total.	
Poons .....	2	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara .....	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagerry .....	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna .....	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda .....	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
Yerrowda .....	..	10	29	37	..	35	..	2	..	..	2	..
Sholapoor .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dhoolia .....	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat .....	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira .....	..	3	9	14	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad .....	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dohnd .....	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rajcote .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee .....	..	..	3	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad .....	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor .....	..	1	3	22	..	19	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bukkur .....	..	2	1	15	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	4	24	59	122	5	118	..	6	..	..	6	1

No. II.—*continued.*

Total of all classes of Deaths.	RATIO OF DEATHS.								
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths.								
	By Cholera.	By Dysentery.	By Diarrhoea.	By Fever.	By Phthisis.	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.	To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	
11	0.63	..	1.25	1.95	..	0.31	..	..	3.45
5	..	..	..	3.15	..	0.79	..	..	3.94
5	..	..	..	..	1.18	1.77	..	..	2.96
12	..	0.23	..	0.44	..	1.97	..	..	2.63
1	..	..	..	..	..	1.54	..	..	1.54
9	..	1.73	1.16	1.15	..	1.16	..	..	5.20
8	..	..	..	2.55	..	1.53	..	..	4.08
9	..	1.12	0.37	..	0.37	1.12	..	0.37	3.35
113	..	1.23	3.55	4.54	..	4.29	..	6.24	13.67
1	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..	0.81
6	0.60	..	0.60	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	3.03
5	..	..	..	..	0.40	2.03	..	..	2.44
7	..	0.65	1.96	0.65	..	1.30	..	..	4.55
31	..	1.88	5.62	8.75	0.62	2.50	..	..	19.37
11	0.28	..	..	1.40	..	1.40	..	..	3.09
7	..	..	1.10	..	..	2.21	..	0.55	3.87
2	..	..	..	..	..	1.51	..	1.51	3.03
5	..	..	..	..	..	2.94	..	..	2.94
14	..	..	0.50	1.51	..	0.34	..	..	2.36
6	..	..	0.29	..	..	0.59	..	..	1.78
46	..	0.19	0.59	4.35	..	3.75	..	0.19	9.09
25	..	0.53	0.27	3.96	..	1.85	..	..	6.60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	0.07	0.38	0.94	1.94	0.08	1.88	..	0.09	5.40

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	RELIGION.													
	Daily average Strength of					Deaths among					Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
	Hindoo.	Muslimans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	Classification not received.	Hindoo.	Muslimans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	Classification not received.	To daily average Strength of Hindoo.	To daily average Strength of Muslimans.	To daily average Strength of Christians.	To daily average Strength of other denominations.
Poona .....	229	56	10	22	..	9	1	..	1	..	3.93	1.72	..	4.55
Sattara .....	112	13	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	4.46	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	148	21	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3.38	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	285	132	3	37	..	9	2	..	1	..	3.16	1.51	..	2.70
Belgaum .....	53	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.86	..	..	..
Carwar .....	132	24	13	4	..	5	2	1	1	..	3.79	8.83	7.69	25.00
Rutnagherry .....	127	28	1	47	..	7	1	..	..	..	5.84	3.57	..	..
Tanna .....	213	24	9	23	..	7	2	..	..	..	3.28	8.93	..	..
Yerrowda .....	595	120	2	98	..	80	11	..	22	..	13.45	9.16	..	22.47
Sholapoor .....	103	16	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	0.97	..	..	..
Ahmednuggar .....	128	27	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	3.90	..	..	..
Dhoolia .....	163	42	..	21	..	1	1	..	4	..	0.54	2.98	..	10.05
Surat .....	115	29	2	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	5.22	3.45	..	..
Kaira .....	138	17	..	5	..	28	3	..	..	..	201.45	17.65	..	..
Ahmedabad .....	290	56	..	8	..	9	2	..	..	..	3.10	3.45	..	..
Dohud .....	164	13	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	4.27	..	..	..
Rajkote .....	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	55	97	9	9	..	4	1	..	..	..	4.12	11.19	..	..
Kurrachee .....	64	510	14	4	..	1	13	..	..	..	1.56	2.55	..	..
Hydrabad .....	33	296	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2.03	..	..
Sbikarpoot .....	39	467	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	0.85	..	..
Bukkar .....	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote .....	229	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	3,428	2,930	65	311	445	100	92	1	29	27	5.54	4.53	1.54	9.32



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.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatic.	Classification not received.
100	27	5	..	5.0	..	78	12	12	78	4	9	..	3	..	..	..
146	23	5	..	3.42	..	59	29	23	31	10	5	..	2	..	..	..
428	29	12	..	2.80	..	87	61	79	138	30	40	..	1	15	..	..
65	..	1	..	1.54	..	12	..	16	12	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
160	7	8	1	4.82	14.23	41	25	25	41	25	13	8	..	4	..	..
189	7	8	..	4.23	..	48	26	10	48	29	31	..	2	1	..	..
253	16	8	1	3.18	6.25	104	24	31	104	24	31	39	6	..	..	..
815	..	113	..	138.65	..	231	344	24	177	12	27	..	..	..	..	..
111	12	1	..	0.90	..	53	17	22	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
149	16	5	..	3.86	..	36	30	57	22	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
216	30	6	..	2.77	..	92	44	35	42	10	15	..	..	4	..	..
140	7	7	..	4.79	..	50	28	26	23	7	16	..	..	2	..	..
152	8	31	..	20.39	..	59	25	28	11	16	12	..	..	4	6	..
341	15	11	..	3.22	..	40	50	53	99	15	123	..	4	1	..	..
170	2	7	..	3.91	..	60	47	33	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	55
66	..	2	..	3.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	7	5	..	3.07	..	53	23	..	21	7	..	..	54	..	..	..
537	5	14	..	2.38	..	138	104	164	100	7	47	..	3	10	..	..
334	13	6	..	1.85	..	90	100	64	39	8	7	..	3	2	..	..
403	13	46	..	9.33	..	112	137	127	101	21	..	..	4	1	..	..
379	..	25	..	6.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379
255	..	..	..	..	..	68	63	56	60	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,001	278	337	2	5.61	0.72	1,603	1,222	944	1,040	280	443	..	79	64	..	434

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	SENTENCE.									
	Deaths among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for									
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 Year.	Above 1 year and up to 3 Years.	Above 3 years and up to 5 Years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 Years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.
Poona .....	1	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara .....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	2	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rutnagherry .....	1	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tanna .....	1	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda .....	10	30	13	41	..	19	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagpur .....	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolla .....	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Surat .....	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira .....	15	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad .....	1	3	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Dohud .....	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Aden .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Kurrachee .....	3	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad .....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor .....	8	8	19	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Dhooliacote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	58	66	53	87	11	27	..	5	..	27

No. II.—continued.

SENTENCE.									
Ratio per cent. among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for									
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.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.
1-08	3-03	4-08	13-20	....	....	....	....	....	....
3-84	16-66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1-69	10-34	....	3-22	....	....	....	....	....	....
2-30	1-69	1-26	2-90	6-68	2-50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6-55	8-00	5-66	....	....	....	....	....	....
2-08	3-85	20-0	6-25	....	3-23	....	....	100-0	....
0-06	4-17	6-45	....	6-45	7-7	....	....	....	....
4-33	8-72	54-17	23-16	....	72-22	....	....	....	....
....	....	4-54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3-33	....	9-09	11-76	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5-71	7-14	10-0	....	....	....	....	....
4-00	....	....	17-39	14-29	....	....	....	....	....
25-43	28-00	3-57	45-45	6-63	....	....	....	....	....
2-50	6-00	....	5-13	6-66	2-27	....	....	....	....
6-66	....	5-26	2-56	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7-40	....
1-69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2-18	3-84	3-68	100-0	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-55	100-00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7-14	5-84	14-96	9-90	14-29	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3-62	5-40	5-61	8-36	3-93	6-09	....	....	7-66	....

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	IMPRISON-													
	Daily average Strength of			Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of imprisonment of						Life Prisoners who died on the com-				
	Term Prisoners.	Life Prisoners.	Classification not received.	3 months and under.	4 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.	0 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.
Poona .....	305	14	..	3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara .....	120	7	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	166	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	444	13	..	4	..	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	58	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	170	3	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rutnagsherry .....	193	3	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna .....	230	39	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Yerrvoda .....	792	23	..	6	12	36	24	15	14	2	..	..	..	1
Sholapoor .....	121	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur .....	158	7	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia .....	239	7	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Surat .....	145	8	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira .....	156	2	..	14	8	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad .....	347	9	..	4	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dohud .....	179	2	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote .....	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	111	59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee .....	588	4	..	4	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad .....	333	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor .....	605	1	..	10	8	11	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur .....	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliakote .....	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	5,620	214	445	72	49	78	53	28	17	4	2	1	..	1

No. II.—continued.

MENT.

Completion of a period of Imprisonment of			Classification not received.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of Imprisonment 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 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.
..	..	..	..	0.98	...	1.64	0.98	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.66	2.5	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.20	1.80	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0.90	...	0.20	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.20
..	..	..	..	1.75	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2.35	0.59	...	1.18	0.59	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.04	...	2.08	0.52	0.52	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.30	1.30	0.87	...	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	0.76	1.52	4.50	3.04	1.89	1.77	0.25
..	..	..	..	...	0.82	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.72	1.72	3.45	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1.25	0.42	0.42	0.42
..	..	..	..	2.76	...	1.38	...	0.60	..	..
..	..	..	..	8.76	5.06	2.59	1.90	0.63	0.63	..
..	..	..	..	1.16	0.86	0.86	...	0.29	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.67	...	1.67	0.56	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	0.90	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0.72	0.72	0.89	0.18	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.19	0.70	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	25	1.98	1.68	2.18	2.18	1.19	..	..
..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
3	4	..	27	1.28	0.87	1.39	0.94	0.50	0.90	0.07

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT.								Prior to					
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of													
	0 months and under.	Above 0 months & up to 1 year.	Above 1 year & 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 of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.
Poona.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	109	24	5	3	..
Sattara.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	22	32	1	..	4
Kulladghee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	25	44	1	1	2
Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	135	17	7	2	..
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	16	15	1	..	..
Carwar .....	99-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	40	40	2	1	3
Ratnagherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	44	20	3	2	2
Tanna .....	..	2-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	95	16	1	3	..
Yerowda .....	..	..	..	..	4-35	13-05	..	..	539	148	60	30	40	7
Sholapoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	29	22	..	..	..
Ahmednugur.....	14-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	35	20	2	2	1
Dhoolia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	180	14	1	5	..
Surat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	54	20	4	2	1
Kaira .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	11	9	29	..	..
Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	56	55	7	..	1
Dohud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	3	0	..	..
Rajkote.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-12	27	120	23	3	2	..
Hydrabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	96	23	7	2	1
Shikarpoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	91	11	4	2	..
Bukkur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	92	10	35	2	2
Dhooliacote ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	25	28	..	..	..
Total ..	0-82	0-41	..	..	0-41	1-23	1-04	..	2,091	1,809	512	155	78	24

## No. II.—continued.

## OCCUPATION.

Imprisonment.			During Imprisonment.												
Ratio per cent. of Deaths among			Daily average Strength of												
Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	Labouring Prisoners.								Non-labouring Prisoners.				
			In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.				Total of labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without Labour.	Insufficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.
			Employed in Manufactures.	Employed as Coolies servants and in other In-door work.	Employed on light work being valenced, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the Roads and other Out-door work.	Employed in the Coolgardie.	Total.						
3-65	2-75	..	04	140	23	257	16	9	25	282	12	17	29	8	
2-94	..	12-50	28	53	14	95	2	6	8	103	13	8	21	3	
1-02	4-00	4-54	6	07	6	109	35	11	46	155	1	8	9	5	
7-61	1-48	..	156	123	103	382	26	23	49	431	8	12	20	6	
5-00	..	..	1	16	9	26	12	7	19	45	..	6	6	4	
4-76	2-50	7-50	106	2	..	108	6	37	43	151	5	13	18	1	
2-20	4-54	7-09	59	22	10	91	52	11	63	154	7	34	41	3	
1-00	3-16	..	134	48	20	202	32	15	47	249	..	12	17	..	
6-68	33-11	11-66	..	152	59	211	455	..	455	666	..	149	149	..	
..	..	..	14	51	8	73	15	10	25	98	11	9	20	5	
3-6	5-71	5-00	31	48	15	94	37	16	53	147	3	12	15	3	
10-00	2-69	..	73	55	21	149	47	21	68	217	9	16	25	4	
7-07	3-70	5-00	88	23	7	118	11	10	21	139	8	3	11	3	
29-50	..	..	16	24	7	47	62	11	73	120	10	23	33	7	
3-70	..	1-82	93	100	13	206	50	20	70	276	35	19	54	26	
4-00	..	..	8	36	..	46	87	35	122	168	1	7	8	5	
..	..	..	..	26	..	26	20	..	20	46	2	7	9	11	
..	..	..	..	38	7	117	13	1	14	131	20	2	27	12	
11-11	1-66	..	77	33	47	470	56	..	56	526	18	26	44	22	
2-98	2-08	4-35	267	156	7	167	100	..	100	267	6	40	46	24	
1-80	2-20	..	27	104	36	167	87	5	42	454	12	37	49	3	
11-25	3-23	20-00	146	282	34	419	214	..	214	354	..	25	25	..	
..	..	..	2	138	..	140	192	..	192	242	..	12	12	1	
..	..	..	4	20	7	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-76	5-57	4-68	1,430	1,701	446	3,577	1,677	267	1,844	5,421	168	502	686	170	

## STATEMENT

Gaols.	Occupa							
	DURING							
	Deaths							
	Labouring Prisoners.							
	In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.			Total of labouring Prisoners.
Employed in manu- factures.	Employed as Cool servants and on other in-door work.	Employed on light labour, being con- valescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the roads and other Out-door labour.	Employed in the Cool gardens.	Total.		
Poona .....	5	5	..	10	..	..	..	10
Sattara .....	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5
Kulladghee .....	1	2	2	5	..	..	..	5
Dharwar .....	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
Belgaum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	..	2	..	2	..	4	4	6
Rutnagherry .....	4	2	1	7	1	..	1	8
Tauna .....	6	2	..	8	..	..	..	8
Yerrowda .....	..	13	4	17	00	..	00	113
Sholapoor .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Abmedouggar .....	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	4
Dhoolia .....	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	6
Surat .....	3	1	..	4	2	..	2	6
Kaira .....	9	4	4	17	6	5	11	28
Ahmedabad .....	2	..	..	2	0	1	7	9
Dohud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Aden .....	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	5
Kurrachee .....	10	4	..	14	..	..	..	14
Hydrabad .....	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6
Shikarpoor .....	9	14	21	44	1	..	1	45
Bukkur .....	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	25
Dhoolakote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	53	62	43	158	141	10	151	300



## No. II.—continued.

TOK.

## IMPRISONMENT.

among				Ratio per cent. of Deaths among					
Non-labouring Prisoners.			Prisoners in Hukab.	Labouring Prisoners.					
Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.		In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.	
				Employed in Manufactures.	Employed as Cool servants and on other In-door work.	Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on Roads and other Out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaoi gardens.
1	..	1	..	5.32	3.57	..	8.69	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3.77	21.43	24.20	..	..
..	..	..	..	16.06	2.06	3.33	4.58	..	..
..	8	8	1	..	0.81	1.94	2.75	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	..	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	1.08
..	..	..	..	6.78	9.09	100.0	7.09	14.20	..
..	..	..	..	4.43	4.12	..	3.06	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	8.55	6.78	8.06	21.19	..
..	..	..	..	..	1.96	..	1.96	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	2.08	6.66	2.13	5.40	..
..	..	..	..	1.33	3.63	14.20	4.03	..	..
1	..	1	..	3.41	4.35	..	3.39	18.10	..
..	..	..	2	56.25	16.66	57.14	36.17	9.68	45.45
1	..	1	1	2.15	..	..	2.15	13.0	5.0
..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	200.0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3.90	..	28.57	32.47	..	..
..	..	..	..	3.74	2.56	..	3.81	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5.77	..	5.77	..	..
1	..	1	..	6.16	6.03	47.73	10.68	2.70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	10	25	5	3.71	3.64	0.64	4.42	0.90	3.74

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	OCCUPATION.						LOCALITY OF		
	DURING IMPRISONMENT.						Daily average Strength of		
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average Strength of						Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Classification not received.
	Labouring Prisoners.			Non-labouring Prisoners.					
	Total of Out-door Labourers.	Total of In-door and Out-door Labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in HAJUT.			
Poona .....	..	3-55	8-33	..	8-33	..	207	112	..
Sattara .....	..	4-85	..	..	..	..	122	5	..
Kulladghee .....	..	3-22	..	..	..	..	160	..	..
Dharwar .....	..	6-66	..	..	..	..	405	52	..
Belgaum .....	..	..	..	..	..	7-14	..	65	..
Carwar .....	1-08	3-98	..	23-07	23-07	..	100	4	..
Rutnagherry .....	14-29	5-10	..	..	..	..	100	67	..
Tanna .....	..	3-21	..	6-33	8-33	..	217	52	..
Yerrowda .....	21-10	24-04	..	..	..	..	..	815	..
Sholapoor .....	..	1-02	..	..	..	..	122	1	..
Ahmednuggur .....	5-40	2-72	..	..	..	..	151	14	..
Dhoolia .....	..	2-76	..	..	..	..	245	1	..
Surat .....	12-50	4-32	..	..	..	..	145	8	..
Kaira .....	15-07	2-33	10-	..	10-0	28-57	141	10	..
Ahmedabad .....	..	3-22	5-26	..	5-26	3-84	265	91	..
Dohud .....	..	..	..	700 0	700-0	..	177	4	..
Rajkote .....	200-0	4-35	..	..	..	..	00	..	..
Aden .....	..	3-89	..	..	..	..	107	63	..
Kurrachee .....	..	2-66	..	..	..	..	371	221	..
Hydrabad .....	..	2-24	..	..	..	..	335	..	..
Shikarpoor .....	2-70	9-01	8-33	..	..	..	506	..	..
Bukkur .....	11-21	7-06	..	..	..	..	370	..	..
Dhooliakote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	..	..
Total .....	8-19	5-70	3-23	3-78	3-63	2-04	4,665	1,614	..

No. II.—continued.

IMPRISONMENT.					CRIME.					
Deaths among			Ratio per cent. of Deaths among		Daily average strength of					
Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Classification not received.	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cuttib-stalers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.
8	3	..	3.86	2.68	83	17	1	6	9	6
4	1	..	3.28	20.00	33	1	6	1	..	..
5	..	..	2.98	..	63	13	7	..	..	..
11	1	..	2.71	1.92	150	11	60	1	7	..
..	1	..	..	1.54	21	1	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	4.73	25.00	23	32	5	..	7	1
4	4	..	3.67	4.60	61	13	7	3	4	2
5	4	..	2.30	7.70	95	17	14	1	2	2
..	113	..	..	13.66	398	99	34	4	17	..
1	..	..	0.83	..	48	6	1	..	4	..
5	..	..	3.31	..	33	16	2	3	9	6
6	..	..	2.45	..	95	12	6	7	1	1
7	..	..	4.83	..	51	6	10	..	2	..
31	..	..	2.20	..	33	2	7	3	11	1
7	4	..	2.64	4.40	103	95	30	3	10	5
7	..	..	3.95	..	46	18	6	3	21	..
2	..	..	3.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	0.93	6.35	59	..	26	..	..	1
11	3	..	2.96	1.35	190	1	23	99	38	13
6	..	..	1.78	..	190	1	4	86	13	3
40	..	..	9.09	..	70	1	2	191	91	15
25	..	..	6.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	26	10	..	..	96	..
200	139	..	4.29	8.60	1,003	372	251	411	342	61

## STATEMENT

GAOLA.	CRIME.							
	Deaths among						Ratio per	
	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmalchas.	Thieves.	Dacoits.
Poona .....	1	2	..	1	..	..	1-20	11-77
Sattara .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	0-00	..
Kulladghee .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	3-17	..
Dharwar .....	1	1	1	..	1	..	1-33	0-00
Belgaum .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	4-55	..
Carwar .....	2	1	1	..	..	..	3-77	3-12
Ratnagherry .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	3-28	..
Tanna .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5-68
Yerrowda .....	53	15	1	..	..	..	22-11	15-15
Sholapoor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	3-03	6-25
Surat .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1-05	..
Kaira .....	2	1	1	4	2	2	3-92	..
Ahmedabad .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	0-03	50-0
Dohud .....	4	1	..	..	..	1	1-94	..
Rajkote .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	8-91	5-55
Aden .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hydrabad .....	3	1	..	3	1	..	1-57	100-0
Shikarpoor .....	3	..	..	1	..	..	1-58	..
Bukkur .....	9	..	..	8	3	1	12-65	..
Dhooliakote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	127	24	7	17	8	5	0-67	0-45

No. II:—continued.

				Age.									
cent. of Deaths among				Dallo average strength of Prisoners									
Murderers.	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.	Classification not received.	
..	16-66	..	..	30	160	84	23	12	4	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	4	43	41	21	16	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	5	53	72	24	12	3	..	..	..	
1-66	..	14-29	..	32	106	131	128	48	12	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	25	27	8	3	..	..	..	..	
20-0	..	..	..	11	73	59	16	9	5	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	72	33	30	40	18	2	..	..	
7-14	..	..	..	13	91	109	41	11	3	1	..	..	
2-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815	
..	..	..	..	14	47	43	11	5	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	12	43	51	33	18	8	..	..	..	
..	..	..	100-0	14	102	67	39	17	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	17	78	30	16	8	4	..	..	..	
14-29	133-33	18-18	19-10	34	44	53	27	1	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	20-0	24	93	123	65	33	12	6	..	..	
..	..	4-76	..	6	76	61	23	9	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	
7-69	..	..	..	40	35	80	21	21	12	11	..	..	
..	3-03	2-63	..	21	155	216	152	41	3	4	..	..	
..	1-16	..	..	47	136	123	31	5	..	..	..	..	
..	4-19	3-29	6-66	15	126	316	34	8	5	..	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	
..	..	..	..	19	123	64	33	12	2	2	..	..	
2-70	4-13	2-34	8-19	301	1,671	1,738	786	329	105	27	2	1,260	

## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	AGE.								Classification not received.
	Deaths among Prisoners								
	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.	
Poona.....	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara .....	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar.....	..	3	5	1	1	2	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	..	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
Rutnagherry .....	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna .....	..	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
Yerrowda .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Sholapoor .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur .....	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia .....	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
Surat .....	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Kaira .....	..	6	13	8	4	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad .....	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Dohud .....	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajcote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Aden .....	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Kanrachee .....	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Hydrabad .....	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor .....	1	8	27	7	..	1	..	..	..
Bukkur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25
Dhooliacote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	3	55	73	36	12	17	1	2	140

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. II.—continued.

AGE.								REMARKS.
Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average Strength of								
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.	
3-33	3-12	4-64	3-56	..	..	..	..	
..	..	4-88	4-76	6-25	50-00	..	..	
..	3-77	1-89	8-33	..	..	..	..	
..	2-29	3-90	2-08	8-33	8-33	..	..	
..	3-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	5-08	18-75	22-22	20-00	..	..	..	
..	1-40	9-09	10-00	..	55-00	..	..	
..	2-20	3-67	4-88	..	33-33	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2-32	..	..	..	..	..	
..	4-65	5-88	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1-49	..	..	..	..	..	
..	3-84	..	7-69	..	28-57	..	..	
..	..	..	6-25	25-00	25-00	..	..	
..	13-63	24-53	29-44	100-00	..	..	..	
4-17	4-30	1-62	1-54	3-03	8-33	16-66	..	
..	3-95	6-56	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2-85	..	..	..	33-33	..	..	
..	6-45	..	0-66	..	100-00	..	..	
..	0-79	..	9-68	40-00	..	..	..	
66-66	6-35	8-54	20-67	..	20-00	..	100-00	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0-83	3-29	4-20	4-58	3-65	16-19	3-70	100-00	

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

## STATEMENT No. III.

ANALYSIS OF THE MORTALITY in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency,  
for the year 1866-67.

The deaths during the official year 1866-67 amount to 339, of whom there were, as regards—

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
<b>I. Sex—</b>			<b>Brought forward . . .</b> 1,553 88		
Males . . . . .	6,001	337	Malees . . . . .	32	..
Females . . . . .	278	2	Chambhars . . . . .	34	..
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>339</b>	Hulvaees . . . . .	10	..
<b>II. Religion—</b>			Goosavees . . . . .	33	2
Hindoo . . . . .	3,428	190	Sonars . . . . .	26	1
Mussulman . . . . .	2,030	92	Burwuds . . . . .	15	..
Christian . . . . .	65	1	Waghrees . . . . .	61	4
Other Denominations . .	311	29	Bheels . . . . .	243	16
Classification not re- ceived . . . . .	445	27	Coolies . . . . .	534	52
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>339</b>	Doobhees . . . . .	18	1
<b>III. Castes—</b>			Rhalpas . . . . .	8	..
<i>Of Hindoos.</i>			Chowdrees . . . . .	8	..
Brahmins . . . . .	188	11	Katarees . . . . .	26	..
Coonbees . . . . .	753	42	Coombhars . . . . .	26	..
Tailors . . . . .	38	1	Dhobees . . . . .	26	..
Bunyas . . . . .	89	3	Mangs . . . . .	101	2
Gowudees . . . . .	16	..	Lohars . . . . .	19	..
Carpenters . . . . .	26	1	Tailees . . . . .	20	1
Barbers . . . . .	18	1	Kykarrees . . . . .	38	..
Ramoosees . . . . .	94	10	Dhungurs . . . . .	43	2
Mhars . . . . .	143	8	Lingayets . . . . .	99	5
Gooznees . . . . .	22	1	Jains . . . . .	11	..
Marwarrees . . . . .	35	6	Punchals . . . . .	6	..
Tambuts . . . . .	5	..	Nulgars . . . . .	2	..
Gowlees . . . . .	17	1	Bungurs . . . . .	4	..
Rajpoots . . . . .	81	2	Oopars . . . . .	10	..
Khuttrees . . . . .	28	1	Kubhairs . . . . .	7	1
<b>Carried forward . .</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>88</b>	Burdurs . . . . .	8	..
			Lumans . . . . .	31	2
			Wuddars . . . . .	26	1
			Bhundarees . . . . .	29	1
			Butchers . . . . .	4	..
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	317	11
			<b>Total of Hindoos . . .</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>190</b>



STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Of Mussulmans.</i>			Brought forward....	..	19
			Specific Diseases—		
Shaiks .....	399	20	Dysentery .....	..	23
Syuds .....	169	3	Diarrhoea .....	..	60
Soonees .....	586	20	Cholera .....	..	4
Sheas .....	140	1	Fever .....	..	120
Puthans .....	66	5	Ague .....	..	16
Mohanas .....	148	3	Phthisis .....	..	5
Beloochees .....	213	29	Total....	..	247
Khaskhilees .....	51	3			
Siddees .....	33	1	Ordinary Diseases—		
Miscellaneous .....	225	7	Pneumonia .....	..	9
Total of Mussulmans ..	2,030	92	Anasarca .....	..	4
			Splenitis .....	..	1
<i>Of other Denominations.</i>			Ascites .....	..	2
Chinese .....	241	20	Asthma .....	..	..
Malay .....	68	9	Anaemia .....	..	..
Parsee .....	2	..	Scorbutus .....	..	2
Total of other Denominations	311	29	Bronchitis .....	..	13
			Hepatitis .....	..	..
Christian .....	65	1	Paralysis .....	..	..
Classification not received..	445	27	Dropsy .....	..	1
Total of all Classes..	6,279	339	Syphilis .....	..	2
			Pleuritis .....	..	..
			Rheumatism .....	..	..
			Asthenia .....	..	..
			Brain diseases .....	..	..
			Pericarditis .....	..	1
			Insanity .....	..	..
			Lung diseases .....	..	..
			Epilepsy .....	..	2
			Ulcer .....	..	2
			Enteritis .....	..	1
			Ophthalmia .....	..	..
			Erysipelas .....	..	..
			Nephria .....	..	4
			Hypertrophy of the heart .....	..	..
			Carditis .....	..	..
			Tumour of the prostate gland .....	..	..
IV. Diseases—			Carried over....	..	44
Hydrothorax .....	..	..			
Hæmoptysis .....	..	..			
Cachexia .....	..	19			
Carried forward..	..	19			

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.		Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought over . . . . .	..	44	Brought forward . . . . .	4,947	276
Gastritis . . . . .	..	..	Tailors . . . . .	19	..
Hernia . . . . .	..	1	Goldsmiths . . . . .	60	4
Peritonitis . . . . .	..	2	Milksellers . . . . .	4	..
Influenza . . . . .	..	..	Blacksmiths . . . . .	31	..
Cancer . . . . .	..	..	Weavers . . . . .	101	2
Compression of the Brain . . . . .	..	..	Shepherds . . . . .	36	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	..	..	Beggars . . . . .	90	4
Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	Basketmakers . . . . .	46	9
Scirrhus . . . . .	..	..	Oil-sellers . . . . .	12	1
Carcinoma . . . . .	..	..	Stonecutters . . . . .	12	1
Leprosy . . . . .	..	1	Jungum . . . . .	1	..
Colic . . . . .	..	..	Priests . . . . .	2	..
Mortification . . . . .	..	..	Earthenpot makers . . . . .	12	..
Cephalitis . . . . .	..	..	Fishermen . . . . .	3	..
Laryngitis . . . . .	..	..	Butchers . . . . .	5	..
Jaundice . . . . .	..	..	Mohanas . . . . .	29	3
Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	Mendicants . . . . .	14	..
Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	Miscellaneous . . . . .	410	11
Otitis . . . . .	..	..	Classification not received . . . . .	445	27
Other causes . . . . .	..	..	Total . . . . .	6,279	339
Accidental and Suicidal . . . . .	..	6			
Atrophy and Debility . . . . .	..	16	VI.—Occupation at time of death—		
Apoplexy . . . . .	..	..	<i>In-door Labourers.</i>		
Fractures and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	Employed on Manufactures . . . . .	1,327	53
Wounds . . . . .	..	..	„ as Gaol Servants . . . . .	854	26
Drowning . . . . .	..	..	„ on Miscellaneous work . . . . .	941	64
Hanging . . . . .	..	..	„ as Hospital Attendants . . . . .	62	1
Old age . . . . .	..	22	„ Convict Overseers . . . . .	130	..
Total . . . . .	..	339	„ in repairing Gaols . . . . .	108	1
V. Occupation prior to imprisonment—			Employed on light labour, such as cleaning Gaol compound, weeding grass, levelling grounds, &c . . . . .	..	..
Agriculturists . . . . .	2,691	155	Convalescents, old or weak . . . . .	155	13
Coolies or Labourers . . . . .	1,399	78	Total . . . . .	3,577	158
Domestic Servants . . . . .	512	24			
Writers . . . . .	34	3			
Shopkeepers . . . . .	156	15			
Carpenters . . . . .	29	..			
Bricklayers . . . . .	12	..			
Shoemakers . . . . .	53	..			
Washermen . . . . .	22	..			
Barbers . . . . .	39	1			
Carried forward . . . . .	4,947	276			

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.		Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
<i>Out-door Labourers.</i>			Brought forward . . . . .	4,328	238
Employed in making bricks . . . . .	37	..	Bad livelihood . . . . .	..	..
„ Miscellaneous works.	766	40	Abetting in murder . . . . .	36	..
„ on Roads . . . . .	130	5	Forgery . . . . .	91	5
„ on Buildings . . . . .	644	96	Rape . . . . .	28	3
„ in Gaol Gardens . . . . .	267	10	Rebellion . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	1,844	151	Assault attended with wounding . . . . .	..	..
Total of labouring prisoners . . . . .	5,421	309	False evidence . . . . .	91	6
<i>Non-Labourers.</i>			„ accusation . . . . .	42	2
Sentenced without labour	186	6	Larceny . . . . .	..	..
Civil prisoners . . . . .	..	..	Riot . . . . .	67	4
Inefficient from age, sick in hospital since ad- mission, and convales- cents excused labour . . . . .	502	19	Adultery . . . . .	26	..
Total . . . . .	688	25	Belonging to Gangs of Dacoits . . . . .	39	1
Hajut prisoners . . . . .	170	5	Illegal assemblage . . . . .	28	3
Grand Total . . . . .	6,279	389	Breach of contract . . . . .	51	1
VII. Crimes—			Affray with wounding . . . . .	56	1
Theft . . . . .	1,903	127	Unlawful confinement . . . . .	..	..
Dacoity . . . . .	372	24	Riot attended with wounding . . . . .	..	..
Burglary . . . . .	342	8	Suspected to be rebels . . . . .	..	..
Murder . . . . .	251	7	Assault with plunder . . . . .	..	..
Cattle-stealing . . . . .	411	17	Neglect of duty . . . . .	12	1
Culpable Homicide . . . . .	94	10	Resisting process . . . . .	10	..
Receiving stolen property	431	21	Embezzlement . . . . .	..	..
Perjury or subornation of perjury . . . . .	41	3	Poisoning . . . . .	9	..
Assault . . . . .	220	3	Contempt of Court . . . . .	38	1
Wounding . . . . .	122	6	Arson . . . . .	32	1
Plundering . . . . .	38	4	Disobedience of legal orders . . . . .	..	..
Highway robbery . . . . .	103	8	Attempt at suicide . . . . .	..	..
Carried forward . . . . .	4,328	238	Bigamy . . . . .	9	..
			Desertion . . . . .	14	..
			Cutting off ears of persons . . . . .	..	..
			Destruction of cattle . . . . .	12	..
			Stealing children . . . . .	21	3
			Mischief . . . . .	80	6
			Seduction . . . . .	6	..
			Thuggy . . . . .	..	..
			Accomplice of Thieves . . . . .	7	..
			Fraud . . . . .	..	..
			Extortion . . . . .	..	..
			Having in possession counterfeit coins . . . . .	35	3
			Carried over . . . . .	5,148	279

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought over....	5,148	279	Brought forward....	908	25
Counterfeiting promissory notes.....	7	..	Of 4 months.....	179	14
Obstructing the Railway Lines.....	11	..	" 5 ditto.....	..	..
House trespass.....	158	9	" 6 ditto.....	514	20
Torturing.....	13	1	" 7 ditto.....	122	4
Blinding.....	..	..	" 8 ditto.....	78	3
Cheating.....	23	2	" 9 ditto.....	452	20
Offences against Abkaree and Salt Laws.....	12	..	" 10 ditto.....	116	3
Escapes from Gaol.....	13	..	" 1 year.....	504	36
Aiding in escape.....	7	..	" 1 year & 3 months.....	169	3
Wounding with intent to murder.....	..	..	" 1 year & 6 months.....	270	22
Abortion.....	4	..	" 1 year & 9 months.....	158	5
Mutiny.....	..	..	" 2 years.....	340	21
Complicity in mutiny.....	..	..	" 2 years & 6 months.....	160	22
Using Criminal force.....	45	1	" 2 years & 9 months.....	40	3
Breach of Contract.....	78	6	" 3 years.....	230	19
Bribery.....	14	..	" 3 years & 6 months.....	131	15
Voluntarily causing hurt	27	..	" 3 years & 9 months.....	171	11
Breach of Law.....	..	..	" 4 years.....	143	8
Abetting a person to cause hurt to another.....	177	10	" 5 years.....	219	9
Unnatural Crimes.....	4	..	" 6 years, 11 months, and 19 days..	67	3
Abduction.....	44	3	" 7 years.....	105	6
Forgery and wounding with intent to murder.....	..	..	" 8 years.....	51	..
Prowling about a house by night.....	..	..	" 9 years.....	19	1
Burning Govt. Records.....	8	..	" 10 years.....	56	1
Exposing infants.....	8	1	" 12 years.....	62	5
Picking pockets.....	3	..	" 12 years, 3 months, and 21 days....	30	10
Classification not received.....	445	27	" 14 years.....	58	2
Total....	6,279	339	" 15 years.....	35	..
			" 16 years.....	207	10
			For life.....	104	5
			Civil prisoners.....	..	..
			Till security is furnished	26	..
			Hajut prisoners.....	80	6
			Classification not received.....	445	27
			Grand Total....	6,279	339
VIII. Sentences—			Unexpired periods of Sentences—		
Of 15 days and under..	122	..	Under 15 days.....	122	..
" 1 month.....	176	4	1 month & above 15 days	176	4
" 2 ditto.....	180	11			
" 3 ditto.....	430	10			
Carried forward....	908	25	Carried forward....	298	4

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward . . . .	298	4	Brought forward . . . .	5,076	272
2 months and above			8 years and above 7		
1 month . . . . .	180	11	years and 6 months.	51	..
3 months and above			8 years and 6 months		
2 months . . . . .	430	10	and above 8 years.	..	..
6 months and above			9 years and above 8		
3 months . . . . .	693	34	years and 6 months	19	1
9 months and above			9 years and 6 months		
6 months . . . . .	652	27	and above 9 years.	..	..
1 year & above 9 months	620	39	10 years and above 9		
1 year and 3 months and			years and 6 months	56	1
above 1 year . . . .	169	3	10 years and 6 months and		
1 year and 6 months and			above 10 years. . . .	..	..
above 1 year and 3			11 years and above 10		
months . . . . .	270	22	years and 6 months	..	..
1 year and 9 months and			11 years and 6 months		
above 1 year and 6			and above 11 years.	..	..
months . . . . .	158	5	12 years and above 11		
2 years and above 1 year			years and 6 months	62	5
and 9 months . . . .	340	21	12 years and 6 months		
2 years and 6 months			and above 12 years.	30	10
and above 2 years . .	160	22	13 years and above 12		
3 years and above 2			years and 6 months	..	..
years and 6 months	270	22	13 years and 6 months		
3 years and 6 months			and above 13 years.	..	..
and above 3 years . .	131	15	14 years and above 13		
4 years and above 3			years and 6 months	58	2
years and 6 months	314	19	14 years and 6 months		
4 years and 6 months			and above 14 years.	15	..
and above 4 years . .	..	..	15 years and above 14		
5 years and above 4			years and 6 months	10	..
years and 6 months	219	9	15 years and 6 months		
5 years and 6 months			and above 15 years.	10	..
and above 5 years. . .	..	..	16 years and above 15		
6 years and above 5			years and 6 months	237	10
years and 6 months	67	3	Life prisoners . . . . .	104	5
6 years and 6 months			Civil prisoners . . . . .	..	..
and above 6 years.	..	..	Till security is furnished .	26	..
7 years and above 6			Hajut prisoners. . . . .	80	6
years and 6 months.	105	6	Classification not received	445	27
7 years and 6 months					
and above 7 years. . .	..	..			
Carried forward. . . .	5,076	272	Grand Total. . . .	6,279	339

## STATEMENT No. III.—continued.

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
X. Age—			Brought forward....	4,198	164
16 years ..	71	1	47 years ..	63	2
17 " ..	130	1	48 " ..	140	1
18 " ..	160	1	49 " ..	65	1
19 " ..	140	10	50 " ..	81	1
20 " ..	80	7	51 " ..	16	1
21 " ..	131	10	52 " ..	46	3
22 " ..	103	3	53 " ..	19	1
23 " ..	180	5	54 " ..	15	1
24 " ..	120	7	55 " ..	81	2
25 " ..	180	10	56 " ..	12	..
26 " ..	125	1	57 " ..	32	2
27 " ..	150	..	58 " ..	41	1
28 " ..	190	1	60 " ..	92	1
29 " ..	272	1	61 " ..	11	1
30 " ..	118	..	62 " ..	35	3
31 " ..	173	8	63 " ..	10	1
32 " ..	112	5	64 " ..	22	3
33 " ..	186	9	65 " ..	33	4
34 " ..	206	19	66 " ..	3	..
35 " ..	198	4	67 " ..	9	1
36 " ..	195	12	68 " ..	8	1
37 " ..	177	5	69 " ..	7	1
38 " ..	96	9	70 " ..	3	..
39 " ..	247	12	72 " ..	6	..
40 " ..	40	5	75 " ..	11	..
41 " ..	61	3	76 " ..	15	..
42 " ..	130	7	77 " ..	25	1
43 " ..	60	1	79 " ..	..	..
44 " ..	95	3	80 " ..	..	..
45 " ..	72	2	90 " ..	20	2
46 " ..			Classification not received	1,200	140
Carried forward....	4,198	164	Grand Total....	6,279	339

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

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 22nd January 1868.

---

STATEMENT No. IV.

---

## STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of ADMISSIONS  
years 1864-65, 1865-66, and 1866-67, according

GAOLS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Violent Diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.
Poona .....	1864-65 .....	182	1	35	13	7	21	259
	1865-66 .....	108	1	47	2	11	1	170
	1866-67 .....	259	5	45	7	13	..	334
Sattara .....	1864-65 .....	71	1	20	1	3	2	99
	1865-66 .....	33	1	7	1	1	..	44
	1866-67 .....	126	2	20	1	3	..	152
Kulladghee .....	1864-65 .....	10	..	3	..	1	..	14
	1865-66 .....	137	1	59	..	18	..	215
	1866-67 .....	153	4	83	1	16	..	254
Dharwar .....	1864-65 .....	226	1	131	19	1	..	378
	1865-66 .....	208	..	99	5	52	10	374
	1866-67 .....	135	..	31	15	6	..	187
Belgaum .....	1864-65 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1866-67 .....	43	..	9	..	2	..	54
Carwar .....	1864-65 .....	202	..	65	6	14	..	287
	1865-66 .....	287	..	64	4	17	17	389
	1866-67 .....	219	..	56	9	26	..	303
Ratnagherry ..	1864-65 .....	282	10	145	5	16	..	458
	1865-66 .....	247	2	108	3	59	..	419
	1866-67 .....	157	..	116	..	34	..	337
Tanna .....	1864-65 .....	423	..	100	2	47	2	579
	1865-66 .....	431	3	145	7	83	1	677
	1866-67 .....	246	2	82	..	47	..	377
Yerrowda .....	1864-65 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195
	1866-67 .....	1,363	5	210	168	..	..	1,746
Sholapoor .....	1864-65 .....	167	..	44	2	12	14	239
	1865-66 .....	108	..	50	2	17	..	198
	1866-67 .....	129	..	59	..	20	..	208
Ahmednuggur..	1864-65 .....	160	..	34	8	8	9	219
	1865-66 .....	161	..	47	4	9	10	231
	1866-67 .....	168	1	87	4	9	..	269
Dhoolia .....	1864-65 .....	166	..	105	7	15	..	293
	1865-66 .....	236	6	100	5	18	5	370
	1866-67 .....	162	..	57	3	34	..	257

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.



22	9	31	458	56.55	4.6	1.9	6.5	8.1	3.47	11.57
17	..	17	357	47.62	4.76	..	4.76	10.00	..	10.00
9	2	11	319	104.70	2.32	0.63	3.45	2.69	0.60	3.29
..	..	1	202	49.00	..	0.51	0.51	..	1.1	1.1
4	..	4	171	25.73	2.34	..	2.34	9.09	..	9.09
5	..	5	127	119.68	3.94	..	3.94	3.28	..	3.28
..	..	..	58	24.14	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	85	252.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	5	169	150.30	2.96	..	2.96	1.97	..	1.97
15	..	15	590	64.07	2.54	..	2.54	4.32	..	4.32
14	2	16	496	76.95	2.88	0.41	3.29	3.74	0.53	4.27
12	..	12	457	40.92	3.63	..	2.63	6.42	..	6.42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	65	83.08	1.54	..	1.54	1.85	..	1.85
12	..	12	204	140.68	5.88	..	5.88	4.18	..	4.18
4	7	11	161	241.61	2.48	4.35	6.83	1.03	1.80	2.83
9	..	9	173	175.14	5.20	..	5.20	2.97	..	2.97
11	..	11	269	170.26	4.1	..	4.1	2.4	..	2.4
9	..	9	242	173.14	3.72	..	3.72	2.15	..	2.15
8	..	8	196	171.94	4.08	..	4.08	2.37	..	2.37
19	2	21	333	173.87	5.70	0.06	5.76	3.11	0.35	3.46
14	..	14	331	204.63	4.23	..	4.23	2.07	..	2.07
9	..	9	269	140.15	3.35	..	3.35	2.33	..	2.33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	6	97	661	180.79	13.77	0.91	41.68	7.61	0.50	8.11
113	..	113	815	214.23	13.87	..	13.87	6.47	..	6.47
1	5	6	212	112.74	0.47	2.35	2.82	0.42	2.1	2.52
3	..	3	130	152.30	2.30	..	2.30	1.57	..	1.57
1	..	1	123	169.10	0.81	..	0.81	0.48	..	0.48
2	15	17	376	53.24	0.53	4.0	4.53	0.91	6.9	7.81
10	3	13	250	92.40	4.00	1.2	5.2	4.33	1.29	5.62
4	1	5	165	163.03	2.42	0.61	3.03	1.49	0.37	0.86
5	..	5	445	65.85	1.12	..	1.12	1.6	..	1.6
8	2	10	266	139.09	3.01	0.75	3.76	2.16	0.54	2.70
6	..	6	246	104.47	2.44	..	2.44	2.44	..	2.44

Surat .....	1864-65 .....	192	2	48	4	5	16	..	267
	1865-66 .....	177	2	27	10	3	9	..	228
	1866-67 .....	104	..	21	5	..	..	..	130
Kaira .....	1864-65 .....	255	2	233	21	15	26	1	553
	1865-66 .....	509	1	302	16	29	..	..	857
	1866-67 .....	424	1	100	..	4	..	..	529
Ahmedabad ..	1864-65 .....	256	..	73	10	17	10	..	366
	1865-66 .....	989	6	83	6	11	41	..	1,136
	1866-67 .....	320	2	123	5	10	..	..	460
Dohud .....	1864-65 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486
	1866-67 .....	229	2	63	1	24	..	..	319
Rajkote .....	1864-65 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
	1866-67 .....	137	1	59	..	18	..	..	215
Aden .....	1864-65 .....	160	..	105	..	12	..	..	277
	1865-66 .....	188	2	99	..	12	3	..	304
	1866-67 .....	186	3	125	4	13	..	..	331
Kurrachee ....	1864-65 .....	275	..	99	2	16	1	2	395
	1865-66 .....	446	9	93	..	27	..	2	577
	1866-67 .....	419	..	112	..	8	9	..	548
Hydrabad .....	1864-65 .....	478	4	93	3	9	..	7	599
	1865-66 .....	804	2	52	5	13	6	1	883
	1866-67 .....	79	3	37	6	29	..	..	154
Shikarpoor ...	1864-65 .....	484	..	150	5	18	..	..	658
	1865-66 .....	584	5	148	9	4	..	..	750
	1866-67 .....	453	2	81	3	13	..	..	557
Bukkur .....	1864-65 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
	1866-67 .....	576	..	183	..	25	..	..	781
Dhooliacote ....	1864-65 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1866-67 .....	75	2	44	13	4	..	..	139

## No. IV.

and DEATHS in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, for the to the 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	6	14	235	113.62	3.4	2.55	5.95	3.00	2.21	5.21	
15	..	15	193	155.66	7.59	..	7.58	6.58	..	6.58	
7	..	7	153	84.97	4.58	..	4.58	5.38	..	5.38	
10	5	15	221	250.23	4.51	2.25	6.76	1.81	0.90	2.71	
12	4	16	290	295.52	4.14	1.38	5.52	1.40	0.47	6.87	
31	..	31	160	330.62	19.37	..	19.37	5.86	..	5.86	
22	4	26	573	63.87	3.84	0.7	4.54	6.1	1.9	8.00	
144	14	158	475	239.16	30.31	2.95	33.26	12.68	1.23	13.91	
10	1	11	356	129.21	2.81	0.28	3.09	2.17	0.22	2.39	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	6	36	183	265.57	16.39	3.28	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40	
7	..	7	181	176.24	3.87	..	3.87	2.19	..	2.19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	1	51	417.65	..	1.96	1.96	..	0.47	0.47	
2	..	2	66	325.76	3.03	..	3.03	0.93	..	0.93	
1	..	1	131	21.14	0.76	..	0.76	0.36	..	0.36	
3	2	5	140	217.14	2.17	1.43	3.60	0.99	0.66	1.65	
5	..	5	170	194.70	2.94	..	2.94	1.51	..	1.51	
15	..	15	406	97.72	3.71	..	3.71	3.8	..	3.8	
21	1	22	636	90.7	3.30	0.16	3.46	3.64	0.17	3.81	
14	..	14	592	92.57	2.36	..	2.36	2.55	..	2.55	
34	..	34	499	120.04	6.81	..	6.81	5.68	..	5.68	
126	6	132	390	226.41	32.30	1.54	33.84	14.27	0.68	14.95	
6	..	6	337	45.70	1.78	..	1.78	3.9	..	3.9	
23	..	23	596	110.4	3.86	..	3.86	3.5	..	3.5	
27	..	27	566	132.53	4.77	..	4.77	3.6	..	3.6	
46	..	46	506	110.08	9.09	..	9.09	8.26	..	8.26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	..	22	211	36.49	10.43	..	10.43	3.11	..	3.11	
25	..	25	379	206.86	6.60	..	6.60	3.19	..	3.19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	255	54.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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

## STATEMENT No. V.

*DEATHS in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, from all Causes,  
during the year 1866-67.*

## 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 at all ages.
		All causes .....	22	107	100	60	31	7	7	5
Specified causes .....	22	107	100	60	31	7	7	5	339	
CLASSES.										
CLASS.	I. Zymotic diseases ..	19	70	66	46	21	2	5	2	231
	II. Constitutional do..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	9
	III. Local do.....	1	24	17	6	2	2	1	2	55
	IV. Developmental do..	2	7	12	6	7	2	1	1	38
	V. Violent deaths ....	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	6
ORDERS.										
I.	1. Miasmatic diseases.	13	82	66	36	15	1	6	4	223
	2. Enthetic do.....	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	3. Dietic do.....	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
	4. Parasitic do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	1. Diathetic diseases ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
	2. Phthisis.....	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5

	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 at all ages.
III.	1. Diseases of Nervous System.....	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
	2. Diseases of Organs of Circulation ...	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
	3. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	..	1	10	9	2	..	..	1	23
	4. Diseases of Digestive Organs.....	..	6	4	2	2	..	..	..	14
	5. Diseases of Urinary Organs.....	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
	6. Diseases of Organs of Generation ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	8. Diseases of Integumentary System ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
IV.	1. Diseases of Children.	2	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	12
	2. Diseases of Adults..	2	1	5	3	2	1	..	..	14
	3. Diseases of Old People. ....	..	2	3	2	4	..	1	..	12
	4. Diseases of Nutrition.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	1. Accident.....	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	5
	2. Battle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Homicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Suicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Execution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classed) ....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## STATEMENT No. VI.

*DEATHS in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, from all Causes, during the year 1866-67.*

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

CLASS.	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 at 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. Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Metria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Carbuncle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Dysentery .....	..	8	7	4	2	..	2	1	24
	13. Diarrhœa .....	10	6	22	15	4	..	1	1	59
	14. Cholera .....	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
	15. Ague .....	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	14
	16. Remittent Fever....	..	65	28	15	9	..	3	2	122
	17. Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Pyæmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Beri-beri.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1. Syphilis .....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	2. Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Leprosy .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	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.	
I.	ORDER III.									
	1. Privation ..... 2. Want of breast milk. 3. Purpura and Scurvy. 4. Alcoholism ( <i>Delirium tremens</i> ), &c. .... 5. Tumour (of the prostate gland) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1. Thrush ..... 2. Worms .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	ORDER I.									
	1. Gout ..... 2. Dropsy ..... 3. Anasarca ..... 4. Cachexia ..... 5. Hydrothorax ..... 6. Cancer ..... 7. Anæmia ..... 8. Carcinoma ..... 9. Gangrene ..... 10. Mortification ..... 11. Otitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1. Scrofula ..... 2. Tabes Mesenterica .. 3. Tubercle Phthisis .. 4. Hydrocephalus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	3		1					5

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	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.		
III.	ORDER I.										
	1. Cephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Apoplexy .....	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	
	3. Paralysis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Insanity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	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 .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2		
2. Endocarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Syncope .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Heart diseases, &c... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Morbus cordis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		
ORDER III.											
1. Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Bronchitis .....	..	1	10	5	2	..	..	1	19		
3. Empyema .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Pleuritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Carried forward.....	..	1	10	5	2	..	..	1	19		



CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	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.	
III.	Brought forward.....	..	1	10	5	2	..	..	..	19
	ORDER III.— <i>contd.</i>									
	5. Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	7. Lung diseases, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Hæmoptysis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Emphysema .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	ORDER IV.									
	1. Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Enteritis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Peritonitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Ascites .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	5. Ulceration of Intes- tines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Hernia .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	7. Ileus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Intus-susception . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Hemorrhoids .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Stricture of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Fistula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Stomach diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Pancreas diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Melina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Hepatitis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
16. Jaundice .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Liver diseases, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Spleen diseases, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Icterus .....	..	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	9	
ORDER V.										
1. Nephritis .....	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	
2. Ischuria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Diabetes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Stone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carried forward.....	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	





CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	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.	
V.	Brought forward.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER I.— <i>contd.</i>									
	10. Hanging.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Otherwise ... ..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	5
	ORDER III.									
	( <i>Homicide.</i> )									
	1. Murder and Man- slaughter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	( <i>Suicide.</i> )									
	1. Wounds.. } Gun-shot } Cut, stab.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ORDER V.										
( <i>Execution.</i> )										
1. Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other violent deaths (not classified) .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	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.	
	Sudden deaths (causes unascertained).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified or ill-defined .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ....	22	107	100	60	31	7	7	5	339

NOTE.—Order II. comprises deaths in battle, and is therefore inapplicable to the above body of men.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona,*

*22nd January 1868.*

## STATEMENT No. VII.

*TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, during the 10 years from 1857, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of 1866-67.*

### Poona Gaol.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.																	DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF							
	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.	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.		
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	166	5	9	1	66	12	47	35	1	60	37	..	546	9	..	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	309	95.0	1.8	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.2	2.1	
1861.....	36	2	13	1	52	..	6	..	11	10	31	22	2	8	49	5	248	9	..	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	91.0	7.1	..	7.1	7.7	..	7.7	
1863-64...	90	..	6	..	61	2	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	25	..	25	444	80.1	7.3	..	7.3	8.9	..	8.9	
1864-65...	90	..	6	..	61	2	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	
1865-66...	48	..	14	2	45	1	3	..	3	7	16	11	..	2	18	..	170	17	..	17	357	47.12	4.76	..	4.76	10.00	..	10.00	
Total..	956	6	108	11	719	55	84	8	236	121	266	200	33	173	363	6	3,345	131	11	142	3,440	97.24	3.81	0.32	4.13	3.92	0.33	4.25	
1866-67 ..	123	..	15	1	60	4	..	..	4	12	21	14	4	19	56	1	334	9	2	17	319	104.70	2.82	0.63	3.45	2.69	0.60	3.29	

Sattara Gaol.

39 G

1857.....	136	2	13	..	122	1	4	..	58	13	84	76	1	12	27	1	550	5	1	6	367	149-8	1-8	0-2	1-5	0-9	0-1	1-0
1858.....	122	1	18	..	71	..	38	..	84	10	55	74	2	24	42	..	491	12	..	12	356	146-1	3-8	..	3-8	2-4	..	2-4
1859.....	188	..	4	2	55	11	10	..	20	4	17	22	9	9	15	..	366	26	8	34	338	108-2	7-6	2-3	9-9	7-1	2-1	9-2
1860.....	153	..	12	..	60	..	4	..	17	8	21	31	3	2	17	9	336	2	..	2	346	97-1	0-5	..	0-5	0-5	..	0-5
1861.....	53	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	5	6	16	10	2	2	8	..	140	3	..	3	231	60-6	1-2	..	1-2	2-1	..	2-1
1862.....	17	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	5	17	7	..	2	1	..	56	2	..	2	205	27-3	0-9	..	0-9	3-5	..	3-5
1863.....	116	..	4	..	50	1	2	..	52	7	62	54	1	27	19	1	396	1	..	1	240	165-0	0-4	..	0-4	0-2	..	0-2
1863-64 ..	28	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	2	6	62	13	2	1	20	..	145	1	..	1	210	80-5	0-5	..	0-5	0-6	..	0-6
1864-65 ..	42	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	2	18	3	4	1	21	1	99	..	1	1	202	51-7	..	0-5	0-5	..	0-9	0-9
1865-66 ..	20	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	12	1	44	4	..	4	171	25-73	2-34	..	2-34	9-09	..	9-09
Total..	880	3	58	3	407	15	61	..	193	62	355	291	26	80	182	7	2,823	56	10	66	2,666	98-39	2-10	0-37	2-47	2-19	0-38	2-51
1866-67 ..	53	..	3	1	31	..	..	..	2	5	15	2	1	5	34	..	152	5	..	5	127	119-68	3-94	..	3-94	3-28	..	3-28

Kulladghee Gaol.

1857.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65 ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	58	414-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	71	..	3	..	25	..	5	..	5	2	39	17	1	29	18	..	215	..	..	..	85	252-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	74	..	3	..	26	..	6	..	7	4	40	18	1	30	20	..	229	..	..	..	143	169-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-67 ..	59	..	6	2	33	6	..	..	5	15	42	12	3	10	61	..	254	5	..	5	169	150-30	2-96	..	2-96	1-97	..	1-97	

STATEMENT No. VII.—continued.

Dharwar Gaol.

YEARS.															DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF															
	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.		Dropsical.	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.	By Ordinary Diseases.			By Cholera.	Total.	Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
			By Cholera.	Total.	Total.	By Ordinary Dis- eases.	By Cholera.	Total.		By Ordinary Dis- eases.	By Cholera.												Total.											
1857....	236	1	15	1	127	42	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	598	123.5	1.9	..	1.9	1.5	..	1.5						
1859....	121	..	13	..	68	26	8	..	19	16	78	22	9	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	..	339	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	138.7	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.9	0.3	2.2						
1863-64..	320	..	24	4.7	2	2	4	..	12	38	85	4	2	74	147	..	761	10	2	12	421	189.5	2.4	0.4	2.8	1.3	0.2	1.5						
1864-65..	130	..	6	4.3	..	..	2	..	5	27	97	1	4	5	58	..	378	15	..	15	590	64.9	2.54	..	2.54	3.9	..	3.9						
1865-66..	107	..	11	6.9	..	10	1	..	7	28	67	14	5	15	40	..	374	14	2	16	486	76.95	2.88	0.41	3.29	3.74	0.53	4.27						
Total..	1,785	8	160	171	670	198	41	2	135	211	793	138	49	299	782	1	5,443	165	91	256	5,022	108.38	3.28	1.81	5.09	3.03	1.67	4.70						
1866-67..	50	..	7	..	34	..	1	..	3	2	16	5	2	15	52	..	187	12	..	12	457	40.92	2.63	..	2.63	6.42	..	6.42						



Belgaum Gaol.

1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1863-64..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1866-67..	24	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	20	..	54	1	..	1	65	83-08	1-54	..	1-54	1-85	..	1-85

Karwar Gaol.

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	98	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	93	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....	69	..	17	2	74	..	..	118	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	9	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
1864-65..	59	..	9	..	107	..	1	3	24	5	40	14	2	..	23	..	287	12	..	12	204	140-68	5-83	..	5-83	4-18	..	4-18
1865-66..	113	..	10	..	158	19	2	1	4	6	33	17	2	10	14	..	389	4	7	11	161	241-61	2-48	4-35	6-83	1-03	1-80	2-83
Total..	690	..	142	9	674	29	17	46	259	72	345	281	23	69	431	39	3,126	87	13	100	1,673	186-85	5-20	0-78	5-98	2-78	0-42	3-20
1866-67..	136	..	18	..	47	..	5	1	9	6	37	24	..	10	8	2	303	9	..	9	173	175-14	5-20	..	5-20	2-97	..	2-97

STATEMENT No. VII.—continued.

Rutnagherry Gaoł.

YEARS.																		DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF						
	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Livers.	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.	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.
1857....	106	..	20	..	71	..	4	..	20	10	49	99	6	8	65	29	487	8	..	8	270	184.4	2.9	..	2.9	1.6	..	1.6
1858....	153	..	15	..	78	..	2	1	15	6	33	76	5	16	92	1	493	16	..	16	407	126.7	3.9	..	3.9	3.1	..	3.1
1859....	109	..	9	..	60	..	2	..	31	..	30	99	3	8	27	..	318	17	..	17	326	93.4	5.2	..	5.2	4.8	..	4.8
1860....	63	1	4	..	63	..	..	..	9	7	22	36	5	4	17	1	232	6	..	6	180	184.8	4.8	..	4.8	2.8	..	2.8
1861....	47	..	..	..	49	..	6	..	14	10	74	35	9	13	59	3	326	5	..	5	175	189.7	1.7	..	1.7	0.9	..	0.9
1862....	38	..	11	..	50	..	14	..	22	6	50	18	3	10	46	..	268	3	..	3	135	203.7	3.7	..	3.7	1.8	..	1.8
1863....	33	..	29	1	35	..	2	..	32	34	40	36	..	13	29	1	279	2	..	2	110	141.8	1.8	..	1.8	0.7	..	0.7
1863-64.	43	2	30	1	41	..	2	..	29	18	45	38	..	7	47	2	905	1	..	1	140	223.4	0.7	..	0.7	0.33	..	0.33
1864-65.	109	..	33	2	69	..	8	..	38	27	62	59	4	16	69	1	502	11	..	11	269	184.4	4.09	..	4.09	2.2	..	2.2
1865-66.	127	..	22	1	45	..	3	1	27	14	41	59	9	9	61	..	419	9	..	9	242	173.14	3.72	..	3.72	2.15	..	2.15
Total ..	828	3	180	5	561	..	42	2	237	132	446	495	44	104	512	38	3,629	78	..	78	2,204	164.65	3.54	..	3.54	2.16	..	2.16
1866-67.	136	..	29	..	25	..	2	1	22	10	25	19	2	5	59	2	337	8	..	8	196	171.94	4.08	..	4.08	2.37	..	2.37

Tanna Gaol.

1857....	227	4	33	1	77	8	..	1	26	20	91	16	8	37	123	..	672	12	1	13	567	186-1	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	..	964	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
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
1865-66.	200	..	27	1	90	1	7	..	24	14	66	77	8	16	142	4	677	14	..	14	331	204-53	4-23	..	4-23	2-07	..	2-07
Total..	1,908	14	222	30	737	194	57	17	177	142	709	366	79	253	1,374	7	6,286	197	69	266	4,813	130-60	4-09	1-43	5-52	3-13	1-10	4-23
1866-67..	99	..	5	..	57	..	1	..	16	19	63	41	..	24	52	..	377	9	..	9	269	140-15	3-35	..	3-35	2-38	..	2-38

Yerrowda Gaol.

1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	91	6	97	661	180-79	13-77	0-91	14-68	7-61	0-50	8-11
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	91	6	97	661	180-79	13-77	0-91	14-68	7-61	0-50	8-11
1866-67..	1,016	..	58	33	251	..	6	1	18	24	56	116	11	4	152	..	1,746	113	..	113	815	214-23	13-87	..	13-87	6-47	..	6-47

STATEMENT No. VII.—continued.

Sholapoor 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.	
1857....	159	..	1	1	58	..	2	..	10	6	24	4	5	2	27	..	299	2	..	2	187	160	2.0	..	2	1	0	..	0.6
1858....	98	..	3	3	15	..	1	..	9	5	29	2	2	3	22	..	192	2	..	2	208	92	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
1859....	128	..	..	..	32	7	6	1	11	5	24	10	6	12	23	..	270	7	1	5	206	131	3	0.5	3.5	2.6	0.4	3	
1860....	154	..	3	..	31	2	4	..	10	6	24	7	2	6	29	..	273	3	2	5	172	161	1.7	1	2.7	1	0.7	1.7	
1861....	141	..	6	..	74	..	26	..	23	4	31	21	4	4	51	..	335	8	..	8	173	222	4.6	..	4.6	2	..	2	
1862....	55	..	7	1	37	..	9	3	14	15	37	11	8	18	54	..	269	14	..	14	178	151	8	..	8	5	..	5	
1863....	74	..	12	..	14	..	5	1	8	19	37	14	4	24	27	5	244	2	..	2	196	194	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
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	
1864-65..	43	..	7	..	14	14	..	..	16	6	24	12	13	23	62	..	239	1	5	6	212	112	0.47	2.36	2.83	0.4	1.7	2.1	
1865-66..	28	..	4	1	24	..	7	..	5	5	26	19	2	16	42	19	198	3	..	3	130	152.30	2.30	..	2.30	1.57	..	1.57	
Total..	941	..	58	6	322	23	66	5	115	95	286	109	49	127	377	29	2,608	45	8	5.3	1,856	140.52	2.42	0.43	2.85	1.73	0.30	2.03	
1866-67..	45	..	8	2	42	..	15	..	5	11	19	12	1	7	39	2	208	1	..	1	123	169.10	0.81	..	0.81	0.48	..	0.48	

*Ahmednuggur Gaol.*

1857....	170..	15..	73	1	1	1	6	10	25	16	10	5	102..	435	22	1	23	277	157.0	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	72	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	9	..	1	5	4	24	3	1	1	21..	255	9	5	14	170	150.0	5.3	2.9	8.2	3.6	1.9	5.5
1863....	185..	9 3	140	..	..	..	16	5	133	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	71..	605	11	6	17	244	250.8	4.5	2.5	7.0	1.8	1.0	2.8
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	0.41	7.7
1865-66	66..	5..	49	10	1..	..	5	10	36	9	5	6	29..	231	10	3	13	250	92.4	4.0	1.2	5.2	4.33	1.29	5.62
Total..	1,338	1	6227	754	42	11	86	81	449	171	51	55	593..	3,723	120	21	141	2,488	149.64	4.82	0.84	5.66	3.22	0.56	3.78
1866-67..	65..	8 5	46	7	4	..	19	10	25	9	4	6	61..	269	4	1	5	165	163.03	2.42	0.61	3.03	1.49	0.37	1.86

*Dhoolia Gaol.*

1857....	115..	9..	36	..	3	1	13	6	97	11	13	1	47..	352	14..	14	292	123.0	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	132	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	1	19	4	120	30	5	3	30..	339	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	1	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	1	4	34	142	9	7	6	66..	465	9	4	13	430	113.4	2.1	0.9	3.0	1.8	1.0	2.8	
1864-65..	60..	3 2	35	..	3..	..	13	20	80	14	9	5	49..	293	5..	5	445	6.5	1.12	..	1.12	1.6	..	1.6		
1865-66..	89..	1 2	58	5	6	1	3	19	70	13	8	12	83..	370	8	2	10	266	139.09	3.01	0.75	3.76	2.16	0.54	2.70	
Total..	1,095	1	9617	460	20	64	10	150	162	1,116	241	84	79	485..	4,080	106	11	117	3,253	125.42	3.26	0.40	3.66	2.60	0.27	2.87
1866-67..	84..	6 1	29	..	2..	..	10	15	35	32	7	9	25	2	257	6..	6	246	104.47	2.44	..	2.44	2.44	..	2.44	

STATEMENT No. VII.—continued.

Surat Gaol.

YEARS.	DEATHS.																				RATIO PER CENT. OF						
	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.	By Ordinary Diseases.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																		By Cholera.	Total.	Sick to Strength.		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1857....	96	1	9	2	117	16	1	3	12	44	7	5	22	17	..	352	10	7	17	170	208	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	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	..	..	8	9	32	8	1	6	6	..	276	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	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	10	6	6	19	..	194	17	15	32	231	83.9	7.3	6.4	13.7	8.7	7.7	16.4
1864-65	103	1	2	..	67	16	..	1	2	14	5	1	8	17	..	267	8	6	14	235	113.6	3.4	2.56	5.96	2.99	2.25	5.24
1865-66.	122	3	2	8	49	9	2	..	1	2	2	1	2	16	..	228	15	..	15	198	115.66	7.58	..	7.58	6.58	..	6.58
Total..	957	6	53	18	814	138	4	6	44	70	236	67	45	89	177	2,724	149	57	206	1,829	148.93	8.15	3.2	11.35	5.47	2.09	7.56
1866-67.	53	..	3	1	30	..	..	2	4	12	6	1	3	14	1	130	7	..	7	153	84.97	4.58	..	4.58	5.38	..	5.38

Kaira Gaol.

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	16	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	9-7	3-3	2-0	5-3
1863....	143	..	6	2	79	..	1	..	6	20	121	11	6	32	37	..	464	20	..	20	163	286-3	12-2	..	12-2	4-2	..	4-2
1863-64..	186	1	9	5	75	1	3	..	5	14	169	13	4	25	61	..	571	18	..	18	174	326-0	10-3	..	10-3	25-4	..	25-4
1864-65..	131	1	5	13	75	26	4	..	10	10	185	15	13	22	41	1	553	10	5	15	221	249-5	4-53	2-26	6-79	1-31	0-90	2-71
1865-66..	292	1	17	17	127	14	6	..	24	15	214	20	7	35	65	3	857	12	4	16	290	295-52	4-14	1-38	5-52	1-40	0-47	1-87
Total..	1,373	3	75	38	802	67	22	2	114	99	1,012	165	46	582	296	8	4,704	109	17	126	1,875	250-88	5-82	0-90	6-72	2-32	0-36	2-63
1866-67..	322	..	4	..	47	..	1	..	6	4	65	4	5	22	47	2	529	31	..	31	160	330-62	19-37	..	19-37	5-86	..	5-86

Ahmedabad Gaol.

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	..	1-1
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	653	42	..	42	579	112-8	7-3	..	7-3	6-4	..	6-4
1863-64..	190	7	15	..	112	..	7	1	13	15	112	30	9	54	43	2	610	38	..	38	599	107-0	6-4	..	6-4	5-9	..	5-9
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	22	11	26	575	156-56	3-84	0-7	3-91	6-01	1-09	6-10
1865-66..	895	..	8	24	72	41	6	4	11	6	38	11	2	6	12	..	1,136	144	14	158	475	239-16	30-31	2-95	33-26	12-68	1-23	13-91
Total..	2,542	9	123	39	1,584	73	48	14	89	75	799	277	67	313	312	14	6,696	363	42	405	5,178	129-31	7-01	0-81	7-82	5-42	0-63	6-05
1866-67..	231	..	10	12	51	1	2	2	6	15	74	10	..	16	26	..	460	10	1	11	356	129-21	2-81	0-28	3-09	2-17	0-22	2-39

STATEMENT No. VII.—continued.

*Dohad Gaol.*

Years.	DEATHS.													RATIO PER CENT. OF														
	Fevers.	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.	Veneral 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.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Average Strength or Prisoners.	Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
1857.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1858.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1859.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1860.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1861.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1863.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1863-64.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1864-65.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1865-66.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265.57	16.38	3.98	19.67	6.17	1.23	7.40
1866-67.....	129	..	6	..	54	..	6	2	6	1	30	22	11	19	32	1	319	7	..	7	181	176.24	3.87	..	3.87	2.19	..	2.19





STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

*Kurrachee Gaol.*

YEARS.	DEATHS.																		RATIO PER CENT. OF																			
	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.	Average Strength of Prisoners.			Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.														
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Sick to Strength.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.											
1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	94	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5					
1858....	121	..	3	..	67	..	3	24	9	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	428	94	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1859....	163	1	10	1	148	..	8	25	11	85	19	13	13	26	71	599	..	22	..	22	484	124	5	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3		
1860....	202	2	19	1	128	15	5	19	9	57	12	17	3	21	29	339	..	5	6	11	106	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
1861....	315	4	20	2	129	10	9	13	9	41	29	11	6	41	4	644	10	6	12	602	100	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2			
1862....	374	2	24	1	189	..	22	1	41	10	104	367	38	29	42	4	1,248	..	17	..	17	704	177	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
1863....	497	5	31	1	203	..	22	2	70	18	395	460	45	50	75	9	1,883	..	30	..	30	904	217	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
1863-64	1,189	7	15	1	195	..	12	2	41	14	410	531	38	56	64	6	2,581	184	..	184	927	278	19	8	..	19	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
1864-65	181	..	5	1	49	1	4	1	14	4	71	16	10	23	13	2	395	..	15	..	15	404	97	3	71	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	71	3	
1865-66	227	3	25	..	90	2	2	..	17	9	54	18	31	7	83	9	577	..	21	1	22	636	90	3	30	0	16	3	46	3	64	0	17	3	81			
Total..	3,269	24	152	8	1,198	28	87	7	264	93	1,285	1,463	212	210	409	100	8,869	326	9	335	5,598	168	43	5	82	0	16	5	98	3	68	0	10	3	78			
1866-67..	205	..	20	..	101	..	4	..	15	4	63	8	20	7	92	9	548	14	..	14	592	92	57	2	36	..	2	36	2	55	..	2	55					

Hyderabad Gaol.

1857....	288	47	4	89	..	20	2	72	9	133	15	20	9	49	28	785	15	..	15	377	208	3-78	..	3-78	1-91	..	1-91	
1858....	218	32	5	27	..	3	3	16	6	112	5	21	6	24	..	478	18	..	18	377	127	4-77	..	4-77	3-77	..	3-77	
1859....	268	61	4	76	..	6	3	36	15	99	13	18	1	23	5	623	11	..	11	386	163	2-86	..	2-86	1-75	..	1-75	
1860....	108	18	4	25	..	5	1	22	11	66	11	2	2	21	3	289	10	..	10	404	72	2-48	..	2-48	3-64	..	3-64	
1861....	103	31	3	37	..	3	2	7	14	36	10	2	2	22	..	272	14	1	15	484	56	3-09	0-30	3-39	5-51	0-37	5-88	
1862....	321	25	16	2	93	5	2	2	47	11	99	7	15	4	26	..	675	14	..	14	475	156	3-35	..	3-35	2-15	..	2-15
1863....	186	20	..	79	..	4	1	17	12	74	14	7	10	215	..	639	17	..	17	401	112	4-73	..	4-73	3-78	..	3-78	
1863-64..	179	8	26	2	72	..	2	..	25	7	36	10	8	5	37	..	417	20	..	20	479	0-8	0-6	..	0-6	0-7	..	0-7
1864-65..	337	2	28	3	87	..	2	3	24	14	43	7	9	3	30	7	599	34	..	34	499	120-04	6-81	..	6-81	5-68	..	5-68
1865-66..	401	1	12	3	287	6	2	3	66	6	28	9	5	4	49	1	883	126	6	132	390	226-41	32-30	1-54	33-84	14-27	0-68	14-95
Total..	2,409	36	291	30	872	11	49	20	332	105	726	101	97	46	496	44	5,665	279	7	286	4,271	132-64	6-53	0-15	6-68	4-92	0-12	5-04
1866-67..	44	..	3	..	26	..	1	3	5	1	16	18	3	1	22	11	154	6	..	6	337	45-70	1-78	..	1-78	3-9	..	3-9

Shikarpoor Gaol.

1857....	281	57	2	176	..	32	5	74	5	237	18	40	36	90	11	1,064	50	..	50	477	233-0	10-5	..	10-5	4-6	..	4-6	
1858....	85	6	..	42	..	5	..	5	5	63	2	5	..	40	2	260	11	..	11	311	80-0	3-5	..	3-5	4-4	..	4-4	
1859....	64	16	..	73	..	2	..	7	9	10	3	15	6	38	9	252	9	..	9	357	87-4	2-5	..	2-5	2-8	..	2-8	
1860....	79	1	8	2	49	..	4	1	12	1	33	7	16	2	29	..	244	10	..	10	377	64-7	2-6	..	2-6	4-1	..	4-1
1861....	223	15	3	74	..	3	1	18	2	31	3	15	1	32	..	412	12	..	12	391	107-0	3-0	..	3-0	2-9	..	2-9	
1862....	193	29	2	115	..	5	1	16	7	78	6	21	..	51	..	524	14	..	14	344	149-4	4-0	..	4-0	2-7	..	2-7	
1863....	313	4	19	8	186	..	9	..	39	11	109	9	11	8	29	1	756	18	..	18	447	169-1	4-0	..	4-0	2-0	..	2-4
1863-64..	284	27	4	147	..	9	..	36	7	95	9	8	8	19	..	655	20	..	20	470	139-3	4-2	..	4-2	3-0	..	3-0	
1864-65..	332	89	4	108	..	7	1	4	7	55	6	7	5	33	..	658	23	..	23	596	110-4	3-86	..	3-86	3-5	..	3-5	
1865-66..	465	80	2	72	..	..	..	1	2	71	3	16	4	34	..	750	27	..	27	566	132-53	4-77	..	4-77	3-6	..	3-6	
Total..	2,319	5	346	29	1,042	..	76	9	212	56	782	66	154	70	395	23	5,584	194	..	194	4,336	128-78	4-47	..	4-47	3-47	..	3-47
1866-67..	358	..	27	6	57	..	..	2	4	4	31	8	5	2	50	3	557	46	..	46	506	110-08	9-09	..	9-09	8-26	..	8-26

STATEMENT No. VII.—continued.  
Bukhar Gaol.

Years.	DEATHS.												RATIO PER CRT. OF					
	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.			Sick to Strength.			Average Strength of Prisoners.			Total.					
	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.			
1857.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1858.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1859.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1860.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1861.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1862.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1863.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1863-64..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1866-67..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	784	25	25	707	22	22	379	206-86	6-60	6-60	3-19	3-19	3-11	3-11	3-11			

*Dhooliacote Gaol.*

1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-67..	40	..	9	..	28	..	..	..	2	2	19	18	3	9	9	4	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																		255	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*

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

## STATEMENT

Showing the Particulars of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. of Prisoners of

GAOZS.	ADMISSIONS.																
	Committed to Gaol by order of Magis- trical Authorities of the Districts.	Do. do. of the Civil, Revenue, and Agriculture Authorities in ditto.	Do. under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under special orders of Government.	Do. do. of Her Majesty's Commissioner.	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. for special Reasons.	Do. do. from Sub-division Lock-ups to similar Gaols.	Kept in Gaol while on the way from one District to another.	Total of Admissions.	Acquitted after Trial by the Magis- trical Authorities of the District.	Do. by the Session Judge.
Poona.....	894	11	10	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	1,080	7	19
Sattara.....	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	400	1	25
Kulladghee.....	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	1	27
Dharwar.....	1,041	..	8	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,059	19	82	
Belgaum.....	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	323	58	29	
Carwar.....	370	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	376	15	36	
Rutnagherry.....	154	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	183	6	8	
Tanna.....	1,170	..	..	..	..	1	..	201	..	..	3	..	..	1,375	..	36	
Yerowda.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	..	..	982	10	8	
Sholapoor.....	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	412	4	12	
Ahmednuggur.....	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	2	16	
Dhoolia.....	857	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	2	10	
Surat.....	605	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	609	24	70	
Kaira.....	583	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	596	19	14	
Ahmedabad.....	982	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	1,068	24	60	
Dohud.....	317	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	..	..	
Rajkote.....	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	..	..	
Aden.....	411	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	415	31	..	
Kurrachee.....	940	..	4	..	..	1	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	19	24	
Hydrabad.....	1,561	65	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1,645	572	54	
Shikarpoor.....	921	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	1,117	60	17	
Bukkur.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	..	..	537	..	..	
Dhooliacote.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	450	..	..	
Total.....	12,582	86	47	2	..	9	22	..	277	8	2,565	4	..	15,612	876	553	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. VIII.

all Classes in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1866-67.

DISCHARGE, REMOVAL, RELEASE, TRANSFER, &c.													REMARKS								
Do. by the High Court.	Do. by order of Government.	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do. for good Conduct.	Do. for extreme Sickness.	Transferred to other Districts for Trial.	Do. for good Conduct.	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for Release.	Do. for Confinement.	Do. to Central Gaol Canal Gaugs at Nilrow.	Do. to Central Gaols.	Do. from Sub-Gaol to District Gaols.		Do. for special remand.	Do. after receipt in the Districts.	Do. to Lunatic Asylum.	Do. from District Gaol to Subordinate Gaols.	Do. kept in Gaol while in transit from one District to another.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.
231	878	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	1	1,206
31	207	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	364
10	142	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	7	1,183
3	760	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	81	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	264
..	173	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	407
..	287	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	229
1	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	1,368
3	971	..	..	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	113	..	1,111
..	600	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	401
2	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	352
10	255	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	877
..	708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	634
1	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	771
7	538	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	4	1,097
6	705	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	356
..	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	173
..	147	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	415
..	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	3	1,231
4	802	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	291	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	6	9	1,681
4	455	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	65	452	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	7	46	4	1,219
..	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	604
..	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	10,406	6	10	20	231	379	2	1,121	743	1,237	191	4	1	5	44	..	28	339	41	16,854	

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

## STATEMENT

*STATEMENT showing the state of EDUCATION of the  
during the*

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 .....	88	..	4	..	6	..	11	..	2	..	1	..
Sattara .....	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee .....	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar .....	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar .....	15	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
Rutnagherry .....	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna .....	26	..	8	..	3	..	20	..	3	..	..	..
Yerrowda .....	29	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur .....	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia .....	42	..	36	..	22	..	26	..	14	..	10	..
Surat .....	39	..	12	..	8	..	23	..	1	..	..	..
Kaira .....	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad .....	66	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Dohud .....	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	1	..	7	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Kurrachee .....	13	..	4	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hydrabad .....	11	..	3	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Shikarpoor .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote .....	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	549	..	102	..	249	..	94	..	22	..	50	..

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*



## No. IX.

*Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency,  
year 1866-67.*

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.			
Hindoo.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	16	..	852	106	980	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	324	49	351	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	3	..	232	46	272	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	922	96	963	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	323	..	326	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	328	22	354	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	153	10	173	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	12	..	1,235	68	1,307	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	18	..	928	..	982	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	372	37	375	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	6	..	220	24	248	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	1	..	618	89	769	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	507	19	590	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	552	26	570	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	20	..	932	37	1,031	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	281	1	322	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	185	6	188	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	277	42	373	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	2	..	892	24	987	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	27	..	1,466	55	1,590	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	1,079	29	1,088	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	534	..	537	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	429	..	450	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	119	..	13,641	786	14,826	786

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

## STATEMENT No. X.

*ANALYSIS of the OCCUPATION and CASTE of Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1866-67.*

Of the 15,612 admissions into the Gaols during the year, there were, as regards :—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Agriculturists .....	4,762	Brought forward....	13,311
Labourers .....	4,775	Sepoys .....	92
Servants .....	1,316	Kabeerajs .....	..
Girhusts .....	39	Boatmen .....	55
Moodies .....	16	Songsters .....	5
Weavers .....	255	Burkundazes .....	15
Shop-keepers .....	332	Poorohits .....	10
Beggars .....	495	Jewellers .....	..
Fishermen .....	200	Budmashes .....	50
Milk-sellers .....	40	Butchers .....	40
Tradesmen .....	152	Goomastahs .....	22
Basket-makers .....	51	Saltpetre manufacturers .....	11
Chowkeedars .....	15	Malees .....	18
Manjees .....	..	Syces .....	2
Priests .....	5	Cooks .....	42
Peons .....	85	Maid-servants .....	230
Barbers .....	65	Furashes .....	5
Carpenters .....	35	Teshildars .....	..
Shepherds .....	237	Murdafurashes .....	..
Prostitutes .....	18	Artizans .....	85
Meheters .....	25	Ghuramees .....	..
Durwans .....	..	Ejurdars .....	..
Oil-sellers .....	49	Earthen-pot makers .....	40
Writers .....	58	Dufterees .....	..
Washermen .....	45	Blanket-makers .....	25
Talookdars .....	..	Bheestees .....	47
Blacksmiths .....	14	Russay Brahmins .....	15
Sailors .....	55	Cartmen .....	42
Zemindars .....	32	Lattials .....	..
Goldsmiths .....	67	Havildars .....	..
Tailors .....	50	Leather-makers .....	48
Putwaries .....	12	Landholders .....	12
Mahurecs .....	11	Domes .....	..
Carried forward.,	13,311	Carried forward.,	14,212

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Brought forward.. 14,212		Brought over.. 14,881	
Bricklayers .....	27	Sheristedars .....	..
Betel-sellers .....	5	Confectioners .....	..
Umbrella-sellers .....	..	Bakers .....	..
Dyers .....	25	Indigo planter .....	..
Dancers .....	7	Captains of ships .....	..
Jemadars .....	..	Lunatics .....	..
Mat-makers .....	15	Classification not received .....	731
Khallasees .....	32		
Wine-sellers .....	2	Total .....	15,612
Teachers .....	..		
Bhundaries .....	25	CASTES.	
Ghatwallas .....	..	<i>Hindoos.</i>	
Tindals .....	..	Gowlees .....	37
Poets .....	..	Brahmins .....	319
Pressmen .....	..	Rayets .....	35
Sweepers .....	69	Khettrees .....	46
Native doctors .....	..	Coonbees .....	1,357
Mahajuns .....	..	Rajpoots .....	244
Sweetmeat-sellers .....	15	Khambhars .....	112
Sugar-sellers .....	5	Talees .....	85
Sugar-cutters .....	37	Bunnias .....	290
Vegetable-sellers .....	20	Byragees .....	52
Baparees .....	175	Sonars .....	91
Hawkers .....	..	Burwads .....	66
Khitmulgars .....	27	Wagrees .....	143
Householders .....	75	Bheels .....	490
Brokers .....	40	Wasphorees .....	22
Thread-makers .....	10	Coolies .....	1,237
Apprentices .....	..	Dooblas .....	331
Carkoons .....	25	Khulpas .....	..
Sirkars .....	..	Carpenters .....	59
Ameens .....	..	Dhores .....	44
Braziers .....	..	Mahars .....	569
Soorkeywallahs .....	..	Golees .....	50
Bajondars .....	..	Chowdurees .....	33
Godown Sirkars .....	..	Rattarees .....	29
Markmen .....	..	Malees .....	87
Distillers .....	..	Coombhars .....	24
Jugmanees .....	..	Dhobees .....	37
Masons .....	21	Rachias .....	11
Opium-sellers .....	..	Bhoees .....	44
Amlahs .....	..	Rawuls .....	44
Musicians .....	5		
Dancing girls .....	7		
Carried forward ..	14,881	Carried over ..	5,968

CASTES.		CASTES.	
Brought over..	5,968	Brought forward..	1,029
Halalcores .....	45	Puthans .....	168
Bhuts .....	77	*Sydus .....	168
Maharattas .....	37	Moguls .....	22
Marwadees .....	25	Momins .....	110
Nhavees .....	55	Beloochees .....	1,616
Mangs .....	225	Mohanus .....	187
Lohars .....	33	Bungees .....	55
Ramoosees .....	577	Khaskhelees .....	55
Kykarrees .....	22	Seedees .....	33
Tailors .....	61	Sonajus .....	342
Koostes .....	44	Desert country .....	220
Dhungers .....	91	Sindees .....	589
Lingayets .....	112	Miscellaneous .....	746
Jains .....	16		
Goozers .....	99	Total . . .	5,344
Hatgars .....	154		
Punchals .....	44	<i>Christians.</i>	
Neelgeers .....	22	Europeans .....	23
Bungurs .....	11	Native Christians .....	99
Oopars .....	11	Total . . .	122
Koombhars .....	..		
Lumans .....	38	<i>Other Denominations.</i>	
Karneas .....	28	Chinese .....	31
Wuddars .....	44	Malays .....	32
Bhundarees .....	99	Parsees .....	..
Blacksmiths .....	44	Jews .....	1
Butchers .....	22	Miscellaneous .....	275
Lohanas .....	22		
Senoyas .....	..	Total . . .	339
Soosas .....	55	Classification not received . . .	731
Miscellaneous .....	975	Total of all classes . . .	15,612
Total . . .	9,076		
<i>Mahomedans.</i>			
Soonees .....	491		
Shaiks .....	487		
Furasees .....	22		
Shaees .....	33		
Carried forward..	1,029		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

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

---

STATEMENT No. XI.

---

## STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of  
Presidency, during the

GAOLS.	1865-66.													9	10		
	Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.	Number escaped during the year										Total number recaptured of		Remaining uncaptured.	Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1860-67.		Former years.						
									From inside the Gaol.		From outside the Gaol.		From Hospital.			From Sub-division Lock-ups.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Poona.....	357	1	4					5			4			2			
Sattara.....	171	5						5						5			
Kulladghee.....	85		1					1						1			
Dharwar.....	486											1		1			
Belgaum.....	49																
Carwar.....	326																
Rutnagherry.....	242																
Tanna.....	331													1			
Yerrowda.....	661	1						1			1						
Sholapoor.....	130							1						1			
Nuggur.....	250																
Dhoolia.....	268													2			
Surat.....	198													1			
Kaira.....	290	1	1					2			1			2			
Ahmedabad.....	475		3					3						5			
Dobud.....	183	2						2						2			
Rajkote.....	51																
Aden.....	140	1	1					2						3			
Kurrachee.....	636	1	2					3			3			5			
Hydrabad.....	390	1	4					5			4			12			
Shikarpoor.....	566	2	1					3			3			4			
Bukkur.....	211	1	2					3			2			1			
Dhooliakote.....	..																
Total.....	6,485	16	19					35			18	1	48				

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. XI.

ESCAPES and RE-APPREHENIONS of Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay years 1865-66 and 1866-67.

1866-67.													19	20	REMARKS.		
Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.	Number escaped during the year.										Total number recaptured of		Remaining uncaptured.	Amount of Rewards paid for recaptures.			
	12		13		14		15		16		17	18					
	From inside the Gaol.	From outside the Gaol.	From Hospital.	From Sub-division Lock-ups.	Total.	1866-67.	Former years.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.	
319	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
169	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
457	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
173	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
156	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
815	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
153	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
356	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
170	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
592	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	50	0 0
337	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
970	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,279	15	..	12	..	1	..	..	23	..	8	..	4	..	64	..	50	0 0

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

## STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Number, Crimes, &amp;c. of Prisoners who were

GAOLS.	Total Number.	Crimes for which the Prisoners were																			
		Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Cattle-stealing.	Escape.	Bad livellhood.	Contempt of Court.	House Trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder.	Abounding.	Riot.	Palae Complaint.	Lurking.	Insult.	Horribly cutting Paddy.	Mischief.	Breach of Contract.
Poona .....	71	36	2	14	1	16	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sattara .....	29	17	1	7	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kulladghee .....	9	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dharwar .....	62	52	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgaum .....	14	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carwar .....	20	15	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rutnagherry .....	47	35	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Tanna .....	18	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yerrowda .....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sholapoor .....	51	37	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ahmednuggur .....	46	29	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dhoolia .....	21	7	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surat .....	92	63	4	3	12	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaira .....	21	7	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ahmedabad .....	92	63	4	3	12	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dohud .....	73	19	6	2	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rajkote .....	14	54	5	18	3	10	21	12	2	12	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aden .....	210	111	11	1	35	12	2	12	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kurrachee .....	51	19	2	4	6	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrabad .....	51	19	2	4	6	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shikarpoor .....	51	19	2	4	6	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bukkur .....	51	19	2	4	6	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dhooliacote .....	51	19	2	4	6	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total . . .	965	525	49	31	95	24	3	49	7	53	15	3	3	1	1	9	1	1	1	10	10





## STATEMENT

GAOLS.	Their previous Crimes.										Sentences awarded- recor.						
	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 one year.
Poona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	25	6	..
Sattara .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	11	4
Kulladghee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1
Dharwar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	11	8	4
Carwar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..
Tanna .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	5	3
Yerrowda .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	8	4
Sholapoor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	2	1
Dhoolia .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Surat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	8	5
Kaira .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	9	6
Ahmedabad .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	5
Dohud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	20	19	9
Rajkote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden .....	..	226	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee .....	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	7	4	2
Hydrabad .....	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	30	24	35
Shikarpoor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	71	47	19
Bukkur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	17	17
Dhooliacote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	364	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	412	219	177	117

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. XII.—continued.

on mtrial.			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.	8 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than one 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.	Habit released.	Under 15 days.	From 15 days and less than one 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.	Habit released.		
..	25	15	14	12	4	1	1	15	12	14	16	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	3	2	4	9	1	1	9	3	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	34	14	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	14	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	4	3	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	4	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	12	10	9	1	..	..	10	9	11	8	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	6	5	2	1	..	..	3	2	5	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	25	9	7	6	3	1	..	..	15	12	10	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	9	4	3	4	..	..	10	12	15	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	7	6	3	1	..	..	5	7	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	35	15	18	12	10	1	1	28	26	14	11	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	14	6	3	..	..	..	32	11	7	9	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49	24	31	20	15	9	..	37	30	26	25	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	55	65	53	22	14	1	..	45	37	46	30	32	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	7	15	13	11	..	..	4	8	16	11	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	2	348	212	188	121	81	14	1	199	177	197	172	119	71	22	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

## STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred for the Maintenance  
1865-66 and 1866-67, showing the Amount under each

	POONA.		SATTARA.		KULLAD
	Prisoners in 1865-66, 357. Prisoners in 1866-67, 310.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 171. Prisoners in 1866-67, 147.		Prisoners in Prisoners in
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations .....	19,571 8 8	14,733 8 7	6,484 6 0	5,215 7 1	3,982 5 4
Money allowance .....	57 4 0	46 8 0	119 10 7	63 15 4	10 7 6
Total.....	19,628 12 8	14,780 0 7	6,604 0 7	5,279 6 5	3,992 12 10
Cost per prisoner.....	54 15 8	46 5 3	38 9 11	41 9 3	46 13 7
Fixed Establishment .....	4,651 15 2	3,800 13 11	2,884 0 0	3,002 0 0	2,883 8 10
Cost per prisoner.....	13 0 6	11 14 7	16 13 11	24 1 9	33 14 9
Extra Establishment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost per prisoner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guards, Police or Military.....	4,941 11 7	3,108 0 7	2,203 0 0	1,622 0 5	1,989 10 5
Cost per prisoner.....	13 13 5	9 11 11	13 4 2	12 12 6	15 2 7
Total.....	9,593 10 9	6,998 14 6	1,552 0 0	4,684 6 5	4,172 3 3
Cost per prisoner.....	26 13 11	21 10 6	30 2 1	36 14 2	49 1 4
Hospital Charges, { Europe Medicines .....	148 4 4	111 6 0	80 2 0	102 4 5	75 11 4
Cost per prisoner.....	0 7 6	0 5 7	0 7 6	0 12 10	0 14 3
Bazaar Medicines .....	163 11 10	158 11 5	71 14 4	140 15 10	139 10 7
Cost per prisoner.....	0 8 2	0 8 0	0 6 9	1 1 10	1 10 4
Sick Diet .....	274 4 10	328 1 10	55 4 1	101 7 3	.....
Cost per prisoner.....	0 12 3	1 0 6	0 5 2	1 8 0	.....
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets .....	.....	26 11 7	110 10 0	.....	.....
Cost per prisoner.....	.....	0 1 4	0 10 4	.....	.....
Total.....	606 5 0	624 15 2	317 15 2	434 14 9	215 5 11
Cost per prisoner.....	1 11 11	1 15 5	1 13 9	3 6 5	2 8 7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding.	1,171 15 0	1,015 4 0	1,280 1 5	659 3 3	1,509 4 4
Cost per prisoner.....	3 4 6	3 2 11	7 7 9	5 3 0	17 12 1
Contingencies .....	1,721 3 0	1,755 12 0	603 8 7	896 7 4	2,487 1 11
Cost per prisoner.....	4 12 6	5 8 1	3 8 5	7 0 11	29 4 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	.....	.....	174 8 8	048 5 3	18 14 10
Cost per prisoner.....	.....	.....	1 0 4	7 7 6	0 3 7
Gross cost of maintenance .....	32,721 14 5	25,084 14 3	14,132 2 5	12,902 8 5	12,395 11 1
Gross cost per prisoner.....	91 10 6	78 10 2	82 10 3	101 9 6	145 13 4
Deduct value of labour .....	11,159 5 7	22,181 12 4	141 15 0	1,179 6 2	3,673 0 11
Net total cost of maintenance.....	21,562 8 10	2,903 1 11	13,990 3 5	11,723 2 3	9,322 10 2
Net total cost per prisoner.....	60 6 4	9 1 7	90 3 6	92 4 11	109 10 11

GHEE.	DHARWAR.				BELGAUM.			
	Prisoners in 1865-66, 496. Prisoners in 1866-67, 457.				Prisoners in 1865-66, 40. Prisoners in 1866-67, 65.			
1865-66, '85. 1866-67, 182.	1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
8,338 9 8 0 13 6	26,224 6 1 2c 2 3 0		26,251 4 5 148 9 6		434 11 8 0 4 0		4,118 9 0 82 6 2	
8,348 6 3 4 6 4	26,593 9 1 54 8 8		23,499 14 3 57 15 11		434 15 8 10 14 0		4,200 15 2 64 10 1	
2,611 9 1 13 15 7 ..... ..... .....	5,856 8 11 12 0 9 ..... ..... .....		4,637 7 2 10 2 4 ..... ..... .....		..... ..... ..... ..... .....		287 14 5 4 6 10 ..... ..... .....	
1,566 11 4 9 7 5	11,028 12 4 23 14 10		9,133 11 4 19 15 10		166 0 0 4 2 5		..... .....	
3,953 5 7 53 6 9	17,485 5 3 35 15 7		13,771 2 6 30 2 2		166 0 0 4 2 5		287 14 5 4 6 10	
133 10 1 0 12 8 185 10 1 1 2 6 314 10 6 1 13 9	190 3 2 0 6 8 176 4 5 0 5 9 1,294 2 8 2 10 7		73 10 8 0 2 7 66 0 6 0 2 4 423 0 7 0 14 10		..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....		65 1 0 1 0 0 65 8 7 1 0 2 7 13 10 0 1 11	
5 8 0 0 0 7	..... .....		..... .....		..... .....		195 7 3 3 0 1	
649 6 8 3 13 6	1,669 10 3 3 7 0		562 11 9 1 3 9		..... .....		393 14 8 5 2 2	
1,359 15 0 8 0 9 2,721 7 3 16 1 8 ..... .....	2,378 12 10 4 12 3 1,463 7 11 3 0 4 230 0 0 0 7 7		2,945 12 0 6 7 2 1,547 6 5 3 6 0 123 12 5 0 4 4		..... ..... 82 3 3 2 0 10 400 0 0 10 0 0		815 14 5 12 8 10 595 5 4 9 2 7 ..... .....	
17,937 9 2 100 15 0 5,751 2 7	40,688 13 4 102 3 10 4,927 6 6		45,450 11 4 90 7 3 2,606 8 3		1,033 2 11 27 1 3 .....		6,234 0 0 85 14 6 164 10 0	
11,236 6 7 66 12 6	44,761 6 6 92 1 8		42,844 3 1 93 12 0		1,083 2 11 27 1 3		6,069 6 0 93 6 0	

CARWAR.		RUTNAGHER.		KULLAD.	
Prisoners in 1865-66, 161. Prisoners in 1866-67, 173.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 171. Prisoners in 1866-67, 187.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 171. Prisoners in 1866-67, 187.	
1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,914 0 4 ....	8,722 13 6 ....	10,652 5 2 41 12 10	7,393 11 5 36 0 0	17,592 1 6 182 3 6	
6,914 0 4 42 15 1	8,722 13 6 50 6 9	10,694 9 0 44 3 1	7,420 11 5 37 14 7	17,474 5 0 52 12 9	
3,058 14 0 19 0 0 ....	3,209 3 9 19 1 2 ....	3,885 8 7 16 0 11 ....	4,935 15 2 20 9 6 ....	7,074 2 3 21 2 7 ....	
2,367 6 2 14 11 3	9,053 13 4 52 5 4	6,511 12 3 26 14 6	5,206 12 8 26 9 0	72,787 13 0 210 14 5	
5,420 4 2 33 11 3	12,353 1 0 71 0 6	10,397 4 10 42 15 5	9,242 11 10 47 2 6	70,791 15 3 241 1 0	
200 0 0 1 3 11 94 10 7 0 9 5 139 15 7 0 13 10	123 6 7 0 11 5 151 0 5 0 14 0 132 1 7 0 12 3	132 3 9 0 8 9 327 5 0 1 5 8 41 0 5 0 2 8	105 4 1 0 8 7 226 2 1 1 2 6 137 9 19 0 11 3	53 0 11 0 2 7 98 3 19 0 4 19 146 5 0 0 7 1	
10 13 8 0 1 1	14 1 6 0 1 3	.... ....	.... ....	18 5 9 0 0 11	
445 7 10 2 12 3	420 10 1 2 6 11	500 9 2 2 1 1	468 15 11 2 6 4	313 15 6 0 15 1	
769 12 6 4 12 6 1,031 6 1 0 6 6 .... ....	765 8 1 4 6 9 963 7 0 5 9 1 51 5 2 0 4 0	970 15 0 0 4 7 1,193 6 3 4 14 11 223 9 6 0 15 1	677 6 11 3 7 3 1,214 11 0 6 3 1 140 7 6 0 11 5	5,569 15 11 10 13 3 2,014 12 19 6 1 5 107 8 2 0 5 3	
14,586 14 11 90 9 7 1,182 6 0	23,270 12 10 134 8 9 3,752 14 0	23,990 14 9 99 2 2 2,320 7 8	19,174 0 7 97 13 2 3,965 5 7	1,05,274 8 8 318 0 0 7,814 2 5	
12,404 8 11 83 4 1	19,523 14 10 112 13 8	21,070 7 1 89 8 9	15,598 11 0 79 2 0	97,400 0 3 294 10 1	

GHISEJ	FARROWDA.			SHOLAPOOR.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1865-66.	1866-67.
1865-66, 1866-67, 1867-68.	Prisoners in 1865-66, 667. Prisoners in 1866-67, 815.			Prisoners in 1865-66, 130. Prisoners in 1866-67, 123.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	13,541 13 9 147 13 0	32,702 8 4 336 3 0	38,972 7 3 754 15 9	4,237 13 3 9 12 0	3,866 11 7 0 7 0
	15,689 10 9 50 14 2	33,038 11 4 49 15 9	39,727 7 0 48 11 11	4,247 9 3 32 10 9	3,867 2 7 31 7 8
	7,061 3 9 29 0 5 617 19 7 2 6 11 23,030 7 0 15 9 9	17,985 0 6 27 3 4 ..... ..... 5,080 0 0 7 10 11	20,743 5 1 25 8 3 ..... ..... 6,363 0 0 7 12 11	3,730 10 10 28 11 2 ..... ..... 4,575 10 0 35 3 2	2,364 0 11 19 3 6 ..... ..... 2,878 7 10 23 6 5
	31,638 5 4 117 10 1	23,065 0 6 34 14 3	27,153 5 1 33 5 2	8,306 4 10 63 14 4	5,242 8 9 42 9 11
	142 2 4 0 8 5 161 13 4 0 10 1 165 1 6 0 9 9 8 15 10 0 0 6	152 0 0 0 3 8 376 5 5 0 9 1 645 3 6 0 15 7 92 9 10 0 2 2	376 10 7 0 7 5 1,040 4 7 1 4 5 2,302 1 9 2 13 2 552 1 3 0 10 10	51 8 3 0 6 4 90 7 1 0 12 3 15 3 3 0 1 10 ..... .....	55 7 8 0 7 3 44 1 8 0 5 1 8 10 9 0 1 2 ..... .....
	486 1 0 1 12 8	1,266 2 9 1 14 6	4,271 2 2 5 3 10	166 2 7 1 4 5	108 4 1 0 13 6
	2,541 1 7 9 7 1 1,764 15 2 6 8 5 542 0 0 2 0 3	8,543 7 3 12 14 10 7,904 11 3 11 15 6 ..... .....	..... ..... 5,684 9 5 6 15 7 ..... .....	1,322 4 2 10 2 9 438 11 11 3 6 0 3 4 0 0 0 5	1,313 4 5 10 10 10 271 10 3 2 3 4 187. 1 4 1 8 4
	50,652 1 2 188 4 9 7,333 12 6	78,821 1 1 111 10 10 69,812 13 6	76,839 7 8 94 4 6 62,086 4 11	14,484 4 9 111 6 8 477 5 9	10,089 15 5 89 5 7 579 10 2
	43,318 5 4 161 0 7	4,008 9 7 6 1 0	14,753 2 9 18 1 7	14,006 15 0 107 11 11	10,410 5 3 84 10 2

AHMEDNUGGUR.			DHOOLIA:				SURAT.		
Prisoners in 1865-66, 250. Prisoners in 1866-67, 165.			Prisoners in 1865-66, 206. Prisoners in 1866-67, 246.				Prisoners in Prisoners in		
1865-66.		1866-67.	1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		
Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,422	10 10	5,878 8 1	10,091	10 10	10,244	2 9	11,768	1 5	
	8 0 0	19 8 0		30 13 6		17 10 0		41 2 0	
8,430	10 10	5,889 0 1	10,122	8 4	10,261	12 9	11,809	3 5	
	33 11 7	35 11 0		38 0 10		41 11 5		53 10 3	
3,615	3 3	4,498 9 9	3,698	6 8	3,791	0 0	3,048	10 4	
	14 7 5	27 4 4		13 8 6		15 6 7		15 6 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,411	11 4	2,669 3 3	2,325	7 10	2,436	5 0	2,978	3 3	
	13 10 4	16 2 10		10 9 11		9 14 6		15 0 8	
7,026	14 7	7,167 13 0	6,423	14 6	6,227	5 0	6,026	13 7	
	28 1 9	43 7 2		24 2 5		25 5 1		30 7 0	
191	9 4	196 0 10	148	4 3	96	11 13	82	5 0	
	0 12 3	1 3 0		0 8 11		0 6 3		0 6 8	
375	15 4	604 6 8	158	2 11	134	7 6	140	11 8	
	1 8 1	3 10 7		0 9 6		0 8 9		0 11 4	
221	11 10	355 3 10	169	8 10	261	9 6	51	1 7	
	0 14 2	2 2 5		0 10 2		1 1 3		0 4 3	
.....	.....	352 4 6	16	12 1	.....	.....	76	9 0	
.....	.....	2 2 2	0	1 0	.....	.....	0	6 2	
789	4 6	1,507 15 10	492	12 11	495	12 4	350	11 3	
	3 2 6	9 2 2		1 13 7		2 0 3		1 12 5	
846	6 11	987 2 5	2,189	10 2	1,763	12 10	2,380	4 5	
	3 6 2	5 15 9		8 3 9		7 2 9		12 0 4	
1,028	10 0	1,687 6 4	1,144	0 1	1,457	12 6	1,631	8 7	
	4 1 10	10 3 7		4 4 4		5 14 9		8 3 10	
.....	.....	87 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 6 7	
.....	.....	0 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 8	
18,121	14 10	17,326 6 5	20,372	14 0	20,206	7 5	22,453	15 10	
	72 7 10	105 0 1		76 9 5		82 2 3		113 6 6	
1,319	10 10	3,207 14 2	217	9 8	2,789	14 6	359	6 3	
16,802	4 0	14,118 8 3	20,153	4 4	17,416	8 11	22,094	9 7	
	67 3 4	85 9 0		75 12 4		70 12 10		111 9 5	



1865-66, 108. 1866-67, 159.	KAIRA.				AHMEDABAD.			
	Prisoners in 1865-66, 290. Prisoners in 1866-67, 169.				Prisoners in 1865-66, 473. Prisoners in 1866-67, 356.			
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5,983 13 5 20 6 0	13,083 5 1 24 5 9	4,425 11 8 1 6 0	21,245 10 0 ....	11,187 0 10 1 0 0				
5,943 3 5 33 14 8	13,107 10 10 45 3 2	4,427 1 8 27 10 9	21,245 10 0 44 11 8	11,188 0 10 31 6 11				
3,551 12 8 25 13 2	3,345 14 4 11 8 7	3,824 8 8 23 14 5	8,770 8 7 18 7 6	7,613 11 4 21 6 2				
..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....				
2,933 8 4 19 2 5	5,748 5 9 19 13 2	4,436 14 0 27 11 8	5,530 6 11 11 10 3	5,334 2 11 14 15 9				
6,884 5 0 44 15 11	9,094 4 1 31 5 9	8,261 6 8 51 10 1	14,300 15 6 39 1 9	12,947 14 3 36 5 11				
120 1 2 0 12 7	101 1 3 0 5 7	157 9 0 0 15 9	330 11 1 0 11 2	165 15 4 0 7 6				
90 12 8 0 9 6	122 2 8 0 6 9	129 7 13 0 12 1	274 11 6 0 9 1	147 3 1 0 6 7				
52 4 1 0 5 6	439 8 7 1 4 0	352 14 2 2 3 3	1,702 10 4 3 9 4	641 6 9 1 12 10				
..... .....	237 15 2 0 13 2	..... .....	22 5 0 0 0 9	263 3 4 0 11 9				
263 1 11 1 11 7	951 11 8 3 4 6	630 15 0 3 15 1	2,330 5 11 4 14 4	1,216 12 6 3 6 8				
866 6 0 5 10 8	2,135 12 0 7 5 3	1,770 3 4 11 1 0	2,646 11 0 5 9 2	3,961 14 4 11 2 1				
2,621 3 7 17 3 0	3,634 8 2 12 8 6	1,417 6 4 8 13 9	4,636 0 6 9 12 2	3,208 10 1 9 4 2				
577 2 2 3 12 2	423 3 0 1 7 7	338 6 0 2 1 10	1,711 7 10 3 9 8	957 3 0 2 11 0				
17,174 6 1 112 4 0	29,341 1 9 101 2 9	16,845 7 0 103 4 6	46,871 2 9 98 10 9	33,570 7 0 94 4 9				
2,963 12 0	1,129 12 1	2,009 13 11	3,481 0 3	2,755 15 6				
14,210 19 1 92 14 1	28,211 5 8 97 4 6	14,863 9 1 92 11 6	43,390 2 6 91 4 8	30,814 7 6 86 13 1				

DOHUD.		SHIKARPOOR.			
Prisoners in 1865-66 188. Prisoners in 1866-67, 181.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 560. Prisoners in 1866-67, 560.			
1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
9,359 8 7 .....	5,492 0 4 .....	3,193 6 2 .....	3,393	12 2	
9,359 8 7 51 2 4	5,492 0 4 29 13 6	3,193 6 2 69 13 7	3,393	12 2 51 6 8	
520 13 6 2 13 6 ..... ..... 1,400 9 6 7 15 8 13 10	2,276 0 5 12 9 2 ..... ..... 1,490 0 0 8 4 6	1,715 11 11 33 10 3 ..... ..... 5,991 8 0 115 11 6	1,355 20 8 8 ..... ..... 2,000 0 0 30 4 10	15 8 8 8 ..... ..... 0 0 4 10	
1,080 9 6 10 13 2	3,775 0 5 20 13 8	7,617 3 11 140 5 0	3,955	15 8 59 13 6	
50 11 1 0 4 5 129 3 3 0 11 4 553 14 8 3 0 11  29 12 11 0 2 8	71 3 2 0 6 4 82 6 11 0 7 4 243 10 7 1 5 7  85 3 0 0 7 6	29 7 10 0 9 3 13 12 6 0 4 4 18 8 5 0 5 10  10 6 1 0 3 3	125 7 8 1 14 5 82 5 4 1 4 0 27 1 2 0 6 6  ..... .....	7 8 5 5 4 0 1 2 6 6  ..... .....	
768 9 11 4 3 4	482 7 8 2 10 9	73 2 10 1 6 8	234	14 2 3 8 11	
172 9 8 0 15 0 48 10 11 0 4 3 21 2 2 0 1 10	1,656 7 0 9 2 5 429 1 3 2 5 11 ..... .....	504 14 1 0 14 5 266 11 11 5 3 8 381 15 1 7 7 10	486 8 3 7 6 0 478 15 9 7 4 3 156 1 3 2 5 10	8 3 6 0 5 9 4 3 1 3 5 10	
12,351 2 9 67 7 11 .....	11,745 0 8 64 14 3 48 11 6	11,047 6 0 294 3 11 472 4 6	8,106 129 15 2 70 15 0	3 3 2 2 0 0	
12,351 2 9 67 7 11	11,606 5 2 64 10 0	11,474 1 6 224 15 9	8,085 121 12 0	4 3 0 0	

KURRACHEE.

Prisoners in 1865-66, 170.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 686. Prisoners in 1866-67, 592.	
1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,487 0 10 ....	12,647 8 3 ....	31,464 14 9 300 1 1	25,461 2 2 287 11 8
10,487 0 10 74 14 7	12,647 8 3 74 6 4	31,764 15 10 49 15 1	25,748 13 10 43 7 7
6,972 1 5 49 12 19 ....	7,293 1 7 42 14 5 ....	6,016 12 1 9 10 6 ....	6,750 10 1 11 6 6 ....
8,568 0 0 61 3 2	7,854 0 0 46 3 4	9,889 11 11 15 5 8	7,765 9 9 13 2 0
15,549 1 5 111 0 0	15,147 1 7 89 1 9	15,906 8 0 25 0 2	14,576 3 10 24 8 6
160 7 0 0 12 2 287 12 0 2 0 10 .... ....	102 8 6 0 9 7 349 6 6 2 0 10 6 11 6 0 0 8	84 0 0 0 2 1 329 2 4 0 6 3 239 11 9 0 6 0	.... .... .... .... 180 1 8 0 4 11
1 0 0 0 0 1	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
3 5 3 0 2 13 1	458 10 6 2 11 1	652 14 1 1 0 4	180 1 8 0 4 11
497 12 10 3 8 10 1,838 1 10 13 2 2 .... ....	.... .... 791 1 0 4 10 5 248 15 0 1 7 5	6,799 5 4 10 11 2 2,436 4 4 3 13 3 439 2 3 0 10 10	368 0 6 0 10 6 1,517 9 8 2 9 1 600 4 6 1 0 3
28,758 9 11 26 6 8 4,107 5 5	29,293 4 4 172 5 0 6,069 7 10	57,989 1 10 91 2 10 891 2 2	42,951 2 0 72 8 10 3,333 11 2
24,651 4 6 176 1 3	22,323 12 6 131 5 1	57,097 15 8 89 12 5	39,617 6 10 66 14 9

HYDRABAD.		SHIKARPOOR.	
Prisoners in 1865-66, 399. Prisoners in 1866-67, 337.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 560. Prisoners in 1866-67, 506.	
1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,619 11 11 ....	11,588 4 7 ....	17,276 7 3 7 8 0	11,918 9 3 17 11 0
14,019 11 11 37 7 9	11,528 4 7 34 6 1	17,283 15 3 30 8 7	11,933 4 3 23 9 6
3,927 9 5 10 1 2 .... .... 5,760 0 0 14 12 5	4,818 4 11 14 5 0 .... .... 5,636 0 0 16 11 7	2,401 2 0 4 3 10 1,074 4 0 1 14 4 8,240 0 0 14 10 1	6,138 0 4 12 2 0 .... .... 7,390 0 0 15 0 0
9,687 9 5 24 13 7	10,451 4 11 31 0 7	11,755 6 0 20 12 3	13,728 0 4 27 2 0
215 3 1 0 8 19 25 3 3 0 1 0 103 2 2 0 4 3 .... ....	164 2 1 0 7 9 10 9 7 0 0 6 1 11 6 0 0 1 .... ....	310 11 5 0 8 9 334 0 10 0 9 5 184 8 1 0 5 3 92 12 0 0 2 7	3 9 15 1 0 12 8 276 12 6 0 8 9 145 2 10 0 4 8 10 11 6 0 0 4
343 8 6 0 14 1	176 7 2 0 8 4	922 0 4 1 10 0	832 9 11 1 10 5
6,989 1 4 15 9 9 4,898 8 10 12 8 11 479 8 11 1 3 8	1,418 4 8 4 3 3 1,126 6 1 3 5 5 290 3 2 0 9 8	2,658 0 0 4 11 3 1,111 15 5 1 15 5 5,963 8 5 10 8 7	2,860 0 2 5 10 5 1,527 10 0 3 0 4 112 4 0 0 3 6
36,118 0 11 92 9 9 2,278 8 7	24,963 14 7 74 1 4 3,148 12 9	39,695 6 5 70 2 1 14,372 13 10	30,997 5 8 61 4 2 6,590 4 9
33,839 8 4 86 12 3	21,815 1 10 64 11 10	25,322 8 7 44 11 10	24,407 0 11 48 3 9

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*

## No. XIII.

of the Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, for the official years  
 head of Charge, the number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head.

BUKKUR.		DHOOLIAKOTE.		SUMMARY.	
Prisoners in 1865-66, 211. Prisoners in 1866-67, 372.		Prisoners in 1865-66. Prisoners in 1866-67, 255.		Prisoners in 1865-66, 6,485. Prisoners in 1866-67, 6,270.	
1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.
5,469 8 4	9,390 4 10	....	2,575 11 10	2,91,060 9 2	2,51,301 10 9
....	....	....	....	7,042 10 9	1,646 12 5
5,469 8 4	9,390 4 10	....	2,575 11 10	2,98,103 3 11	2,52,948 7 2
25 14 0	24 12 5	....	10 1 7	45 15 6	40 4 7
....	2,002 1 0	....	1,278 13 2	96,095 8 1	1,08,194 3 7
....	5 4 5	....	5 0 3	14 8 2	17 3 8
....	....	....	....	2,259 13 1	647 10 7
....	....	....	....	0 5 7	0 1 8
1,292 6 0	3,570 0 2	....	1,317 3 3	1,79,298 3 0	1,17,035 5 6
6 2 0	9 6 8	....	5 2 8	27 15 3	18 10 2
1,293 6 9	1,572 1 2	....	2,596 0 5	2,77,653 8 2	2,25,877 3 8
0 2 0	14 11 1	....	10 2 11	42 13 0	35 15 6
127 6 2	80 14 1	....	24 4 1	2,930 11 10	2,993 12 3
0 9 8	0 3 5	....	0 1 6	0 6 10	0 7 8
....	158 13 3	....	38 1 3	3,758 7 4	4,354 1 11
....	0 6 8	....	0 2 5	0 9 3	0 11 1
1,507 2 10	970 7 2	....	30 1 8	7,935 8 6	7,282 1 6
7 2 3	2 9 0	....	0 1 11	1 3 7	1 2 7
....	....	....	....	719 15 6	1,513 3 9
....	....	....	....	0 1 9	0 3 10
1,634 9 0	1,210 2 6	....	92 7 0	15,344 11 2	16,143 3 5
7 11 11	3 3 1	....	0 5 10	2 5 5	2 9 2
338 0 0	432 4 0	....	....	50,724 9 2	28,634 14 2
1 9 8	1 2 3	....	....	7 13 2	4 9 1
277 15 7	468 14 6	....	774 14 7	44,069 3 8	35,010 10 10
1 5 1	1 3 10	....	3 0 7	6 12 9	5 9 3
....	63 9 6	....	....	10,833 3 5	5,334 1 0
....	0 2 9	....	....	1 10 9	0 13 7
9,012 7 8	17,137 4 6	....	6,089 1 10	6,96,728 7 6	5,63,998 8 3
42 11 5	45 3 5	....	23 10 11	107 6 7	89 13 2
6,069 4 11	16,638 8 5	....	177 1 4	1,52,932 5 10	1,02,000 5 4
2,343 2 9	*1,591 3 11	....	5,862 0 6	5,43,746 1 8	4,01,992 2 11
11 11 8	3 15 5	....	22 15 9	83 13 7	64 0 4

\* Excess over cost.

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

## STATEMENT

Showing the OUT-TURN of MANUFACTURES in the Gaols

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	41,393 6 9	....	41,393 6 9	5,760 8 5	47,153 15 2	18,559 8 8
Sattara .....	26	1,211 15 9	485 13 9	1,697 13 6	842 10 1	2,540 7 7	145 5 5
Kulladghee ..	6	189 10 10	....	189 10 10	99 14 7	289 9 5	....
Dharwar .....	120	5,600 7 6	....	5,600 7 6	7,177 4 11	12,777 12 5	9,020 12 1
Belgaum .....	..	76 14 0	....	76 14 0	....	76 14 0	....
Carwar .....	97	1,603 7 5	21 2 0	1,624 9 5	2,046 6 9	3,671 0 2	283 0 0
Rutnagherry ..	57	4,713 2 7	663 15 5	5,377 2 0	2,539 8 10	7,916 10 10	3,675 13 11
Tanna .....	130	11,291 7 4	4,471 12 4	15,763 3 8	5,760 8 5	21,523 12 1	8,593 5 11
Yerrowda .....	..	2,713 13 9	....	2,713 13 9	....	2,713 13 9	....
Sholapoor .....	13	1,298 0 10	652 14 0	1,950 14 10	455 10 0	2,406 8 10	518 6 10
Ahmednuggur ..	31	3,774 10 6	....	3,774 10 6	1,589 3 9	5,363 14 3	2,058 7 11
Dhoolia .....	72	8,924 6 4	....	8,924 6 4	2,810 7 8	11,734 14 0	2,378 13 4
Surat .....	88	5,922 0 10	778 8 11	6,700 9 9	1,455 9 9	8,156 3 6	3,011 6 4
Kaira .....	16	5,790 4 7	....	5,790 4 7	3,142 4 9	8,932 9 4	2,293 0 3
Ahmedabad .....	85	11,012 14 7	3,106 2 0	14,119 0 7	4,121 1 11	18,240 2 6	8,531 5 11
Dohud .....	8	65 12 0	....	65 12 0	....	65 12 0	....
Rajkote .....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden .....	77	4,743 0 4	....	4,743 0 4	38 12 0	4,781 12 4	398 8 10
Kurrachee .....	257	16,875 8 7	....	16,875 8 7	5,052 7 2	21,927 15 9	4,305 0 4
Hydrabad .....	24	4,719 12 3	....	4,719 12 3	2,071 10 11	6,791 7 2	2,063 3 11
Shikarpoor .....	129	12,088 11 0	....	12,088 11 0	6,290 11 0	18,379 6 0	4,935 15 6
Bukkur .....	2	99 6 9	62 4 0	161 10 9	148 0 4	309 11 1	....
Dhooliacote ..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	1,327	1,44,108 14 6	10,242 8 5	1,54,351 6 11	51,402 13 3	2,05,754 4 2	70,712 3 2
Deduct.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

## No. XIV.

of the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1866-67.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross Receipts of the year.	Charges Incurred during the year.	Profits.	Average earning per Prisoner.	Loss.	Profit on Manufactures during the year 1865-66.	Average earning per Prisoner.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
28,594 6 6	6,412 10 2	22,181 12 4	249 3 9	.....	9,477 6 11	94 12 5	
2,995 2 2	1,232 2 1	1,663 0 1	44 11 8	.....	141 15 0	7 7 6	
289 9 5	161 3 10	128 5 7	21 6 3	.....	.....	.....	
3,757 0 4	2,931 3 4	825 13 0	6 14 1	.....	3,595 15 6	27 14 0	
76 14 0	.....	76 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,388 0 2	188 10 2	3,199 6 0	32 15 9	.....	1,182 6 0	47 4 9	
4,240 12 11	2,263 5 4	1,977 7 7	34 8 3	.....	2,281 5 8	31 11 2	
12,990 6 2	6,412 10 2	6,577 12 0	50 9 7	.....	7,314 2 5	60 1 10	
2,713 13 9	.....	2,713 13 9	.....	.....	4,620 14 3	.....	
1,888 2 0	1,411 12 0	476 6 0	36 10 4	.....	375 12 9	18 14 6	
3,305 6 4	2,181 15 2	1,123 7 2	36 3 10	.....	1,319 10 10	8 15 8	
9,356 0 8	7,081 14 2	2,274 2 6	31 9 5	.....	.....	.....	
5,144 13 2	2,181 1 2	2,963 12 0	33 10 10	.....	359 6 3	3 11 3	
6,639 9 1	5,389 2 11	1,250 6 2	78 2 5	.....	1,129 12 1	59 7 4	
9,708 12 7	8,968 0 5	742 12 2	8 11 10	.....	3,481 0 3	25 15 8	
65 12 0	20 0 6	45 11 6	5 11 5	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,383 3 6	1,497 9 6	2,885 10 0	37 7 7	.....	2,361 2 5	53 15 9	
17,622 15 5	14,605 10 10	3,017 4 7	11 11 10	.....	891 2 2	3 2 9	
4,723 3 3	3,151 12 3	1,578 7 0	65 10 11	.....	1,658 4 10	22 1 9	
13,443 6 6	9,445 10 11	3,997 11 7	30 15 10	.....	9,784 0 6	109 15 9	
309 11 1	170 8 2	139 2 11	69 9 5	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,35,042 1 0	75,704 15	59,337 1 11	44 11 5	.....	50,974 5 10	36 7 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416 11 4		
					50,557 10 6		

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

## STATEMENT

Showing the Abstract of the PRISONERS' EMPLOYMENT and their EARNINGS

GAOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
	Daily average number of Prisoners.													Net Profit on								
	Total sentenced to Labour.	Employed in Manufactures.	Hired by the Department of Public Works.	Hired by the other Departments.	Employed on the Roads.	Employed on Gaol Buildings.	Employed as Convictoversers.	Employed as Gaol servants.	Employed on light labour.	On Miscellaneous Work.	Sick in Hospital.	Inefficient from age.	On account of Sundays and holidays.	In Column 2.		In						
														Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.						
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Poona .....	299	89	..	..	..	..	5	12	10	..	9	8	166	22,181	13	4	249	3	9	....		
Sattara .....	111	26	..	..	..	..	2	54	10	5	5	3	6	1,163	0	1	44	11	8	....		
Kulladghee .....	163	6	23	2	5	..	73	..	17	8	..	24	..	128	5	7	21	6	3	5,622	13	0
Dharwar .....	443	120	..	16	..	..	36	45	41	111	10	2	62	825	13	0	6	14	1	....		
Belgaum .....	51	..	..	4	8	..	1	6	2	17	1	5	7	76	14	0	..	..	..	8	10	0
Carwar .....	164	97	..	..	1	..	9	18	..	9	12	1	17	3,199	6	0	32	15	9	553	8	0
Rutnagherry..	188	57	..	20	..	3	2	25	10	35	11	23	20	1,977	7	7	34	8	3	....		
Tanna .....	261	130	2	4	..	..	4	18	23	30	12	..	38	6,577	13	0	50	9	7	178	5	0
Yerrowda .....	815	..	..	..	433	..	132	9	..	50	99	92	..	2,713	13	9	..	..	..	59,372	7	2
Sholapur .....	107	13	..	2	..	..	1	18	14	33	9	..	17	476	6	0	36	10	4	....		
Nuggur .....	159	31	21	16	..	..	1	25	6	51	14	2	31	1,123	7	2	36	3	10	1,132	8	0
Dhoolia .....	233	72	..	6	25	..	1	25	6	14	2	31	2	2,274	2	6	31	9	5	397	1	0
Surat .....	142	88	..	..	..	..	22	4	8	3	..	17	..	2,963	12	0	33	10	10	....		
Kaira .....	143	16	5	6	6	..	17	7	46	20	3	17	..	1,250	6	2	78	2	6	212	2	0
Ahmedabad ..	295	85	..	..	..	..	8	36	22	84	14	5	41	742	12	2	8	11	10	18	2	10
Dohud .....	175	8	..	..	63	4	..	44	..	37	10	7	2	45	11	6	5	11	5	....		
Rajkote .....	53	..	..	2	18	..	..	17	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		
Aden .....	138	77	..	13	..	..	..	19	..	3	7	..	19	2,885	10	0	37	7	7	....		
Kurrachee....	552	257	..	..	..	..	10	133	40	23	24	2	63	3,017	4	7	11	11	10	....		
Hydrabad .....	307	24	1	11	..	..	3	33	49	112	4	36	34	1,576	7	0	65	10	11	111	8	0
Shikarpoor ..	491	129	16	17	4	..	17	53	17	143	17	20	55	3,997	11	7	30	15	10	483	9	0
Bakkur .....	379	2	71	139	..	31	..	13	..	68	30	25	..	139	2	11	69	9	5	....		
Dhooliakote ..	254	..	..	..	173	4	21	..	16	11	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		
Total....	5,923	1,327	144	240	130	644	103	854	272	941	250	252	776	59,237	1	11	44	11	5	68,090	10	0

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.



No. XV.

*in each Gaol of the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1866-67.*

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
account of Prisoners.			Total Receipts as per Columns 14, 15, and 16.	Annual average of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour.	Fines under Regulation III. of 1834.		Total of Columns 20 and 23.
Column 3.	In Columns 4 and 5.				Imposed.	Realized.	
Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	22,181 12 4	74 3 6	.....	.....	22,181 12 4
.....	16 6 1	.....	1,179 6 2	10 10 0	.....	.....	1,179 6 2
200 13 0	.....	.....	5,751 2 7	35 4 6	.....	.....	5,751 2 7
.....	1,780 11 3	111 4 8	2,606 8 3	5 14 2	.....	.....	2,606 8 3
.....	79 2 0	6 9 6	164 10 0	3 3 7	.....	.....	164 10 0
.....	.....	.....	3,752 14 0	22 14 2	.....	.....	3,752 14 0
.....	1,637 14 0	84 6 3	3,665 5 7	19 7 11	.....	.....	3,665 5 7
89 2 6	577 11 6	144 6 10	7,333 12 6	28 1 7	.....	.....	7,333 12 6
137 1 11	.....	.....	62,086 4 11	76 2 10	.....	.....	62,086 4 11
.....	103 4 2	51 10 1	579 10 2	5 6 8	.....	.....	579 10 2
53 15 0	951 15 0	59 8 9	3,207 14 2	20 2 10	.....	.....	3,207 14 2
.....	118 11 0	3 13 3	2,789 14 6	11 15 7	.....	.....	2,789 14 6
.....	.....	.....	2,963 12 0	20 13 11	.....	.....	2,963 12 0
42 6 9	547 5 9	45 9 10	2,009 13 11	14 0 10	.....	.....	2,009 13 11
.....	1,995 0 6	.....	2,755 15 6	12 11 9	.....	.....	2,755 15 6
.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	48 11 6	0 4 5	.....	.....	48 11 6
.....	70 15 0	3 8 6	70 15 0	1 5 5	.....	.....	70 15 0
.....	4,083 13 10	.....	6,969 7 10	50 8 1	.....	.....	6,969 7 10
.....	316 6 7	.....	3,333 11 2	6 0 8	.....	.....	3,333 11 2
111 8 0	1,480 13 9	132 12 10	3,148 12 9	10 4 1	.....	.....	3,148 12 9
30 3 8	2,109 0 2	100 6 10	6,590 4 9	13 6 9	.....	.....	6,590 4 9
.....	18,439 5 6	133 1 5	18,638 8 5	49 3 6	.....	.....	18,638 8 5
.....	177 1 4	.....	177 1 4	0 11 2	.....	.....	177 1 4
472 13 6	34,578 9 5	93 7 3	1,62,006 5 4	27 5 7	.....	.....	1,62,006 5 4

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

## STATEMENT

Showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed

GAOLS.																			
	Making Bricks.	Pounding Sootkey.	Manufacturing Lime.	Pottery.	Splitting Wood for Fuel.	Grinding Gram.	Manufacturing Oil.	Carpentry.	Iron work.	Saddlery.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Manufacturing Gunny.	Manufacturing Blankets.	Manufacturing Cloth.	Manufacturing Table-covers and Towels.	Manufacturing Tape.	Spinning Thread.	
Poona .....						11	2	1			15				25			2	
Sattara .....						5		1		2	2				5				1
Kulladghee .....													1		5				
Dharwar .....		1	5	2		22	3	8				5	2	2	17	5	1		4
Belgaum .....																			
Carwar .....					1	8	1	1				2							
Rutnagherry .....					2	8						2			15	2			4
Tanna .....						9	2	2			15				15			2	
Yerrowda .....																			
Sholapoor .....					1	2					1				4				
Ahmednuggur .....						3					2				5	1	1	1	
Dhoolia .....	8	1	1	1	4	5	3				4		3	11	2	2	1	3	
Surat .....	7			2	5	6	4				5		4	12	3	3	2	1	
Kaira .....					3	1	1				1		4	4					
Ahmedabad .....	3	1	3		4	1	2			2		5	16	2	2	1	2		
Dohud .....					2														
Rajkote .....																			
Aden .....					5	1					5								
Kurrachee .....					14	4	3				10		17	74	3	2	40		
Hydrabad .....	1				5	1	2				2			2			5		
Shikarpoor .....					12	7				4	4								
Bukkur .....																			
Dhooliacote .....																			
Total....	19	3	5	12	122	34	28			6	77	33	1210	23	12	108			

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. XVI.

in each Branch of Manufactures during the year 1866-67.

Manufacturing Carpets.	Manufacturing String and Twine.	Manufacturing Paper.	Manufacturing Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed articles.	Breaking Stones.	Manufacturing Ink.	Gardening.	Making Bread.	Building.	Making Tiles.	Cutting Stone.	Miscellaneous Manufactures.	Total.	REMARKS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	25	89	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
5	13	..	14	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	5	120	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	29	..	..	36	..	8	..	..	11	97	
..	..	..	10	5	..	8	8	..	..	..	1	57	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	77	130	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	13	
..	..	..	3	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	8	31	
..	..	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	11	72	
..	..	..	7	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	10	88	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	16	
1	..	..	8	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	10	85	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	77	
31	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	16	..	..	34	257	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24	
23	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	129	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
62	13	16	110	14	..	100	40	24	1	..	254	1,327	

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

STATEMENT No. XVII.

Showing the RESULT of PRISONERS' LABOUR in each of the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1866-67.

GAOLS.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to Labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Amount of Out-turn of Manufactures.	Average earning during 1866-67 by Prisoners employed in Manufactures.		Average earning during 1866-67 from Manufacture of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour.		Average earning during 1865-66 of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour, as per Statement appended to the Report for that year.		
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
Poona .....	299	89	22,181	12 4	249	3 9	74	3 6	18	5 2
Sattara .....	111	26	1,163	0 1	44	11 8	10	10 0	1	3 2
Kulladghee .....	163	6	128	5 7	21	6 3	35	4 6	....	....
Dharwar .....	443	120	825	13 0	6	14 1	5	14 2	10	8 1
Belgaum .....	51	....	76	14 0	....	....	3	3 7	....	....
Carwar .....	164	97	3,199	6 0	32	15 9	22	14 2	7	8 9
Rutnagherry .....	188	57	1,977	7 7	34	8 3	19	7 11	17	0 2
Tanna .....	261	130	6,577	12 0	50	9 7	28	1 7	20	9 4
Yerrowda .....	815	....	2,713	13 9	....	....	76	2 10	....	....
Sholapoor .....	107	13	476	6 0	36	10 4	5	6 8	2	2 4
Ahmednuggur .....	159	31	1,123	7 2	36	3 10	20	2 10	20	0 10
Dhoolia .....	233	72	2,274	2 6	31	9 5	11	15 7	13	8 5
Surat .....	142	88	2,963	12 0	33	10 10	20	13 11	8	14 1
Kaira .....	143	16	1,250	6 2	78	2 5	14	0 10	28	1 1
Ahmedabad .....	295	85	742	12 2	8	11 10	12	11 9	3	13 0
Dohud .....	175	8	45	11 6	5	11 5	0	4 5	....	....
Rajkote .....	53	....	....	....	....	....	1	5 5	....	....
Aden .....	138	77	2,885	10 0	37	7 7	50	8 1	4	0 8
Kurrachee .....	552	257	3,017	4 7	11	11 10	6	0 8	0	7 5
Hydrabad .....	307	24	1,576	7 0	65	10 11	10	4 1	2	1 9
Shikarpoor .....	491	129	3,997	11 7	30	15 10	13	6 9	17	7 8
Bukkur .....	379	2	139	2 11	69	9 5	49	3 6	....	....
Dhooliacote .....	254	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	5,923	1,327	59,337	1 11	44	11 5	27	5 7	11	15 10

352

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

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

## STATEMENT No. XVIII.

*Showing the Names and Periods of Service of the Officers and Medical Officers who were in charge of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, during the period embraced in this Report ; viz., from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.*

GAOLS.	Names of Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Poona .....	Dr. R. Miller, from 1st to 23rd May 1866. Dr. T. B. Beatty, from 24th May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. R. Miller, from 1st to 23rd May 1866. Dr. B. Beatty, from 24th May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Sattara .....	Dr. H. Carter, from 1st May 1866 to 4th January 1867. Dr. Collier from 5th January to 31st March 1867.	Dr. H. Carter, from 1st May 1866 to 4th January 1867. Dr. Collier from 5th January to 31st March 1867.
Kulladgheo .....	Dr. Raby, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	P. M. Baptista, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 1st May to 31st December 1866. Dr. Raby, from 1st January to 31st March 1867.
Dharwar .....	Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Belgaum .....	Madhowsrow Wassoodew, Esq., from 1st May 1866 to 12th March 1867. Mr. Stokes, 2nd Assistant Collector, from 13th to 31st March 1867.	G. Maitland, Surgeon Major, from 1st May 1866 to 28th February 1867. Dr. Dunbar, from 1st to 31st March 1867.
Carwar .....	Dr. Davies, from 1st May 1866 to 13th September 1866. H. Ingle, Esq., from 14th September to 13th November 1866. Dr. Davies, from 14th November 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Davies, from 1st May to 13th September 1866. Mr. Hanson, Senior Apothecary, from 14th September to 13th November 1866. Dr. Davies, from 14th November 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Rutnagherry .....	Dr. C. Johnson, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Johnson, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Tanna .....	Dr. Asher, from 1st to 19th May 1866 ..... Dr. Atkins, from 20th May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Asher, from 1st to 19th May 1866. Dr. Atkins, from 20th May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Yarrowda .....	Mr. J. C. Fernandes, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Pandoorung Gopall, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 1st May to 31st August 1866. Balcrishna Chintoba, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 1st September 1866 to 31st January 1867. P. M. Baptista, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 1st February to 31st March 1867.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—*continued.*

GAOLS,	Names of Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Sholapoor ....	Dr. Ogilvie, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Ogilvie, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Ahmednuggur	Dr. Turnbull, from 1st May to 29th December 1866. Dr. Dann, from 30th December 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Turnbull, from 1st May to 29th December 1866. Dr. Dann, from 30th December 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Dhoolia .....	Dr. William Cates, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Cates, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Surat .....	Dr. H. J. Gane, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. H. J. Gane, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Kaira .....	Dr. H. Cook, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. A. Brown, from 1st May to 30th June 1866. Dr. H. Cook, from 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Ahmedabad....	Dr. Wylie, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Wylie, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Dohud .....	H. Probert, Esq., Agent to Governor Punch Mahals, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	J. T. Welsh, Assistant Surgeon, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Rajcote .....	Mr. Crishnajee Luxumon, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	E. Butler, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May to 30th June 1866. G. B. Burrows, Civil Surgeon, from 1st July to 30th September 1866. Dr. Dann, Civil Surgeon, from 1st to 31st October 1866. Dr. J. Williams, from 1st to 30th November 1866. Dr. Joynt, from 1st December 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Aden .....	Surgeon Major Steinhæuser, from 1st to 9th May 1866. Surgeon Major H. Pitman, from 10th May to 21st August 1866. Surgeon R. W. James, from 21st August 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Surgeon Major Steinhæuser, from 1st to 9th May 1866. Surgeon Major H. Pitman, from 10th May to 21st August 1866. Surgeon R. W. James, from 21st August 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Kurrachee ..	Dr. J. Bean, from 1st May 1866 to 9th February 1867. Dr. Hopkins, from 10th February to 31st March 1867.	Dr. J. Bean, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1866 to 9th February 1867. Dr. Hopkins, from 10th February to 31st March 1867.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—*continued.*

GAOLS.	Names of Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Hydrabad ...	Dr. Hopkins, from 1st May 1866 to 8th February 1867. Dr. Thacker, from 9th February to 31st March 1867.	Dr. Hopkins, from 1st May 1866 to 8th February 1867. Dr. Thacker, from 9th February to 31st March 1867.
Shikarpoor ....	Dr. J. Ffolliott, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Dr. J. Ffolliott, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Bukkur .....	G. Trevor, Esq., period not known.....	Alexander Wilson, Apothecary, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.
Dhooliacote....	Mr. J. Moiso, from 26th December 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Amidass Manji, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 26th December 1866 to 31st March 1867.

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

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,*  
*Poona, 22nd January 1868.*

## STATEMENT

*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the OUT-TURN of GOAL MANUFACTURES in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEARS.	Number of Manufacturing Goals.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to Labour in all Goals.	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.
1861.....	16	3,679	1,140	99,918 4 7	40,860 11 8	1,40,779 0 3	43,238 12 6
1862.....	16	4,006	1,222	89,525 8 5	35,392 15 8	1,24,918 8 1	41,305 0 8
1863-64 .....	16	4,925	1,677	1,14,232 6 3	38,863 11 9	1,53,096 2 0	44,807 11 4
1864-65 .....	17	5,216	1,861	1,35,752 6 7	51,895 1 0	1,87,647 7 7	39,217 13 2
1865-66 .....	19	6,071	1,399	1,37,961 11 3	70,712 3 2	2,08,673 14 5	51,895 1 0
1866-67 .....	19	5,923	1,327	1,54,351 6 11	51,402 13 3	2,05,754 4 2	70,712 3 2

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*



## No. XIX.

Goals in the Bombay Presidency, during the last five years; namely, 1861 to 1866-67.

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.	
97,540 3 9	67,277 5 5	30,262 14 4	26 8 9	8 3 7	....	27,784 8 0	
83,613 7 5	53,565 8 5	30,047 15 0	24 9 5	7 8 0	....	214 15 4	
1,08,288 6 8	69,054 15 10	39,233 6 10	23 6 4	7 15 6	9,185 7 10	....	
1,48,429 10 5	1,02,931 6 7	45,498 3 10	24 7 2	8 11 7	6,264 13 0	....	
1,56,778 13 5	1,06,221 2 11	60,557 10 6	36 7 3	8 5 3	5,059 6 8	....	
1,35,042 1 0	75,704 15 1	59,337 1 11	44 11 5	27 5 7	8,779 7 5	....	

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

STATEMENT No. XX.

STATEMENT showing the PROFITS REALIZED FROM GAOL MANUFACTURES in the Bombay Presidency, during the last five years; namely, 1861 to 1866-67.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		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.	
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 for 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 8 over that in Column 5.		Average earnings of each Prisoner employed on Manufactures.		Average earnings 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.		
1861....	16	3,679	1,140	67,277	5 5	99,918	4 7	40,860	11 5	1,40,770	0 0	32,640	15 2	28 10 1	8 13 11	....	14,273	4 11				
1862....	16	4,006	1,222	53,565	8 5	89,625	8 5	35,392	15 8	1,24,918	8 1	35,000	0 0	30 0 10	8 15 7	3,319	0 10	....				
1863-64.	16	4,925	1,677	69,054	15 10	1,14,232	6 3	38,893	11 0	1,53,990	2 0	45,177	6 5	26 15 0	9 8 9	9,217	6 5	....				
1864-65.	16	5,216	1,801	1,02,931	6 7	1,35,759	0 7	51,895	1 0	1,87,647	7 7	32,821	0 0	17 10 2	0 4 8	....	12,350	6 5				
1865-66.	19	6,071	1,899	1,06,221	2 11	1,37,061	11 3	70,719	3 2	2,03,073	14 5	31,740	8 4	22 12 10	5 4 2	....	1,080	7 8				
1866-67.	19	5,923	1,927	75,704	15 1	1,54,351	6 11	51,492	13 3	2,05,754	4 2	78,640	7 10	50 4 3	13 4 5	40,005	15 0	....				

898

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

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

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENSES INCURRED on account of the Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, under every head, as well as the Total Gross and Net Cost, during the years 1861 to 1866-67.

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.
1861....	3,866	1,16,724	5	0	12,397	13	6	1,16,262	6	0	6,344	0	11	15,642	10	0	2,67,371	3	5	2,13,038	9	9
1862....	4,377	1,27,776	15	8	16,848	0	1	1,11,642	5	2	5,653	12	3	17,668	14	9	2,79,589	15	11	2,15,359	15	9
1863-64	5,635	2,12,566	4	11	23,351	13	3	1,61,947	6	3	8,819	11	2	32,285	1	0	4,38,970	4	7	3,51,858	7	8
1864-65	5,806	2,49,210	7	6	24,231	3	1	1,69,086	14	8	8,078	7	3	30,831	13	6	4,81,438	14	0	4,18,895	1	11
1865-66	6,485	2,98,103	3	11	50,724	9	2	2,77,653	8	2	15,344	11	2	54,902	7	1	6,96,728	7	6	5,43,746	1	8
1866-67	6,279	2,52,948	7	2	28,684	14	2	2,25,877	3	8	16,143	3	5	40,344	11	10	5,63,998	8	3	4,01,992	2	11

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

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

STATEMENT No. XXII.

*STATEMENT showing the EXPENSE INCURRED on account of each Prisoner in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, under every Head, as well as the Total Gross and Net Cost during the years 1861 to 1866-67.*

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.
1861 .....	3,866	30	3	1	3	3	4	30	1	2	1	10	3	4	0	9	69	2	7	55	1	8
1862 .....	4,377	29	3	1	3	13	7	25	8	1	1	4	8	4	0	7	63	14	0	49	3	3
1863-64 .....	5,635	37	11	8	4	2	3	28	11	10	1	9	0	5	11	8	77	14	5	62	7	1
1864-65 .....	5,806	42	14	9	4	2	9	29	2	0	1	6	3	5	5	0	82	14	9	72	2	5
1865-66 .....	6,485	45	15	6	7	13	2	42	13	0	2	5	5	8	7	6	107	6	7	83	13	7
1866-67 .....	6,279	40	4	7	4	9	1	35	15	6	2	9	2	6	6	10	89	13	2	64	0	4

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868,*

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

### STATEMENT No. XXIII.

*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 of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1866-67.—  
Indirect Profits.*

● NAMES OF 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 Gaols 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.	Rs.	a.	p.								
Poona .....	432	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	432	12	4						
Sattara .....	183	15	4	90	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
Kulladghee .....	399	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
Dharwar .....	870	4	11	2,945	12	0	40	8	1	2	3	9	....	....	....	794	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
Belgaum .....	209	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
Carwar .....	415	14	7	....	1	14	0	37	7	0	8	0	0	334	5	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
Rutnagerry .....	....	....	....	571	7	11	....	....	....	72	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Tanna .....	791	1	0	2,575	9	6	....	....	....	20	3	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Yerrowda .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91,329	9	10	5,235	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Sholapoor .....	154	10	9	80	0	8	....	....	....	1	0	0	....	....	....	41	3	10	795	10	8	175	10	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Ahmednuggur .....	665	6	0	212	3	9	....	....	....	1	2	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Dhoolia .....	750	4	7	1,759	4	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Surat .....	288	14	8	469	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	276	7	4	928	9	4	271	4	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Kaira .....	224	14	4	55	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	14	8	371	4	8	255	11	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Ahmedabad .....	303	3	0	2,940	15	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	209	12	8	1,704	8	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Dohud .....	410	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Rajkote .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden .....	299	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kurrachee .....	....	....	....	14	3	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrabad .....	418	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shikarpoor .....	661	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	0	0	99	0	0	311	0	0	201	11	2	1,301	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bukkur .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dhohacote .....	177	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	7,657	10	2	11,715	14	11	121	15	1	204	1	3	92,615	5	4	13,333	2	5	9,075	4	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

361

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*

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

## STATEMENT

*DETAILED STATEMENT showing the Estimated Saving to Government by the  
in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency,*

GAOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Cooks.	Employed to the Godown.	Hospital Attendants.	Moohes or Shoemakers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona .....	26 12 0	135 6 0	202 8 0	334 6 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	....
Sattara .....	120 0 0	50 0 0	15 0 0	590 0 0	106 0 0	160 0 0	32 0 0
Kulladghee .....	41 10 10	122 8 8	....	372 1 4	27 9 7	20 12 11	1 8 9
Dharwar .....	68 0 0	522 0 0	216 0 0	476 0 0	44 0 0	224 0 0	16 0 0
Belgaum .....	19 2 0	....	....	81 12 0	29 10 0	28 4 0	....
Carwar .....	23 13 10	125 1 2	83 13 11	176 0 0	....	96 0 0	....
Rutnagherry .....	66 0 0	70 0 0	38 0 0	540 0 0	84 0 0	204 0 0	....
Tanna .....	77 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	402 6 0	154 0 0	154 0 0	....
Yerrowda .....	207 14 5	330 0 0	220 0 0	2,178 0 0	1,016 6 4	1,672 0 0	132 0 0
Sholapoor .....	10 5 2	37 7 3	0 6 10	109 8 0	8 0 0	41 2 6	21 11 11
Ahmednuggur .....	220 0 0	....	....	610 0 0	66 0 0	96 0 0	....
Dhoolia .....	88 0 0	66 0 0	66 0 0	308 0 0	44 0 0	88 0 0	44 0 0
Surat .....	77 0 0	110 0 0	185 0 0	271 4 0	20 0 0	66 0 0	13 0 0
Katra .....	50 2 6	39 14 8	30 2 8	137 9 4	....	65 9 2	....
Ahmedabad .....	110 4 1	154 6 7	136 6 2	537 0 4	27 12 11	210 13 6	12 0 0
Dohud .....	76 6 0	15 2 0	....	924 0 0	730 10 0	83 12 0	....
Rajkote .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden .....	44 0 0	....	....	396 0 0	44 0 0	....	....
Kurrachee .....	44 0 0	198 0 0	292 0 0	724 0 0	....	132 0 0	106 0 0
Hydrabad .....	48 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	264 0 0	....	96 0 0	48 0 0
Shikarpoor .....	44 0 0	80 0 0	44 0 0	660 0 0	88 0 0	136 0 0	44 0 0
Bukkur .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dhooliacote .....	40 10 0	12 8 0	90 0 0	74 13 4	....	46 14 0	....
Total .....	1,503 0 10	2,377 0 4	1,918 5 7	10,146 12	4,2535 0 10	3,666 4 1	469 4 8

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.*

No. XXIV.

*substitution of Prison Labour for a Paid Establishment in performing all Menial Duties during the year 1866-67.*

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.	
785 8 0	1,247 0 0	150 0 0	222 8 0	135 0 0	210 0 0	3,548 10 0	
948 0 0	200 0 0	38 0 0	390 0 0	66 0 0	264 0 0	2,979 0 0	
88 2 5	80 4 9	....	165 0 0	....	32 15 9	952 11 0	
405 0 0	300 0 0	....	351 0 0	56 0 0	156 0 0	2,834 0 0	
87 10 0	2 0 0	....	55 10 0	37 4 0	....	341 4 0	
234 11 1	175 7 0	84 2 4	75 12 3	44 0 0	....	1,118 13 7	
128 0 0	160 0 0	6 0 0	100 0 0	....	108 0 0	1,504 0 0	
308 0 0	....	....	77 0 0	79 0 0	220 0 0	1,801 6 0	
3,410 0 0	154 0 0	341 0 0	3,091 0 0	275 0 0	607 3 2	13,634 7 11	
279 13 4	33 12 10	37 8 7	185 12 1	41 1 0	57 9 0	864 2 6	
440 0 0	....	132 0 0	....	132 0 0	120 0 0	1,816 0 0	
396 0 0	99 0 0	44 0 0	66 0 0	44 0 0	132 0 0	1,485 0 0	
360 0 0	168 0 0	88 0 0	358 0 0	....	24 2 8	1,835 4 0	
174 12 0	33 1 4	0 10 8	226 11 10	....	197 5 11	782 12 10	
749 13 8	188 11 11	173 8 10	177 8 7	23 2 1	11 4 0	2,698 14 7	
132 0 0	45 2 0	11 10 0	358 8 0	....	....	2,388 6 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	930 0 0	
225 0 0	12 0 0	44 0 0	165 0 0	....	236 0 0	5,035 0 0	
1,605 0 0	666 0 0	329 0 0	713 0 0	....	288 0 0	2,114 0 0	
282 0 0	276 0 0	236 0 0	288 0 0	....	93 0 0	2,346 0 0	
396 0 0	360 0 0	176 0 0	176 0 0	44 0 0	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	20 12 0	592 15 4	
78 0 0	20 10 0	68 8 0	140 4 0	....	....	....	
11,513 6 6	4,221 1 10	1,960 0 5	7,392 10 9	976 7 1	2,903 4 6	51,602 11 9	

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

## STATEMENT No. XXV.

*STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts who have effected their ESCAPES from the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1866-67.*

Gaols.	Number.	NAME.	CRIME.	Period and Date of Sentence.	Number of Convictions.	Locality of escape.	Date of escape.	Captured.	Uncaptured.	Remarks in Detail.
Poona.	1	Hari bin Vitto ..	Dacoity ....	10 years' transportation, 23rd December 1865.	Once...	Poona ....	8th Oct. 1866 ..	....	Not captured.	Escaped from the solitary cell on the night of the 8th October 1866; there was no negligence on the part of the guards.
	2	Amon wulud Anee.	House-breaking by night.	4 years' rigorous imprisonment, 20th August 1866.	Twice ..	Gunesh Khind.	6th Nov. 1866..	....	....	The prisoner escaped on the night of the 6th November 1866, from the gang of convicts located at Gunesh Khind.
	3	Appa bin Bhyroo.	Attempt to commit theft by house-breaking.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment, 10th August 1866.	Four times.	Ditto ....	12th ditto ..	....	....	The prisoner escaped from the gang at Gunesh Khind. The two peons from whose custody he escaped were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' additional imprisonment on his recapture in April 1867.
Kulladghee.	4	Bhurma bin Dyama.	Theft in dwelling-house.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment, 3rd April 1866.	....	....	12th July 1866 .	....	....	These three prisoners escaped from the tents in which they were confined for the night. The three Police Sepoys from whose custody the prisoners escaped were dismissed.
	5	Bheema bin Teenmunce.	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	....	....	Ditto .....	....	....	
	6	Hema bin Temanna.	Ditto .....	18 months' do.	....	Kulladghee.	Do. ....	....	....	



Dharwar.	7	Appia bin Ningapa.	Ditto, and 5 other crimes.	12 years and 6 months' do., 31st July 1866.	....	Ditto ....	29th Jan. 1867.	....	....	The prisoner was suffering from scabies, and escaped from outside the hospital. There was no negligence on the part of the guards. He was recaptured in April 1867, and sentenced to 3 months' additional imprisonment.
	8	Kulleys bin Ningapa.	Theft .....	6 months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th Feb. 1867.	Once ..	Dharwar ..	11th Mar. 1867.	....	....	
Carwar.	9	Vittoba, son of Nagee Devli.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment, 19th Nov. 1866	....	Bolyem, in Carwar.	27th Dec. 1866.	....	....	The prisoner escaped from an outdoor gang. The peon in charge of the prisoner was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to send him for trial.
	10	Balsoo, son of Khan Naik.	Criminal breach of trust.	1 year's do., and a fine of Rs.100 or 3 months' further imprisonment.	....	Sea shore..	On the morning of 18th January 1867.	Returned to Gaol of his own accord.	....	The prisoner escaped from outside the Gaol. He surrendered himself two days after; the peon in charge of the prisoner was fined, there being no proof to support a criminal prosecution.
Rutnagcherry.	11	Crishnajee bin Sukhojee.	Theft in dwelling-house.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment, 27th Feb. 1867.	Once ..	Rutnagcherry Gaol garden.	1st March 1867.	1st March 1867.	....	Escaped from the gaol garden, where he was working, and was recaptured the same evening, and sentenced to three months' additional imprisonment. The guards were fined, there not being sufficient proof to support a criminal prosecution against them.
Yerowda.	12	Dhurma bin Dewjee.	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery. 2. Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	6 years' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1865.	Three times.	Yerowda Gaol.	On the afternoon of 3rd August 1866.	....	....	The prisoner is supposed to have escaped between two and three o'clock, during his return from the quarries. No negligence was apparent on the part of any particular individual.

	Gaols.	Number.	NAMES.	CRIMES.	Period and Date of Sentence.	Number of Convictions.	Locality of escape.	Date of escape.	Captured.	Uncaptured.	Remarks in Detail.
Surat.	Gaol.	13	Chamaria Jadhov.	Dacoity ....	Untried .....	....	Surat Gaol.	On the night of 28th Jan. 1867.	....	....	The prisoner removed the iron railings of the cell in which he was confined. The Military Court of Inquiry did not consider the sentries to blame in this respect.
		14	Din Mahomed Kurrem Dad.	....	7 years' rigorous imprisonment.	....	Ahmedabad Gaol garden.	10th May 1866.	Captured ..	....	The two guards through whose negligence the prisoner escaped were sentenced, one—to 6 months, and the other to two months' simple imprisonment.
Ahmedabad.	Gaol.	15	Hujjoojee Badurjee.	Theft .....	....	....	....	On the night of the 15th June 1866.	....	....	These were under-trial prisoners, and escaped by opening a hole in the roof of the cell in which they were confined. The sentry through whose neglect they escaped was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.
		16	Gonojee Jallumjee.	Ditto .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto ditto ditto.
		17	Rewa Rutna ....	Resisting in allowing his cattle to be taken to the Pound to escape from custody.	10 months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th March 1866.	Twice ..	Cell in the Hospital yard.	On the night of the 2nd Nov. 1866.	....	....	....
Aden.	Gaol.	18	Hersee Mahomed Ayah.	Petty theft ...	13th June 1866.	....	Aden Gaol.	On the morning of 9th August 1866 at 4½ A.M.	10th August 1866 at 6 A.M.	....	The prisoner escaped from a cell, which is reported by the Superintendent to be of cutcha bamboo work. The night was dark, which assisted the prisoner in crossing the enclosure wall. He was however captured in the morning.

Kurrachee.	19	Vurya wullud Sa-hedino.	Receiving stolen property.	15 months' rigorous imprisonment, fine Rs. 100, in default 6 months, 19th June 1866.	1st time.	Souda, a village in the Shaha-bunder District, in the Kurrachee Col-lectorate.	a'27th July 1866.	....	....	The prisoner was being taken to the Magistrate of Shahabunder for trial on another charge. The Police sowars from whose custody he escaped were dismissed the service, and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rupees 200, in default to suffer imprisonment for 6 months.
	Hydrabad.	20	Roopla wullud Wana Coies.	Theft .....	6 months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th Mar. 1866.	Twice ..	Hydrabad.	On the evening of the 24th June 1866.	....	....
21		Futtoowullud Mee-run.	Escape from lawful custody; Theft; House break-ing by night.	8 years' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd Sept. 1866.	Do. ....	Do. Gaol.	On the night of 8th Nov. 1866.	....	....	The prisoner escaped from the Gaol by means of a ladder, which he made of bamboos taken from the Factory shed. There was no negligence on the part of the guard.
22		Bukshur, son of Poono.	Theft .....	4 years' rigorous imprisonment, 19th February 1866.	Once ..	From the gang working 4 miles from Sukkur on the Saadpoor canal.	6th June 1866.	11th June 1866.	....	Recaptured and sentenced to 6 months' additional imprisonment.
23		Mahomed, son of Sadik.	Ditto .....	2 ditto, 31st January 1866.	Ditto ..		Ditto .....	7th Ditto ..	....	Recaptured.
24	Kamil, son of Shaik Mahomed.	Indian Penal Code 457, 380, and 414; 2 Warrants.	3 ditto, 22nd Sep-tember 1864.	Ditto ..	Ditto .....		....	....	....	The prisoner was taken by the sepoy who went in pursuit of prisoner Bukshur. He did so without orders, neither returned to the gang. The sepoy, however, sub-sequently surrendered himself, and was sent to the Magistrate for trial. The result has not been reported.
Bukkur.										

Case Number.	NAME.	CRIME.	Period and Date of Sentence.	Number of Convictions.	Locality of escape.	Date of escape.	Captured.	Uncaptured.	Remarks in Detail.
Sukkur—continued.	25. All Morad, son of Mujeed Khan.	Theft .....	2 years' imprisonment, 16th December 1865.	Once....	From Old Sukkur.	On the morning of 24th July 1866.	....	....	The prisoner escaped from the party of prisoners employed in supplying water to the Gaol. The burkundauze through whose neglect he escaped was sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment.
	26. Khyro Mohubut..	Ditto .....	9 months' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 100 fine or 6 months' further imprisonment, 12th February 1866.	Ditto ..	From the gang working at the Sadutpoor canal, 3 miles from Sukkur.	28th April 1866.	....	....	The burkundauze from whose charge the prisoner escaped had been recently entertained, and was discharged by the Deputy Magistrate.
	27. Morad Ally Gool Mahomed.	Ditto .....	2 years' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd October 1865.	Ditto ..	Ditto 2 miles from Sukkur.	17th May 1866..	....	....	The burkundauze from whose charge the prisoner escaped was sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment.
	28. Ranjo Choto ....	Ditto .....	18 months' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 100 fine, or 6 months, 18th February 1866.	Ditto ..	Sukkur Gaol.	On the morning of 13th May 1866.	Recaptured	....	The prisoner was immediately recaptured, and sentenced to 4 months' additional imprisonment.

368

G. G. WIENE, M.D.,  
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,  
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. 810 OF 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From The JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND,  
To The COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

*Judicial Commissioner's Office,  
Kurrachee, 28th April 1868.*

SIR,—As requested in your memorandum No. 184 of the 29th February 1868, I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the report of the Inspector General of Prisons for the year 1866-67.

2. I will take the Gaols in order, noting in the margin the paragraphs of the Inspector General's report to which my remarks refer.

*Kurrachee.*

3. This Gaol stands fourth in the list of Gaols in respect of Mortality, para. 59. healthiness, the mortality being only 2·36 per cent.

4. In this respect the Gaol is not well placed. The Inspector Manufactures and Industry; para. 114. General says "the results, though an improvement on last year's, are not satisfactory. The average earning per prisoner is extremely small. Very different results should be obtained, and are looked for from this Gaol."

On this the Superintendent of the Gaol, Doctor Hopkins, reports. "The year 1866-67 was the second for factory operations after the late epidemic, and better results, it is hoped, will be obtained in future years. The average earning of each prisoner in 1865-66 was Rs. 3-2-9, and in 1866-67 Rs. 11-9-3."

Thus there has been a considerable increase in the earnings of Para. 170. each prisoner, while at the same time there has

been a reduction in their cost. The result is that, as regards net  
 Para. 165. cost per prisoner Kurrachee stands 9th in the  
 list of 23 Gaols.

5. On the whole I think that the Inspector General's report may, as regards the Kurrachee Gaol, be pronounced satisfactory.

*Hydrabad.*

6. The results of the management of this Gaol also, are, I think, satisfactory.

Mortality, para. 59. 7. In point of healthiness it stands third in the last of Gaols, the mortality being only 1.78 per cent.

8. There has been a slight decrease in the earning per prisoner, while the average earning of each prisoner  
 Manufactures and In- employed on manufactures has risen from  
 dustry. Rupees 22-1-9 to Rupees 65-10-11. Only 24 prisoners on an average have been so employed during the year, while in 1865-66 the average was 75. The average number in Gaol during the two years was 307 and 344 respectively. From this it appears that a large number of prisoners have been withdrawn from the factory, and employed on less profitable labour. As the Inspector General does not allude to this circumstance, I presume that the measure had his sanction, and that he had good reasons for it.

Cost, paras. 165 to 170. There has been a decrease in the gross cost of each prisoner, and as regards net cost, the Hydrabad Gaol stands 7th in the list.

*Shikarpoor.*

9. The report on the Shikarpoor Gaol is much less favourable.

10. I will consider first the remarks of the Inspector General regarding the falling off in the profits of the prisoners' industry.

On this point the Inspector General writes, "Shikarpoor, which  
 Manufactures and In- stood at the head of the list in the report  
 dustry, para. 117. for 1865-66, has now assumed the unenviable position as the Gaol in which the largest decrease has taken place."

11. If this be so, the Gaol must have been very badly managed, but I would fain hope that the Inspector General has been misled by incorrect statistics. I have called upon the Superintendent of the Gaol for report, and the following discrepancies appear between the statistics shown in his office records, and those furnished by the Inspector General.

As stated by	Average No. of prisoners engaged in manufactures.	Amount of Profit.			Average earning of each prisoner.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspector General . . . . .	129	3,997	11	7	30	15	10
Superintendent of Gaol . . . .	129	11,110	5	9	86	2	0

12. It is impossible for me to account for this discrepancy, but if the statement furnished by the superintendent of the Gaol be correct, then Shikarpoor is still at the head of the list.

13. I would now request your serious attention to the excessive mortality in this Gaol. No less than 9·09 per cent. of the prisoners died during the year, and all from ordinary diseases. Is this sufficiently explained in the few brief words in which the Inspector General dismisses the subject? "Healthy prisoners are sent to Bukkur gaol for hard labour, and broken-down emaciated prisoners received in return; hence the mortality in this Gaol appears excessive." Why did healthy prisoners become broken-down and emaciated? The people of Upper Sind are generally a strong and healthy race; there was no epidemic; and mere hard labour ought not to kill men who are well clothed and fed. But at least it might be expected that when the broken-down prisoners had been transferred to Shikarpoor, the Bukkur Gaol would have shown a low rate of mortality. Was this the case? Let the Inspector General's statistics show. In the same year during which the mortality in the Shikarpoor Gaol was being swelled to 9·09 per cent. by the transfer of broken-down emaciated prisoners from

Bukkur, there died of those who remained at Bukkur no less than 6·60 per cent., or more than in any other Gaol in the Presidency, except those of Shikarpoor, Kaira, and Yerrodda. On this the Inspector General simply remarks, "The mortality in this Gaol was high on account of the nature of the work, and exposure in out-door labour, in canals and quarries, &c." I cannot think that Government will be contented with so slight an explanation. Let it be remembered that the prisoners sent to Bukkur were all men specially selected for health and strength; that after a few months 195 were returned to Shikarpoor "broken-down and emaciated," as the Inspector General writes; that of these 195 no less than 28, or more than 14 per cent., died during 1866-67 and the first month of the following year; while among those who were left behind at Bukkur the mortality was 6·60 per cent. Is mere "hard labour" sufficient to account for such facts as these? and if so, is such hard labour justifiable? Have we a right to work (till they die) men who have been sentenced to imprisonment for only a few months or years?

14. I do not myself believe that the results which I have shown were caused by hard labour only, but *by hard labour combined with want of proper food and clothing*. The Superintendent of the Shikarpoor Gaol writes to me demi-officially as follows:—"Fine, strong, healthy, and short-termed men, fit for any amount of hard labour, if sufficient food and clothing had been issued to them, were sent to Bukkur, and in a few months were returned to the Shikarpoor Gaol living skeletons, fit only for the grave-yard. No wonder that the rate of mortality was very high." And no wonder, as he goes on to say that, "when a man was selected, he would beg and pray to be hanged, rather than be sent to Bukkur: and on the day of transfer they had to be sought for in the sleeping barracks, under timber in the workshops, and any out-of-the-way place they could find."

15. There is nothing on the records of my own office which furnishes any information on the subject, but the Superintendent of the Shikarpoor Gaol informs me that during the year under report



the prisoners in the Bukkur Gaol were insufficiently clad, and were not allowed any animal food. The statistics of the Inspector General

show that in fact the cost of clothing each prisoner at Bukkur was reduced during the year from Rupees 1-9-8, to Rupees 1-2-0, and that the cost of feeding each prisoner in the Bukkur and Shikarpoor Gaols was less than in any other Gaol in the Presidency, with the single exception of Dhooliakote. It is not necessary to seek any further for an explanation of the mortality in these Gaols. The climate of Upper Sind in the winter is very cold, and the inhabitants of Upper Sind are accustomed to animal food. If they be suddenly deprived of their animal food, and if at the same time they be worked beyond their powers during the day, and at night be provided with no adequate protection against the cold, they will, as a matter of course, die.

16. The Superintendent of the Shikarpoor Gaol writes, "I am happy to state that a more humane system is now in force. The prisoners are allowed 5 oz. meat three times a week all the year round; two large woollen blankets (14 to the maund), and a sheep-skin coat during the cold weather. This system has been in force about ten months, and the result is that the Bukkur Gaol is now one of the healthiest in Sind or Bombay. The question may be asked, 'if the present system had been in force a year earlier, how many of the dead men would have been alive at the present time?'" It seems to me that the only practically useful question which Government can now ask is, "Why was not the present system in force a year earlier?"

17. The Inspector General has made no mention in his report of the large gang of convicts employed in the Thurr and Parkur, and as the returns furnished by the Political Superintendent have not passed through my office, I can furnish no information on the subject. It is possible that Government may think it desirable to ascertain from the Inspector General what has been the mortality in this gang. I believe that the system of management is as good as

under the circumstances is possible, and yet I fear that the rate of mortality will be found to be very high. It is for Government to consider how, if such exceptional mortality exist, it may be prevented: and if it cannot be prevented, whether it be justifiable to add to the punishment of imprisonment, to which a convict has been sentenced, the more formidable punishment of a greatly increased liability to disease and death.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. MELVILL,

Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

---

No. 525 of 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,  
Kurrachee, 29th May 1868.*

Remarks by the Commissioner in Sind on the Annual Report of the Inspector General of Prisons on the Bombay Gaols, including Sind and Aden, for the official year 1866-67, as called for by Government Resolution No. 3572 of 13th November 1866.

A copy of the general report appears to have been already forwarded to Government.

2.—The general superintendence of the Gaols in Sind is vested in the Judicial Commissioner, and the Inspector General's report was therefore referred to that Officer for any remarks which he had to offer.

3.—The Judicial Commissioner's review of the report is herewith submitted, as it contains remarks upon the principal points deserving of notice.

4.—The discrepancy between the statistics regarding manufactures and industry in the Shikarpoor Gaol furnished by the Superintendent and those given by the Inspector in his report, deserves serious attention, as it considerably affects the place which that Gaol takes on the general list.

5.—But the subject treated of by the Judicial Commissioner in paras. 13 to 16 inclusive, calls for very serious consideration. It can hardly be admitted that the nature of the labour kills the prisoners; it, on the other hand, is rather conducive to health, provided the convicts are properly fed, clothed, and cared for. Without proper food and clothing the natives of Upper Sind suffer fearfully from fever in the autumn and winter months. From the facts given in the report under review, it is to be feared that these necessary precautions were neglected.

6.—Referring to the subject of the Judicial Commissioner's concluding para., it is necessary to observe that the last report on the working of the Mitrow and Thur Canal gangs was submitted to Government by the late Commissioner in Sind in his letter No. 280, dated the 28th March 1867, according to which the death rate is very low.

7.—The Political Superintendent has not submitted any report on the working of the gang for the past year to this office.

W. H. HAVELOCK,  
Commissioner in Sind.

---

No. 3514 OF 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

*Bombay Castle, 8th December 1868.*

READ the Annual Reports on the Bombay Gaols (including Sind and Aden) for the official years 1865-66 and 1866-67.

Read again letter from the Government of India No.  $\frac{32}{776}$  dated 12th May 1868, requesting this Government to submit a copy of the Gaol Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68 on or before the 1st of July.

Read again Bombay Government endorsement No. 1509, dated 20th May 1868, forwarding the letter from the Government of India for the guidance of the Inspector General of Prisons, and requesting him to report on what date this Government might expect to receive his Annual Report for the year 1867-68.

Read the Inspector General's reply No. 1906, dated 2nd June 1868; states the difficulties which exist against complying with the orders of the Government of India, and requesting that a period of four months after the close of an official year may be allowed for the preparation of the Annual Report of his Department.

---

RESOLUTION.—The Inspector General's Report for 1865-1866, though dated 17th August 1867, was not received from the Press till the end of May in the present year. The Report for 1866-1867, dated 22nd January last, was received in June. The two Reports have now been considered together.

2. Dr. Wiehe is aware that a still later Report is overdue for 1867-68. The Government of India have expressed a wish that these Reports may be sent on or before the 1st July each year, but Dr. Wiehe states that he cannot prepare the Reports so soon, and, referring to a Despatch from the Secretary of State, who has directed that the Reports should be furnished each year within four months of the close of the official year, he has asked to be allowed time up to the 1st August. It is to be remarked, however, that it is now four months since the 1st August, and the Report has not been received.

3. It is obvious that the time allowed for the preparation of a Report must depend on its form and nature, and on the means allowed for its preparation. The Government of India has now under consideration the proposal to introduce a common form of Report for use by all the Gaol administrations, and when this is settled His Excellency in Council will move the Government of India carefully to consider the time which should be allowed for the preparation of the Report. It is of great importance that the date, when fixed, should be really attended to, and should not be regarded as merely nominal.

4. The present Reports being produced with so much trouble and delay, it is disappointing to find some patent fallacies in the results presented.

5. It is evident for instance that the daily average number of prisoners in all the Gaols has been obtained by an incorrect process.

6. This daily average should be obtained by dividing the aggregate of daily totals of prisoners in all the Gaols throughout the year by the number of days in the year. In the year 1865-66 there were 365 days, and in the year 1866-67, owing to the alteration in the date of commencing the official year, there were only 335 days. It was obvious however that the aggregate of daily totals being 2,308,677 for 1865-66, and 2,042,354 for 1866-67, had not been divided by 365 and 335 respectively in order to bring out the daily averages of 6,485 and 6,279; and Dr. Wiehe being referred to has given the following explanation:—"To get our averages we divide the total strength by the number of days, be it of the month, or year, or any period for

which we require the average, but there are often broken periods, such as occurred in both the years to which the statements relate. In 1866-67, a year of 11 months, the aggregate strength could not be divided by 335, as the Dhooliakote Gaol was formed only on 25th December 1866, so that the strength of that Gaol was divided by 96, the number of days during which it was in existence in that year. The aggregate strength of the other Gaols which had existed for the 11 months was divided by 335."

7. It therefore appears that the process adopted was as follows:—

The aggregate daily totals of all the Gaols except Dhooliakote being 2,017,829, divided by 335 gives	6,023½
The aggregate of daily totals of Dhooliakote being 24,525, divided by 96 gives	255½
	6,279

And the total of the two results, viz. . . . . . 6,279 is given as the daily average for the year of the prisoners in all the Gaols, including Dhooliakote.

8. In this there is the obvious mistake that the Dhooliakote average is not, like the rest, the average for the whole year, but the average for 96 days only. The two averages should not have been added together till they had been ascertained for the same period.

9. It has followed that whereas the year's daily average for all the Gaols should have been stated at 6,096, it has been stated at 6,279, and this has affected the correctness of the statement of mortality rates, and of the average yearly cost of each prisoner.

10. Another fallacy more obvious, and more serious in the amount of error introduced, arises from the fact that in comparing the expenditure of 1866-67 with that of 1865-66, no note has been taken of the fact that the former year contained 11 months only. For the purposes of comparison the total expenditure of 1866-67 should have been increased by  $\frac{1}{11}$ th, and it would then stand at Rupees 6,15,270, instead of Rupees 5,63,998, and the average cost of each prisoner for the year would be estimated at Rupees 97-14-3 instead of Rs. 89-13-2.

11. In the same way in comparing the mortality of the year 1866-67 with that of 1865-66 it should have been remembered that the 339 deaths of the former year occurred in 11 months only.

12. In the Government Resolution on Dr. Wiehe's report for 1864-65 it was pointed out that in his statement of the gaol population, that is to say of the number of prisoners in gaol at the beginning of the year, and admitted to gaol during the year, he had counted a large number of prisoners more than once over, because he had treated transfers of prisoners from one gaol to another as new admissions. In his present Reports Dr. Wiehe has accordingly deducted the transfers in order to show the actual prison population. For the year 1865-66 (vide paragraph 3 of the Report) no less than 4,374 transfers had to be deducted from a prison population of 24,277, and for the year 1866-67 (vide paragraph 2 of the Report) the transfers to be deducted were 2,876. But when in paragraph 23 of the Report for 1865-66 and paragraph 24 of the Report for 1866-67 a statement is given of the mortality rates among the prison population, the percentage is calculated on the nominal prison population without any deduction of the transfers, and the practical object of making that deduction is defeated.

13. It is to be observed that the tendency of all the errors noted is to represent the number of prisoners as higher, and their cost and rates of mortality as lower, than is truly the case.

14. A few of the facts recorded in the Reports may now be noted. In 1865 there were 651 deaths, being at the rate of between 10 and 11 per cent. on the daily average number of prisoners as stated. The high rate was owing to the exceptional unhealthiness of 5 gaols. At Bukkur the deaths were 10·43 per cent. on the daily average, at Yerrowda 14·68, at Dohud 19·67, at Ahmedabad 33·26, and at Hyderabad 33·84. In 14 other gaols the percentage of deaths was below 6 per cent. and in 9 of them it was below the average rate of the preceding 10 years.

15. In 1866-67 the deaths fell to 339, being at the rate of 5·40 per cent. for the year of 11 months. But exceptional unhealthiness still prevailed at Yerrowda, where the deaths were 13·87 per cent.,

and appeared at Kaira and Shikarpoor, where the deaths were respectively 19·37 and 9·09 per cent.

16. The unhealthiness which occurred at Hyderabad, Yerrodda, and Ahmedabad formed a subject of correspondence with Government at the time of its occurrence, and such remedial measures as were practicable were then taken. But the notice of Government was not drawn to the great sickness at Kaira, and Government perceive with great regret that it is attributed by the Inspector General to overcrowding.

17. The sickness at Shikarpoor must be taken into consideration with that at Bukkur. It is said that broken-down and emaciated prisoners were sent from the works at Bukkur to Shikarpoor, and healthy prisoners were sent from Shikarpoor to Bukkur. Hence much of the mortality at Shikarpoor is attributable to causes at Bukkur; while the gaol at Bukkur also, though relieved of sickly subjects, and supplied with men picked for their healthiness and fitness for hard work, was yet very unhealthy, the death rate being 6·60 per cent. On this subject His Excellency in Council is much impressed with the remarks of Mr. Melvill, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, who appears to be satisfied that much sickness and mortality is owing to prisoners being insufficiently supplied with the food and clothing appropriate to the mode of life they are compelled to follow. This belief as regards the diet necessary for prisoners at hard labour out of doors is singularly confirmed by the experience of Dr. Beatty in the gaol at Yerrodda. The matter is one which calls for a closer consideration on the part of the Inspector General than it has apparently yet received.

18. With regard to the health statistics contained in the Report, information appears to be wanting on one very important point; namely, the daily average number of sick in hospital, and the percentage of this number on the daily average of all the prisoners in each gaol. Information is given as to the aggregate number of admissions into hospital, and the ratio borne by this number to the daily average strength, and sound conclusions may possibly be obtainable from these figures. But His Excellency in Council desires further to see a



statement showing in contrast the proportion of prisoners in each gaol who on an average were in hospital throughout the year; and it is requested that such a statement may be given in future Reports.

19. Turning to the gaol expenditure, His Excellency in Council is convinced that there is still great room for economy. According to Dr. Wiehe's figures the average cost of each prisoner in 1865-66 reached the unprecedentedly high sum of Rupees 107-6-7. In 1866-67 the average cost fell to Rupees 89-13-2. But making allowance for this year having been short by one month the cost should be stated at Rupees 97-15-9. This is considerably above Rupees 86-4-11, the cost in 1864-65, when the high prices reached their climax. In 1863-64 the cost was Rupees 79-9-11. The results for the two years now reported on cannot be called satisfactory.

20. A very remarkable difference is observable in the profits of the labour of the prisoners employed on manufactures in the different gaols. In the Poona gaol these prisoners earned Rupees 9,477 in 1865-66, and Rupees 22,181 in 1866-67. In the latter year their earnings averaged Rupees 249-3-9; this is extremely creditable to Dr. Beatty, the Gaol Superintendent. In the year 1865-66 the manufacturing prisoners at Shikarpoor, under Dr. Ffolliott's superintendence, earned Rupees 9,784-0-6, at the rate of Rupees 109-15-0 per prisoner. In the following year the profits are said by Dr. Wiehe to have fallen to Rupees 3,997-11-7. But his figures are contested by the Judicial Commissioner, who states from the Report of the Superintendent, that the profits amounted to Rupees 11,110-5-9. There is thus a most serious discrepancy between the figures given by the Inspector General and by the Gaol Superintendent, and His Excellency in Council desires to receive a special report on this point, and also an explanation of how such a discrepancy has been possible.

21. In contrast with the great success of prison manufactures in Shikarpoor and Poona, His Excellency in Council regrets to notice the very small results in the gaols of Kurrachee, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapoor, and other places.

22. The Inspector General makes no mention of a most important fact in the history of gaol management during the years under report, namely, the institution, with the sanction of the Govern-

ment of India, of a Gaol Local Fund, to which the proceeds of prison labour are carried for expenditure on certain objects. The accounts of this Fund should be separately submitted, but at the same time they should undoubtedly find a place in the Inspector General's Annual Reports, and the use he has made of the Fund should be prominently brought to notice.

(Signed) C. GONNE,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.