

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY JAILS

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1882.



Bombay:

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1883.

FROM
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ;

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882, with the usual statistical tables, and in commenting on them shall contrast the results of this year's administration with former years and also with that of the chief provinces in India.

JUDICIAL.

2. This statement shows the number and disposal of convicted prisoners in the Jails and gangs of this Presidency, and the following table contrasts the numbers confined in this and the preceding year :—

		1882.			1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on last day of pre- vious year.	{ Central and District Jails ...	8,416	412	8,828	9,596	467	10,063
	{ Subordinate Jails ...	275	9	284	346	17	363
Imprisoned during the year.	{ Central and District Jails ...	12,607	1,035	13,642	12,784	1,047	13,831
	{ Subordinate Jails ...	3,503	288	3,791	3,879	815	4,194
Total	{ Central and District Jails ...	21,023	1,447	22,470	22,380	1,514	23,894
	{ Subordinate Jails ...	3,778	297	4,075	4,225	332	4,557
Grand Total ...		24,801	1,744	26,545	26,605	1,846	28,451

3. As remarked in last year's report, the prevalence of crime throughout the Presidency has assumed its normal state, judging from the admissions, it is now even less than before the years of scarcity, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that since January 1882 up to the end of the year there has been a steady decrease in the Jail population, the number in Jail on 1st January being 9,112, which fell on 31st December to 8,098,—a decrease of over 1,000 in the daily Jail population.

4. The following table shows the admissions into Jail throughout the different provinces of the Presidency for this and the preceding year :—

	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase or Decrease in each Province.
Common Jail ...	2,143	1,889	254	...	} 361
House of Correction ...	573	466	107	...	
Poona ...	731	657	74	...	
Ahmednagar ...	274	287	...	13	} 99
Dhulia ...	583	573	10	...	
Sholapur ...	283	266	17	...	
Mhasvad Gang	} 99
Sátára ...	379	431	...	52	
Belgaum ...	530	458	72	...	
Gokák Gang ...	1	...	1	...	} -272
Kaládgi ...	348	391	...	43	
Dhárwár ...	445	412	33	...	
Kárwár ...	155	158	...	3	} -272
Ratnágiri ...	192	213	...	81	
Thána ...	1,512	1,700	...	188	
Ahmedabad ...	761	935	...	174	} 158
Dhuliákot ...	385	25	360	...	
Kaira... ..	641	678	...	37	
Surat... ..	535	564	...	29	} -476
Dohad ...	208	201	7	...	
Rájkot ...	150	119	31	...	
Karáchi ...	660	725	...	65	} -476
Hyderabad ...	833	1,053	...	220	
Shikárpur ...	1,159	1,311	...	152	
Nára ...	82	121	...	39	} -39
Aden ...	135	174	...	39	
Total ...	13,638	13,807	966	1,135 169	

5. What I desire to call particular attention to, is the large number of admissions into the Jails in the city of Bombay, which amounts to nearly one-sixth of the total admissions, and considerably increases the proportion of admissions into Jail to total population in this Presidency. In 1881 the proportion of admissions into Jail to every 10,000 of population was 10·9, which this year has been reduced to 10·6 ; while in the city of Bombay, taking the total population at 755,026, the proportion of admissions into Jail is 36 to every 10,000. In a large city and sea-port like Bombay there is always a steady criminal class, chiefly petty thieves, who are admitted over and over again into Jail ; and though they are subjected to tread-mill, shot drill, and the most severe forms of penal labour, it seems to have little effect in deterring them from a life of crime, the admissions this year being considerably in excess of the preceding year. The prisoners in the Bombay Jails are, with few exceptions, admitted in a wretched physical state of health, consequent on leading a dissipated life, and are not fit to undergo the hardships and exposure incidental to extramural labour, so that it has not been possible to try if the labour exacted at the gangs would have any deterrent effect upon them, and, besides, their sentences are, as a rule, so short that it would not pay to transfer them long distances for work on extramural gangs.

6. There is a considerable decrease in admissions in Sind, the Konkan and Aden, and a slight increase in Gujarát and the Dáccan, the general decrease on the whole being small as compared with former years. There has been no decided rise in the price of food in any of the districts in this Presidency which would tend to a corresponding increase in crime.

11. The percentage of prisoners who gained remissions to the total number released on the mark system was 13.4 in 1881 and 16.6 in 1882, and judging by my recommendations for the first half of this year, the percentage of prisoners to be released under the remission rules in 1883 will be much the same as in the above years, this, though somewhat in excess of the percentage of remissions gained in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is much below that of some of the other provinces, and is not, in my opinion, excessive, as, unless remissions are fairly and freely given, the prisoners will take no interest in gaining marks. According to my further experience it is the educated prisoners who chiefly recognize the benefits of the mark system; the large bulk of the convicts would rather have some present indulgence for good conduct and industry than the possible gain of a few days' liberty before expiry of their sentence months or even years hence, but still I think the introduction of the mark system, and consequent release under the remission rules, has had a beneficial effect on the conduct of the prisoners, and the more the certainty of release for industry and good conduct becomes known, the more it will be appreciated.

12. The following table shows the number and percentage of prisoners released in each Jail during the present and preceding year :—

	1882.					1881.				
	Total number released on expiry of sentence and under remission rules.	Number under sentence of two years and upwards.	Number who gained remission.	Number who did not gain remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under sentence of two years and upwards.	Total number released on expiry of sentence and under remission rules.	Number under sentence of two years and upwards.	Number who gained remission.	Number who did not gain remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under sentence of two years and upwards.
1. Yerrowda ..	248	168	58	110	32.5	850	141	58	83	41.1
2. Common Jail ..	2,073	3	..	3	..	1,838	5	..	5	40.0
3. House of Correction ..	524	50	14	86	28.0	422	31	10	8	51.6
4. Poona ..	583	51	6	45	11.8	640	50	7	13	14.0
5. Ahmednagar ..	240	8	1	7	12.5	328	23	4	19	17.4
6. Dhulia ..	437	18	7	6	58.6	488	13	4	9	80.8
7. Sholapur ..	232	14	2	12	14.3	273	13	2	11	15.4
8. Mhasvad Gang ..	485	298	23	271	7.5	430	284	15	209	5.3
9. Sátara ..	238	6	8	8	50.0	856	8	3	5	37.5
10. Belgaum ..	308	2	1	1	50.0	291	3	2	1	66.6
11. Gokár Gang ..	593	159	35	124	22.0	361	189	8	136	3.2
12. Kaláogi ..	234	23	6	17	26.1	324	11	3	4	37.3
13. Dhárwar ..	379	40	7	33	17.5	303	33	3	30	0.1
14. Kárwar ..	158	18	4	14	22.2	123	17	2	14	17.7
15. Rámngiri ..	128	17	4	13	23.5	230	5	2	45	4.5
16. Thána ..	1,407	70	10	54	22.9	1,449	65	15	40	27.3
17. Ahmedabad ..	589	23	7	16	30.4	723	32	14	8	75.0
18. Dhulákot ..	478	106	2	104	1.9	848	126	10	116	7.9
19. Kaira ..	600	8	1	7	12.5	604	12	6	7	13.3
20. Surát ..	458	13	..	13	..	431	14	3	13	7.0
21. Dohad ..	216	36	5	31	18.9	226	38	3	35	15.3
22. Bájkot ..	92	4	..	4	..	122	11	3	0	18.3
23. Káráchi ..	650	272	27	245	9.9	688	166	3	163	1.9
24. Hyderabad ..	842	94	18	81	13.8	962	78	3	48	3.1
25. Shikárpur ..	837	58	27	31	46.5	1,008	95	17	61	21.8
26. Nára ..	550	35	1	34	2.9	567	146	1	145	0.7
27. Aden ..	155	..	..	14	..	194	2	..	2	..
Total ..	13,773	1,592	264	1,328	16.6	14,059	1,585	312	1,273	18.6

13. So long as prisoners are worked on the associated system, and especially on extramural gangs, it will be most difficult to ensure uniformity in granting remissions, but, as the rules are simple and easily worked, this difficulty in time will be overcome, if Superintendents will only take a lively personal interest in their working, and if inspections of the mark registers are frequently and systematically made.

14. I have endeavoured in introducing the mark system to make it possible for every industrious, well-behaved prisoner to gain the average number of marks qualifying for release, and thus obtain a remission. I have tried to make it neither too difficult nor too easy, and as it is well known that long-term Indian prisoners are, as a rule, very obedient and well conducted in Jail, and rarely fail to complete their tasks if practicable, I think that at least 1 in every 6 of the prisoners on the mark registers should, if the system is fairly worked, gain some remission. Re-convicted prisoners in this Presidency are not debarred from gaining remissions under the mark system; but it is made much more difficult for them, and it is only after a long course of exceptional good conduct and industry in Jail that their names are submitted for remission.

15. Three prisoners were released on account of sickness and 11 on other grounds; of these 8 were Afghans released by order of Government from the Shikárpur Jail, 2 on ticket-of-leave, and a female from the Thána Jail on the recommendation of the Quarterly Committee of Visitors, 4 prisoners were transferred to lunatic asylums,—a smaller number under each head than in the preceding year.

16. The number transported and sentenced to transportation has again decreased in this as compared with former years, the number transported being 98 in 1882 against 135 in 1881, and of those sentenced to transportation 146 in 1882 against 184 in 1881.

17. The number remaining in Jail on the last day of the year and the daily average strength throughout the year shows a considerable decrease on the preceding year, as will be seen from the following table, and if the price of food continues as at present, a further reduction may be anticipated :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Number remaining on 31st December ...	8,098	9,112	10,426	12,122	12,081	12,888	9,433
Daily average number...	8,689	9,734	11,236	12,631	12,752	11,411	8,846

18. This statement is a census, on the last day of the year, of the Jail population, showing their religion, age and previous occupation, and Statement E in the Appendix gives the more valuable information, showing the admissions under the above heads for the whole year.

19. The following table shows the number of Europeans remaining on 31st December and the number of admissions during the past five years :—

	1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.	
	Admissions.	Remaining on 31st Decem-ber.	Admissions.	Remaining on 31st Decem-ber.	Admissions.	Remaining on 31st Decem-ber.	Admissions.	Remaining on 31st Decem-ber.	Admissions.	Remaining on 31st Decem-ber.
Bombay Jails ...	251	27	189	13	126	11	207	22	484	21
Mofussil Jails ...	25	7	37	8	33	21	82	33	41	27
Total ...	276	34	226	21	159	32	289	55	525	48

20. There is a considerable increase in the number of Europeans admitted into the Bombay Jails, chiefly due to the large number admitted for offences under the Shipping Act, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Military and Naval Offences.	Offences under the Shipping Act.	Ordinary Offences.	Total.
1878	29	374	47	450
1879	25	145	34	204
1880	20	93	13	126
1881	37	127	25	189
1882	24	177	50	251

21. It is difficult to assign any reason for this, the number fluctuating considerably in different years, as will be seen at a glance in column 2 of the table.

22. There has been some increase in admissions amongst Europeans and Native Christians, chiefly in the city of Bombay, but not to such an extent as to call for any remarks.

23. The following table shows the percentage of each religious class in Jail as compared with the free population :—

	Census.	Census of Jail Population.	Percentage of Jail Population to Free Population.
Christians	188,329	109	0·079
Mahomedans	3,021,112	2,866	0·095
Hindus	12,308,111	4,738	0·038
Budhists and Jains	216,224	74	0·034
All other classes	770,238	22	0·003
Total	16,454,014	7,809	0·047

24. From this it will be seen that the percentage of European and Mahomedan prisoners to the free population is about the same. There is a large comparative decrease in percentage amongst Hindus and Budhists and Jains, and only a trifling number and percentage amongst other classes.

25. There is a considerable decrease in the number of juveniles admitted, which will be seen from the following table. This steady decrease, year after year, is very satisfactory :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Juvenile prisoners	243	309	382	740

26. This statement is a census of the prisoners on the last day of the year according to length and nature of sentence, and Statement No. III. in the Appendix shows the admissions under the above heads for the whole year.

27. The following table shows the percentage of the various terms of imprisonment for 1881 and 1882 :—

	Six months and under.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	One year and not exceeding two.	Two years and not exceeding five.	Above five years.	Sentenced to transportation.	Sentenced to death.
1881	71·3	12·9	9·1	3·8	0·9	1·3	0·7
1882	74·8	11·8	7·4	3·2	1·0	1·1	0·7

from which it will be seen that the percentages are much the same as in preceding years. The number of short-term sentences are proportionally large in this Presidency, due to some extent to the large number of short sentences passed by the Presidency Magistrates in the city of Bombay.

28. Though there is a decrease in the number sentenced to transportation during the year, there is a considerable increase in the number of transportation prisoners remaining in Jail on 31st December; this is due to the strict rules observed by the Medical Committee at Calcutta in passing prisoners as physically fit for deportation to the Andamans; so many comparatively have been rejected

from this Presidency that the Medical Officer at the Dépôt Jail, Thána, is afraid to send any but large powerful men to Alipore *en route* to the Andamans, and, unless the rules are relaxed, not 1 in 3 of the prisoners sentenced to transportation in this Presidency will have their sentences of transportation carried out. If the sentences of the Courts in this Presidency are to be given effect to, it will be necessary to have a board of Medical Officers to pass prisoners here whose decision would be final, as it seems evident to me that the small Marátha is apt to be rejected because he does not contrast favourably with the big-framed Punjábí or better fed inhabitant of the North-West Provinces.

29. The statement consists of two parts, the first being a census and the second the admissions of re-convicted prisoners during the year, the latter part by far the more important of the two.

30. The following table gives the ratio of convicts previously convicted to total number in Jail on 31st December 1881 and to total number of admissions during the year for the six chief provinces of India :—

RATIO OF CONVICTS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED TO TOTAL NUMBER IN JAIL ON 31ST DECEMBER.				RATIO OF CONVICTS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED AND RECEIVED INTO JAIL TO TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED DURING				
Provinces.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Provinces.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Bombay	14.6	15.8	18.4	Bombay	11.2	12.5	13.9	15.1
Madras	27.2	24.9	..	Madras	20.5	20.0	22.1	..
Bengal	28.9	24.9	..	Bengal	14.14	13.4	14.0	..
North-West Provinces	27.7	28.5	..	North-West Provinces	16.4	16.9	15.7	..
Punjáb	15.0	15.0	..	Punjáb	11.0	12.0	11.0	..
Central Provinces	26.0	29.1	..	Central Provinces	12.7	12.6	13.6	..

31. It will be seen that there has been a gradual increase in this Presidency in the ratio of re-convicted prisoners to admissions for the last four years, due to the fact that the registration and recognition of re-convicted prisoners have become more certain of late years. In this Presidency a separate register and descriptive roll of re-convicted prisoners is kept in each Jail, and an extract from this register is furnished weekly to the District Magistrate and Police authorities of all re-convicted prisoners released, and when the prisoner does not belong to the district from which he is released, his descriptive roll is sent to his native district, so that the Magisterial or Police authorities, not only of the district from which he is released, but also of his native district may have reliable evidence of his previous convictions, which ensures more certain recognition of an old offender than formerly.

32. The recognition of re-convicted prisoners is still imperfect, and comparisons cannot be correctly drawn betwixt the ratios of re-convicted prisoners admitted in different districts or provinces; but, as more attention is now given to the subject, the present statements are undoubtedly more correct than in former years. As usual, by far the largest ratio of re-convicted prisoners to admissions into Jail is in the city of Bombay, one-third of the total admissions under this head were in these Jails, which largely increases the percentage in this Presidency.

33. The number of re-convicted juveniles admitted shows a large decrease when compared with former years, as can be seen from the following table, which is very satisfactory :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Juveniles	18	42	44	41	35

34. The following table shows the number of escapes to total convict population in the chief provinces of India; but in drawing any comparison betwixt the number of escapes

Statement No. V.

39. The above contrasts the various forms of punishments inflicted in this and other provinces, and shows the ratio of punishments to daily average strength in each, so that Government may be able to see at a glance the number and nature of the punishments in the different provinces.

40. There has been a large decrease in the number of corporal punishment inflicted in 1882 as compared with 1881, the number being reduced from 806 to 320, which shows that Superintendents on the whole have given effect to the distinct orders of Government.

41. Some Superintendents are of opinion that corporal punishment is the only punishment that has a really deterrent effect, and that solitary confinement, either with or without reduced diet, has on the natives of India little or no beneficial effect, and have continued to inflict a small number of stripes for trivial offences, as will be seen from the following return :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED BY WHIPPING.						
	5 to 10 Stripes.	Above 10 to 15.	Above 15 to 20.	Above 20 to 25.	Above 25 to 30.	Grand Total.
1. Yerrowda	1	4	10	13	...	28
2. Common Jail	28	3	...	3	...	34
3. House of Correction	14	5	...	...	...	19
4. Poona ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	4
5. Ahmednagar	1	1	...	...	...	2
6. Dhulia	4	2	...	1	...	7
7. Sholapur	1	1	...	...	...	2
8. Mhasvad Gang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Sátára	2	...	...	...	...	2
10. Belgaum	8	4	...	...	...	12
11. Gokák Gang	7	8	...	...	...	15
12. Kaládgi ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
13. Dhárwár ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
14. Kárwár	14	3	...	...	...	17
15. Ratnágiri	9	5	3	4	...	21
16. Thána ... ..	...	1	1	10	...	12
17. Ahmedabad ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	7
18. Dhuliákot ... ..	...	3	...	1	...	4
19. Kaira	5	...	...	1	...	6
20. Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Dohad ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	3
22. Rájkot ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	3
23. Karáchi	57	14	...	1	...	72
24. Hyderabad... ..	1	1	1	...	...	3
25. Shikárpur	7	7	3	3	...	20
26. Nára	4	2	1	...	...	7
27. Aden	2	8	2	5	...	17
Total, 1882	165	81	24	50	...	320
1881	332	288	96	90	...	806

42. A glance at the return shows a great want of uniformity in the infliction of corporal punishment in Jails, and though this may be corrected to a great extent, so long as men think and act differently there will always be a considerable difference in various Jails. Strict rules have been laid down for the guidance of Superintendents, especially that corporal punishment should not be inflicted for trivial offences, and only in cases when it is necessary to put down insubordination, or act as a deterrent, and as each Superintendent has to show weekly the number of cases in which corporal punishment has been had resort to, with his reasons and the number of stripes inflicted, I anticipate greater uniformity in future.

43. The following table shows the chief prison offences for which corporal punishment was inflicted :—

	Number.
Assaults or use of criminal force	32
Insubordination	106
Being in possession of forbidden articles	65
Offences relating to work	97
Attempting to escape	20
	320

44. I would anticipate in next year's return a considerable decrease under offences relating to work, having forbidden articles, and perhaps insubordination.

45. The following table shows the chief offences for which penal diet was given, either with or without solitary confinement :—

	Number.
Assaults or use of criminal force	26
Insubordination	137
Being in possession of forbidden articles	274
Offences relating to work	208
Attempting to escape	2
	647

46. The number has been reduced from 743 in 1881 to 647 in 1882; I reported to Government in my letter No. ⁸₃₈₉₄, dated 29th August 1882, that this form of punishment had had no bad effect on the health of the prisoners in this Presidency.

47. The other forms of punishment are chiefly confinement in stocks and shot drill; and here, too, there is some decrease in the numbers punished. The total decrease in all punishments is from 2,434 in 1881 to 1,765 in 1882.

48. I have little to remark on the results of education in Jail different from former years. The results as regards adults are most unsatisfactory, while as regards juveniles the progress is considerable, as will be commented on in the report on Juvenile Prisons.

49. The system of employing convict warders continues to give satisfaction. They are a most useful help in maintaining Jail discipline, and are on the whole trustworthy. The number reduced this year is less than in the preceding one; and as the slightest neglect of duty is punished by reduction, the decrease in the number reduced is satisfactory.

50. During the year under report there have been 56 Subordinate Jails—22 Subordinate Jails. having been reduced at the end of 1881, as explained in last year's report.

51. The following table gives the number remaining on the last day of the preceding year and the number admitted in Subordinate Jails in the years 1881 and 1882 :—

	1882.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on 31st December.	275	9	284	346	17	363
Imprisoned during the year ...	3,503	288	3,791	3,879	315	4,194
Total ...	3,778	297	4,075	4,225	332	4,557
Received from other Jails to undergo sentence.	16	...	16	25	...	25
Grand Total ...	3,794	297	4,091	4,250	332	4,582

52. It will be seen that there has been a considerable reduction in admissions in both males and females in this as compared with the preceding year :—

	1882.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other Jails ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Released—						
On appeal ...	56	4	60	63	1	64
On expiry of sentence ...	3,160	268	3,428	3,433	291	3,724
On payment of fine ...	285	16	301	467	30	497
By order of Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to lunatic asylums ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Escaped ...	6	...	6	4	...	4
Died ...	7	...	7	5	1	6
Remaining on 31st December ...	280	9	289	275	9	284
Total ...	3,794	297	4,091	4,250	332	4,582
Daily Average Number ...	291	20	311	306	18	324

53. The above table shows the disposal of prisoners in Subordinate Jails for the years 1881 and 1882.

54. There were 6 escapes in the present as compared with 4 in the preceding year—2 from the Subordinate Jail of Sukkur, where the prisoners are all employed on extramural labour; 2 from the Subordinate Jails in the Thar and Parkar Districts, and 1 each from the Broach and Bhusaval Subordinate Jails.

55. There were 7 deaths against 6 in the preceding year, which is 2·2 per cent. of the daily average strength.

56. The numbers remaining on the last day of the year are much the same in both years.

57. The following table shows the number remaining, admissions, and disposal of under-trial prisoners for the years 1881 and 1882:—
Statement No. XXI.

	1882.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining at close of previous year	121	10	131	95	9	104
Number received during the year ...	2,827	200	3,027	2,728	247	2,975
Total Population ...	2,948	210	3,158	2,823	256	3,079
Released during the year	1,427	92	1,519	1,223	104	1,327
Convicted and sentenced	1,193	103	1,296	1,300	136	1,436
Transferred	176	9	185	177	6	183
Escaped ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	4	...	4	2	...	2
Remaining on 31st December ...	148	6	154	121	10	131
Average Daily Number ...	132	8	140	106	6	112

58. There has been a slight increase in admissions amongst males and decrease amongst females. The number of males remaining at the end of the year is comparatively large.

59. There has been no escape. The mortality is rather higher, there have been 4 deaths against 2 in the preceding year.

60. This statement shows the number and disposal of civil prisoners during the year, from which it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in admissions, daily average strength, and the number remaining on the last day of the year under report as compared with 1881:—
Statement No. XX.

	1882.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining at close of previous year	173	9	182	130	8	138
Number received during the year ...	2,430	225	2,655	2,240	226	2,466
Total Population ...	2,603	234	2,837	2,370	234	2,604
Released during the year	2,397	219	2,616	2,193	225	2,418
Escaped ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	1	...	1	4	...	4
Remaining on 31st December ...	205	15	220	173	9	182
Daily Average Number ...	168	13	181	144	13	157

61. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,566 against Rs. 8,423, but the average cost per prisoner is less—Rs. 53-10-6 in 1881 to Rs. 47-5-3 in the year under report.

FINANCIAL.

62. This statement shows the expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners in all Jails, including extramural gangs individually and Subordinate Jails collectively, and the following table contrasts the expenditure for the years 1881 and 1882:—

	1882.			1881.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average number of prisoners	8,829			9,846		
Rations	1,99,427			2,34,041		
Cost per prisoner	22	9	5	23	12	4
Establishment	2,30,845			2,29,267		
Cost per prisoner	26	2	4	23	4	7
Police Guard	64,915			63,184		
Cost per prisoner	7	5	8	6	6	8
Hospital charges	14,183			17,173		
Cost per prisoner	1	9	8	1	11	11
Clothing	22,686			25,954		
Cost per prisoner	2	9	1	2	10	2
Contingencies	45,859			41,958		
Cost per prisoner	5	3	1	4	4	2
Gross cost of maintenance	5,77,915			6,11,577		
Cost per prisoner	65	7	3	62	1	10

63. As in the preceding year, cheaper food has been again followed by a decrease in the Jail population, the daily average strength having fallen from 9,846 to 8,829: there is a consequent decrease in the expenditure for rations, hospital charges and clothing, both in the total expenditure and cost per head; while there is a slight increase in the total cost for establishment, guard and contingencies, to be afterwards explained, and a considerable increase in the cost per head under the same heads, as these fixed charges have to be divided over a smaller daily average number of prisoners.

64. There is little to comment upon on the increase or decrease of expenditure in this as compared with the preceding year; but as I think it would be interesting to contrast the financial working of the Jails over a longer period, I have prepared tables taken from the Jail annual reports comparing the Jail expenditure in 1871* with 1881, not only for this but other Presidencies, which gives some idea of the progress made in the economical working of the Jails during the last decade throughout India:—

Comparative Statement of the Cost of Rations per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.			1881.			1882.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	38	14	10	23	12	4	22	9	5
Madras	43	6	4	35	3	0	.....	
Bengal	26	0	7	17	12	8	.....	
North-West Provinces	15	2	9	14	2	1	.....	
Punjab	22	6	8	22	8	8	.....	
Central Provinces	21	15	8	14	4	6	.....	

* In preparing the tables for Bombay the Jails in the city of Bombay and the Nára Gang are included, which do not appear in the annual report for that year.

65. I noticed in last year's report the variation in the average cost at which prisoners are fed in the different Jails; this variation in cost is greater in this than in any other Presidency in India, a prisoner, for instance, is rationed this year at the small cost of Rs. 8-5-7 per annum at Kaládgi, while the same diet costs Rs. 43-4-10 at Aden. The establishment of gangs has not only caused a considerable variation in the cost at which prisoners can be fed in the same district, but has added considerably to the general expenditure; the cost per head at Mhasvad is Rs. 27-1-0, while it is only Rs. 16 at Sátára; at Gokák Rs. 28-13-3, and only Rs. 16-1-2 at Belgaum; at Nára Rs. 41-12-8, and only Rs. 20-12-3 at Hyderabad; these gangs are situated in the midst of sterile plains, which necessitates the greater part of the rations, and especially the vegetables, being brought from a long distance at an increased cost, but, notwithstanding this increased expenditure for dieting prisoners in gangs, the cost per head has been reduced from Rs. 38-14-10 to Rs. 23-12-4, due to more economical arrangements being now made for provisioning Jails, a comparatively larger decrease in expenditure than in any other province.

Comparative Statement of the Cost of Establishment per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.	1881.	1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	25 0 9	23 4 7	26 2 4
Madras	28 8 7	17 15 10	
Bengal	13 12 3	23 13 6	
North-West Provinces	17 9 4	13 11 5	
Punjab	13 4 3	18 8 10	
Central Provinces	24 10 5	16 13 5	

66. The Jail establishments in this Presidency have been remodelled during the last ten years. Formerly the establishments were responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners by day and the Military or Police guard by night; now the Jail establishments are solely responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners by night as well as day, the Military or Police guard being only available for putting down *emeutes*. The Jailors were formerly appointed by the Superintendents, now they are appointed by the Inspector General, their pay has been increased, all are on a graduated scale, receiving promotion in the department with the prospect of promotion to resident Superintendents. The pay of the warders and peons has been considerably increased, and these subordinates have been put on a graduated scale, which leads to quicker promotion, these changes have introduced a better and more trustworthy class of men into the Jail Department. These important changes have been effected without any increase of expenditure, due to the large saving in expenditure effected in revising the establishments of the Jails in the city of Bombay when placed under the control of this department, the cost per head in 1871 being Rs. 25-0-9 against Rs. 23-4-7 in 1881.

67. There has not been much saving in expenditure under the head of establishment, it is false economy employing admittedly underpaid men, and I have no hesitation in saying that, considering the work Jail subordinates are called upon to perform, and that they are held responsible for preventing all escapes, and are liable to punishment—as imprisonment—for neglect of duty, the Jail establishment are still the worst paid Government servants in the Presidency.

68. The following table shows the increase and decrease in establishment for each Jail for the years 1882 and 1881, which is explained in the margin :—

No.	Jails.	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Yerrowda	27,629	26,776	853	...	Increased pay drawn by Jailor and Medical Subordinates.
2	Common Jail	9,501	8,171	1,330	...	Increase due to the appointment of a resident Superintendent and higher rate of pay drawn by the Hospital Assistant.
3	House of Correction	18,866	19,747	...	881	Reduction in pay of Superintendent.
4	Poona	8,133	8,178	...	45	
5	Ahmednagar	4,927	4,872	55	...	
6	Dhulia	6,338	5,875	463	...	Leave allowance drawn by Mr. Coutinho, the Jailor.
7	Sholapur	3,419	3,634	...	215	Decrease due to the transfer of the Jailor, Mr. Solomon, to Gokák in October 1882.
8	Mhasvad Gang	18,158	16,749	1,409	...	Hospital Assistant was employed throughout the year, and an allowance was drawn by the Assistant Surgeon whilst acting as Superintendent when Superintendent was on privilege leave. Increased establishment engaged on increase in the number of prisoners.
9	Sátára	4,846	4,676	170	...	In 1881 the Superintendent's allowance for 3 months was not drawn, while full allowance was drawn in 1882. Increased pay drawn by Jailor.
10	Belgaum	3,423	2,800	623	...	Allowance drawn by the Superintendent.
11	Gokák Gang	17,869	17,668	201	...	Increased establishment consequent on increase in the number of prisoners
12	Kaládgi... ..	5,032	4,901	131	...	Increment to Jailor and increased salary to Hospital Assistant.
13	Dhárwár	5,989	6,017	...	28	
14	Kárwár	4,765	4,649	116	...	Increased pay drawn by the Hospital Assistant.
15	Ratnágiri	4,427	4,780	...	353	Pay of Medical Subordinate from September to December has not been included, owing to non-receipt of last pay certificate.
16	Thána	10,738	10,554	184	...	Increment to Superintendent, and higher rate of salary drawn by Medical Subordinate.
17	Ahmedabad	5,613	6,818	...	1,205	Saving in Superintendent's salary.
18	Dhuliákot	10,095	10,901	...	806	Saving of Rs. 20 in Deputy Jailor's and of Rs. 40 in Head Clerk's salary every month, the Head Clerk conducting the duties of both appointments on Rs. 55 per month. Vacancies among lower subordinates not filled up, owing to reduced strength.
19	Kaira	4,049	3,958	91	...	Increment to Jailor.
20	Surat	5,087	5,126	...	39	
21	Dohad	4,626	4,913	...	287	Decreased pay drawn by Superintendent
22	Rájkot	2,857	2,447	410	...	Allowance drawn by Superintendent.
23	Karáchi... ..	6,193	6,960	...	767	Decreased expenditure owing to the amalgamation of the post of Superintendent and Jailor, and decreased pay drawn by the Hospital Assistant.
24	Hyderabad	7,865	7,980	...	115	The Medical Subordinate at present attached to the Jail Hospital gets his pay at the Medical School.
25	Shikárpur	8,129	7,801	328	...	
26	Nára	7,874	8,442	...	568	In 1881 the pay of the permanent Superintendent on leave as well as pay of the Acting Superintendent was drawn for the months of January and February 1881.
27	Aden	5,775	5,721	54	...	
	Subordinate Jails	8,622	8,153	469	...	The Jail establishment in Sind was revised, and Kolába Jailor's pay increased.
	Total	2,30,845	2,29,267	6,887 1,578	5,309	

Comparative Statement of the Cost of Guards per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.			1881.			1882.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	21	7	10	6	6	8	7	5	8
Madras	14	5	0	12	5	1	.....	
Bengal	9	4	3	2	6	4	.....	
North-West Provinces	3	13	1	3	2	1	.....	
Punjab	5	6	6	5	12	9	.....	
Central Provinces	8	6	3	5	10	10	.....	

69. As the guards now no longer guard the prisoners in the Jails and give sentries at night, their number and cost have been largely reduced, only a sufficient guard being placed at the main gate to quell an *emeuté*; the expenditure under this head has been consequently reduced from Rs. 21-7-10 in 1871 to Rs. 6-6-8 in 1881.

70. The increase or decrease in cost of guards for 1881 and 1882 is shown and explained in the following table :—

No.	Jails.	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
1	Yerrowda	4,457	4,201	256	...	Variation in grade and salary of the guard supplied. A police jamadar and 3 sepoyas were employed in 1881 for 3 months.
2	Common Jail ... ..	...	135	...	135
3	House of Correction ... ..	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	1,560	1,614	...	54	
5	Ahmednagar	1,280	1,271	9	...	
6	Dhulia	2,346	2,354	...	8	
7	Sholapur	1,347	1,316	31	...	
8	Mhasvad Gang	2,526	946	1,580	...	
9	Sátara	2,136	2,136	At Aahti during 1881 there were only 2 mounted policemen; during this whole year there were 4 mounted policemen attached to this gang, besides the employment of 22 rural policemen from January to May.
10	Belgaum	1,392	1,392	...	...
11	Gokak Gang	1,260	1,260	...	...
12	Kaladgi... ..	1,903	1,908	...	5	
13	Dhárwar	1,608	1,608	...	...
14	Karwar... ..	2,136	2,136	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	2,123	2,114	9	...	
16	Thána	1,874	1,855	19	...	
17	Ahmedabad	1,460	1,533	...	73	
18	Dhuliakot	2,592	2,592	...	...
19	Kaira	1,224	1,224	...	...
20	Surat	1,231	1,263	...	32	
21	Dohad	1,992	1,992	...	...
22	Rajkot... ..	780	752	28	...	
23	Karachi... ..	4,656	4,656	...	...
24	Hyderabad	3,084	3,084	...	...
25	Shikarpur	4,464	4,464	...	...
26	Nara	13,144	13,038	106	...		Tw in complete.
27	Aden	1,176	1,176	...	...
	Subordinate Jails	1,164	1,164	...	...
	Total	64,915	63,184	2,038 1,731	307	

Comparative Statement of the Cost of Hospital Charges per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.	1881.	1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. d. p.
Bombay	2 1 10	1 11 11	1 9 8
Madras	1 0 2	1 11 7	.....
Bengal	1 4 9	2 4 5	.....
North-West Provinces	0 11 4	1 0 11	.....
Punjab	1 0 11	2 4 0	.....
Central Provinces	2 11 2	1 5 9	.....

71. The increase or decrease in hospital expenditure is so slight as to call for no remarks, the expenditure under this head in the different provinces being dependent on the rates ruling for food.

Comparative Statement of the Cost of Clothing per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.	1881.	1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	5 1 2	2 10 2	2 9 1
Madras	4 1 6	2 6 9	.....
Bengal	3 12 0	3 3 6	.....
North-West Provinces	3 4 0	2 1 10	.....
Punjab	3 15 2	4 13 11	.....
Central Provinces	3 2 2	3 6 8	.....

72. The saving in expenditure for clothing, in comparing 1871 with 1881, is very large; the cost per prisoner is now half, and this notwithstanding that the wear and tear of clothing amongst the large number of prisoners working in extramural gangs is much greater than amongst prisoners working intramurally. The average cost for the last four years is Rs. 2-10-0; there is no doubt this large decrease in expenditure is due to more careful management.

Comparative Statement of the Cost of Contingencies per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.	1881.	1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	5 14 5	4 4 2	5 3 1
Madras	7 9 2	2 15 3	.....
Bengal	2 7 6	4 14 5	.....
North-West Provinces	2 1 9	1 13 2	.....
Punjab	2 14 1	5 2 3	.....
Central Provinces	3 8 4	3 15 6	.....

73. The charges for contingencies in this Presidency are comparatively very high; but, if the accompanying table is strictly scrutinized, it will be seen that there are a number of charges fixed and uncontrollable, while of the controllable charges several are unavoidable, such as the heavy expenditure for moving prisoners to keep up extramural gangs, the large expenditure for transport charges on account of the distance of Bombay from Calcutta, as also the comparatively large expenditure for subsistence money on account of having to send prisoners long distances to their homes from extramural gangs.

74. There are some charges under the head of contingencies which are, I suppose, special in this Presidency, such as house-rent, horse allowance, grain compensation, Sind and Aden batta, water rates, conservancy and gas rates in the city of Bombay; these charges considerably increase the cost per head:—

<i>Sanctioned Charges.</i>	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House-rent	1,308	1,396	...	88
Horse allowance	1,599	1,578	21	...
Travelling allowances and expenses	1,317	1,260	57	...
Grain compensation to Hospital Assistants.	337	326	11	...
Sind and Aden batta	77	135	...	58
Clothing to establishment	1,049	899	150	...
Water rates	4,344	5,293	...	949
Total ...	10,031	10,887	239	1,095 856

	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Controllable Charges.</i>				
Moving prisoners	9,582	4,221	5,361	...
Transportation charges	3,869	4,429	...	1,060
Service postage stamps	1,863	1,243	120	...
Dead stock	2,973	3,158	...	185
Subsistence money to released prisoners	1,970	1,849	121	...
Country stationery	467	525	...	58
Oil for lighting	4,684	4,734	...	50
Telegraph charges	88	61	22	...
Other petty contingencies	9,388	8,880	508	...
Total ...	33,879	29,100	6,132 4,779	1,353
Grand Total ...	43,910	39,987	3,923	...

Comparative Statement of the Total Expenditure per Head of Average Strength.

	1871.			1881.			1882.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	98	8	11	62	1	10	65	7	3
Madras	98	14	11	71	10	6	.....	
Bengal	56	9	6	54	5	9	.....	
North-West Provinces	42	10	6	35	15	8	.....	
Punjab	48	15	7	59	2	5	.....	
Central Provinces	64	6	3	45	6	10	.....	

75. There is a saving in the total expenditure of Rs. 33,662 in 1882 as compared with 1881, but an increase in the cost per head of Rs. 3-5-5. Comparing this increased cost with the cost per prisoner for 1871 the results must be considered very satisfactory, as there is a decrease of 37 per cent. in the cost per prisoner, which compares very favourably with the financial result arrived at in the other Presidencies.

76. The following table contrasts the expenditure per prisoner for District and Subordinate Jails under each head, and gives the total gross cost and cost per prisoner :—

	District Jails.			Subordinate Jails.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average number of prisoners	8,518			311.		
Rations	1,91,617			7,810		
Cost per prisoner	22	7	11	25	1	10
Establishment	2,22,223			8,622		
Cost per prisoner	26	1	5	27	11	6
Guards	63,751			1,164		
Cost per prisoner	7	7	9	3	11	11
Hospital charges	14,183			.....	
Cost per prisoner	1	10	8	.....	
Clothing	22,230			456		
Cost per prisoner	2	9	9	1	7	6
Contingencies	43,910			1,949		
Cost per prisoner	5	2	6	6	4	3
Gross cost of maintenance	5,57,914			20,001		
Cost per prisoner	65	8	0	64	5	0

77. I have commented in former years on the comparative charges in the District and Subordinate Jails, and have nothing further to add. The charges in 1881 and 1882 are much the same under each head, and call for no remarks.

Statements Nos. XII and XIII. *Percentage of Prisoners employed on different kinds of Labour in 1881.*

	Sick and convalescent.	Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Garden- ing.	Grinding, &c.	Jail Buildings.	Manufac- tures.	Public Works.
Bombay	7.1	2.1	3.3	8.5	8.0	9.8	5.0	33.1	23.1
Madras	5.9	15.3	9.6	15.3	8.8	10.7	9.4	35.0	...
Bengal	10.5	2.2	4.9	9.8	5.9	2.9	26.9	36.7	0.2
North-West Provinces ...	8.9	0.3	2.8	11.8	6.9	11.7	22.8	34.6	0.2
Punjab	7.4	...	4.5	10.6	4.1	9.6	4.9	51.6	7.3
Central Provinces	5.4	0.6	2.4	10.4	3.1	6.8	6.6	64.7	...

78. The number and percentages of prisoners employed on different kinds of labour during the years 1881 and 1882 are given in the following table:—

	Average Number under sentence of Labour.	Sick and convalescent.	On unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Grinding grain and preparing articles for Jail use.	On additions, alterations and repairs to Jail Buildings.	Manufac- tures.	Public Works.	
1882... {	Number ...	8,291	530	250	261	706	564	713	406	2,695	2,166
	Percentage ...	100	6.4	3.0	3.2	8.5	6.8	8.6	4.9	32.5	26.1
1881... {	Number ...	9,321	665	195	306	796	744	910	470	3,081	2,154
	Percentage ...	100	7.1	2.1	3.3	8.5	8.0	9.8	5.0	33.1	23.1

79. There is a decrease in the daily average number of sick and convalescent Sick, convalescent and in- from 665 to 530, and in the percentage to number firm... employed from 7.1 to 6.4.

80. There is a slight increase in the number employed on unremunerative Unremunerative labour. labour. This kind of labour, as before explained, is confined to the Jails in the city of Bombay, where the short-term prisoners are employed on shot drill and tread-mill, picking oakum in the intervals, unfortunately the physique of these prisoners is so bad that they are quite unfit for extramural labour, and if so employed would die off in numbers.

81. The number employed as prison officers and servants is less than last Prison officers and servants. year, the percentage being about the same; the number so employed in this Presidency is comparatively small, and has by strict supervision been reduced of late years, which enable me to increase the number on profitable labour, especially public works.

82. I have been able largely to decrease the number employed in Gardening. gardens, from 744 in 1881 to 564 in 1882; a large proportion of the men so employed are engaged in pulling moats, which is excellent hard labour for short-term prisoners for whom no other labour is procurable, so that the number actually employed on light gardening work is very small.

Grinding grain, &c. 83. There is a large decrease in the number grinding grain, from 910 in 1881 to 713 in 1882 and from 9.8 to 8.6.

84. There is considerable decrease in the number employed in making Repairs, &c., to Jail Build- additions and alterations to Jail buildings as compared ings. with the preceding years, and this smaller number has actually carried out more numerous and extensive additions and alterations than in 1882. A new convict camp has been built at Mhasvad which employed a daily average strength of 93 prisoners, new workshops have been built in the Yarrowda Central Jail, the system for distributing water through the Thána Jail has been completed, and a matron's quarters built, the cells in the Ahmedabad Jail have been enlarged, the ventilation improved, and the Jail area drained, the floor of the cells in the Surat Jail has been raised, and the area drained, the area of the Karáchi Jail has been thoroughly drained, and the ventilation of the barracks in the Shikárpur Jail improved, besides numerous other petty alterations have been carried out to improve the sanitary condition of the Jail too numerous to mention.

85. The following table shows the number of prisoners employed on manufactures in each Jail during the years 1881 and 1882, the profits resulting from their labour, and the increase or decrease in profits in the year under report:—

No.	Jails.	1882.		1881.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Average Number employed.	Profit.	Average Number employed.	Profit.		
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yerrowda ...	630	15,937 0 10	571	13,370 9 8	2,566 7 2	.....
2	Common Jail ...	62	2,978 4 7	98	3,121 9 9	.....	143 5 2
3	House of Correction ...	104	7,430 6 0	103	6,229 2 5	1,201 3 7	.....
4	Poona ...	158	938 9 1	227	842 11 5	90 13 8	.....
5	Ahmednagar ...	48	657 1 6	72	383 2 3	273 15 3	.....
6	Dhulis ...	63	1,663 13 9	99	825 7 0	838 6 9	.....
7	Sholapur ...	9	163 3 0	25	499 8 11	.....	336 5 11
8	Mhasvad Gang ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
9	Satara ...	43	1,607 10 2	53	2,138 6 2	.....	530 12 0
10	Belgaum ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
11	Gokak Gang... ..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
12	Kaladgi ...	2	18 14 6	21	20 11 2	.....	39 9 8
13	Dharwar ...	92	2,640 3 11	74	1,690 9 7	949 10 4	.....
14	Karwar ...	41	1,019 1 7	15	523 12 5	495 5 2	.....
15	Ratnagiri ...	46	406 2 10	79	1,148 4 5	.....	742 1 7
16	Thana ...	233	5,149 0 5	220	2,745 8 0	2,403 8 5	.....
17	Ahmedabad ...	221	6,068 12 3	184	4,898 1 10	1,170 10 5	.....
18	Dhuliakot ...	5	314 1 2	18	101 11 8	212 5 6	.....
19	Kaira... ..	39	235 10 4	39	141 1 11	144 8 5	.....
20	Surat ...	74	2,101 0 8	100	3,295 13 8	.....	1,194 13 0
21	Dohad ...	51	1,204 10 9	68	767 3 6	437 7 3	.....
22	Rajkot ...	...	15 0 0	1	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....
23	Karachi ...	344	6,572 5 4	422	7,558 9 10	.....	986 4 6
24	Hyderabad ...	243	2,367 15 5	315	2,113 2 4	254 13 1	.....
25	Shikarpur ...	150	1,457 0 11	228	1,187 2 6	269 14 5	.....
26	Nara ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
27	Aden ...	37	1,203 11 7	49	2,024 11 2	.....	820 15 2
	Total ...	2,695	62,156 15 7	3,081	55,637 1 7	11,314 1 5 6,519 14 0	4,794 3 5

86. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the number employed in Jail factories in 1882 as compared with 1881. For some years past it has been the policy of this Government to decrease the number employed in factories, and increase the number on useful public works, and this has not been lost sight of in the year under report, as it will be seen that the ratio of prisoners employed on public works, notwithstanding a decrease in the Jail population, has been increased from 23·1 in 1881 to 26·1 in 1882.

87. Though there has been a considerable decrease in the number employed in the factories there has been an actual increase in the earnings,—the factories in the Yerrowda Central Jail, House of Correction, Thana, Ahmedabad, and Karachi Jails having been very successfully worked.

88. The chief sources of profit in our Jail factories are carpet-making and coir-matting. It is perhaps out of place in an annual report to discuss the question of Jail competing with free labour; but I think I am justified in stating that our Jail industries have not affected private trades, and if the Jail factories are completely shut, I have been repeatedly assured in the course of this year's inspection that it will be an inconvenience instead of a gain to the general public.

89. The trades carried on in the Bombay Jails are, as a rule, only suitable for the residuum of Jail labour, and would not pay private traders; the labour exacted in the factories, compared with the work exacted at public-work gangs, is comparatively small, and only a few very long-term prisoners, the old, weakly and convalescent, and women and boys are employed in the factories, all able-bodied prisoners being sent to the extramural gangs.

90. The total cash factory profits for the year have been Rs. 62,156-15-7. This has been for articles sold to the general public; besides, the factories have made up the clothing and other articles for Jail use and a few articles for Government on which no profit is charged, the details of which are given in Statement J in the Appendix. The following table shows the nominal value of the convict labour employed in making these articles, which, added to the cash receipts, makes

the total earnings of the prisoners employed in the factory Rs. 82,290-7-0 in 1882 against Rs. 78,656-7-4 in 1881; or an increase of Rs. 3,633-15-8, though 386 fewer hands have been employed :—

No.	Jails.	1882.			1881.		
		Factory Profit.	Nominal Value of Labour on Articles made for Jail or other Government Departments.	Total.	Factory Profit.	Nominal Value of Labour on Articles made for Jail or other Government Departments.	Total.
1	Yerrowda	15,987 0 10	3,963 10 4	19,000 11 2	18,870 9 8	4,692 8 2	18,002 12 10
2	Common Jail	2,978 4 7	124 15 1	3,103 8 8	3,121 9 9	215 12 7	3,337 6 4
3	House of Correction... ..	7,480 6 0	203 5 0	7,683 11 0	6,229 3 5	54 9 11	6,283 12 4
4	Poona	933 9 1	2,378 15 8	3,310 8 9	842 11 5	2,264 7 4	3,107 2 9
5	Ahmednagar	657 1 6	173 9 9	830 11 8	833 2 3	221 4 2	604 6 5
6	Dhulia	1,663 18 0	991 6 0	2,655 8 9	825 7 0	860 11 0	1,686 2 0
7	Sholapur	163 3 0	60 14 2	224 1 2	499 8 11	64 10 2	564 3 1
8	Sátara	1,697 10 2	121 0 0	1,728 10 2	2,188 6 2	148 1 0	2,281 7 2
9	Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Kaládgi	18 14 6	58 9 0	89 10 6	20 11 2	96 10 8	117 5 5
11	Dhárwar	2,640 3 11	2,362 9 8	5,002 13 2	1,690 9 7	2,690 12 3	4,381 5 10
12	Kárwár	1,019 1 7	162 4 9	1,181 6 4	523 12 5	412 15 0	936 11 5
13	Ratnágiri	406 2 10	342 2 10	748 5 8	1,148 4 5	296 9 1	1,444 18 6
14	Thána	5,149 0 5	1,607 10 5	6,756 10 10	2,745 8 0	3,647 1 7	6,392 9 7
15	Ahmedabad	6,068 19 3	677 11 5	6,746 7 8	4,898 1 10	511 18 1	5,409 14 11
16	Dhuliákot	314 1 2	181 12 10	495 14 0	101 11 8	432 15 9	534 11 5
17	Kaira	235 10 4	74 5 0	309 15 4	141 1 11	71 15 0	213 0 11
18	Surat	2,101 0 8	966 0 7	3,067 1 3	3,295 18 8	934 15 2	3,330 12 10
19	Dohad	1,204 10 9	95 3 6	1,299 14 3	767 3 6	52 10 0	859 18 6
20	Rájkot	15 0 0	15 11 7	30 11 7	10 0 0	14 8 5	24 8 5
21	Karáchi	6,572 5 4	804 7 2	7,376 12 6	7,568 8 10	472 1 6	8,039 11 4
22	Hyderabad	2,367 15 5	2,918 8 5	5,286 2 10	2,113 2 4	3,014 8 6	5,127 10 10
23	Shikárpur	1,457 0 11	1,837 2 10	3,294 3 9	1,137 2 6	2,234 2 10	3,421 5 4
24	Nára ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Aden	1,203 11 7	18 12 10	1,217 8 5	2,024 11 2	89 0 0	2,063 11 2
	Total	62,156 16 7	20,133 7 5	82,290 7 0	55,637 1 7	23,019 5 9	78,656 7 4

91. The following table shows the number of prisoners employed on extramural work and the realizations of each Jail from such labour for the years 1881 and 1882:—

No.	Jails.	1882.		1881.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Average Number employed.	Profit.	Average Number employed.	Profit.		
1	Yerrowda	125	5,494 0 11	171	4,205 11 5	1,288 5 6	.....
2	Common Jail ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	House of Correction ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Poona	8	370 6 0	.....	.....	370 6 0	.....
5	Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	5 0 0	.....	2 12 6	2 3 6	.....
6	Dhulia	24	1,163 6 11	19	377 15 8	785 7 3	.....
7	Sholapur	54	3,061 13 0	41	2,200 2 6	861 10 6	.....
8	Mhasvad Gang	339	25,635 5 9	407	17,211 1 6	8,424 4 3	.....
9	Sátara ... ..	.....	1 4 0	10	390 10 0	.....	389 6 0
10	Belgaum	28	896 6 7	39	958 2 4	.....	61 11 9
11	Gokák Gang	361	19,596 13 2	263	17,065 8 8	2,531 4 6	.....
12	Kaládgi	6	292 7 8	3	247 11 1	44 12 7	.....
13	Dhárwar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Kárwár	2	106 9 3	2	75 5 11	31 3 4	.....
15	Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	17 5 1	4	301 9 2	.....	284 4 1
16	Thána	63	2,416 6 6	106	2,551 14 1	.....	135 7 7
17	Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	12 9 0	33	1,012 14 4	.....	1,000 5 4
18	Dhuliákot	103	3,748 11 0	91	3,830 12 8	.....	82 1 8
19	Kaira... ..	13	358 12 3	18	464 5 3	.....	1,105 9 0
20	Surat... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Dohade	31	1,069 4 3	16	551 3 7	518 0 8	.....
22	Rájkot	24	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
23	Karáchi	19	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
24	Hyderabad	173	8,859 12 1	246	9,719 3 3	.....	859 7 2
25	Shikárpur	203	3,801 4 9	109	3,820 5 0	.....	19 0 3
26	Nára	590	66,913 5 8	552	63,600 11 6	3,412 10 2	.....
27	Aden... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,166	1,43,820 15 10	2,154	1,28,488 0 5	18,270 4 3	2,937 4 10
	Average earnings per prisoner ... ..	.....	66 6 5	.....	59 10 4	.....	.....

92. With a considerable decrease in the daily average strength of male prisoners sentenced to hard labour there has been a slight increase in the number employed extramurally and a considerable increase in the percentage, but the statement shows only the prisoners actually earning wages, and not the total strength of the gangs.

93. The daily average strength of the three gangs at Mhasvad, Gokák and Nára was 569, 553 and 716, respectively, or a total of 1,838 in these gangs alone; in the temporary extramural canal camps attached to the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Jails a daily average strength of 173 and 203 were respectively employed, or a total of 376, and besides these 500 prisoners were employed on miscellaneous extramural work, or a total of 2,714 out of 7,901 male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, or 34·3 per cent. of the whole.

94. The Ashti Gang was moved from Ashti to Mhasvad, a distance of about 40 miles, where a new camp has been built on the radiating system,—a very model of a convict encampment and all that can be desired for sheltering prisoners on extramural labour where the rainfall is moderate. Considerable expense, loss of time, and consequent decrease in earnings were incurred by this change of camp, but nevertheless the earnings of the gang have been increased from Rs. 17,211-1-6 to Rs. 25,635-5-9,—an increase of Rs. 8,424-4-3 over the preceding year and of Rs. 13 per head per prisoner of the whole gang.

95. The Gokák Gang has earned Rs. 19,596-13-2 in 1882 against Rs. 17,065-8-8 in 1881,—an increase of Rs. 2,531-4-6; but as the strength of the gang was considerably increased, this small increase of earnings is not satisfactory, the earning per head of the whole gang having fallen from Rs. 37 to Rs. 35. The decrease in the earnings per head is due to the work being latterly unsuitable for prison labour—heavy rock-cutting through which water permeated; the work will soon be finished, and the gang removed to some other place.

96. The result of the working of the Nára Gang is again this year very satisfactory, the earning per head of the whole gang being Rs. 93; the total earnings are Rs. 66,913, and expenditure Rs. 61,918, or an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 4,995.

97. A gang of a daily average strength of 173 prisoners, camped out on the canal near Hyderabad, realized the large sum of Rs. 8,859-12-1 for canal clearings, and a similar gang of a daily average strength of 203 near Shikárpur, Rs. 3,801-4-9, which is not so satisfactory; while large sums were realized from convict labour in the Yerrowda Central Jail, Dhuliákot, Sholápur, Dhulia and Dohad Jails.

98. The employment of prisoners on extramural work in this Presidency has been a decided success. At first there were some failures, but owing to the firm advocacy, steady support and encouragement given by the Honourable L. Ashburner, late Member of Council, to the employment of prison labour on public works, the system of establishing large gangs was persevered in. Now, from the result of our experience in working prisoners on public works, I venture to state that the Mhasvad Gang is the very model of a Jail on the associated system, and for discipline, management and sanitary arrangement will contrast favourably with any Jail on the associated system in India.

99. The following table shows the excess of credits or profits and the excess of payment over drawings from the treasury for the years 1881 and 1882 under the different heads of labour under which the prisoners have been employed :—

	1882.		1881.	
	Excess of Credit or Profit.	Excess of Payments over Drawings.	Excess of Credit or Profit.	Excess of Payments over Drawings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Factory	62,159	75,339	55,637	59,138
Garden	5,816	6,015	4,852	4,834
Extramural labour	1,43,822	1,42,399	1,28,481	1,36,290
Building and repairing Jails	687	635	886	886
Subordinate Jails... ..	3,293	3,293	2,573	2,573
	2,15,777	2,27,681	1,92,429	2,03,721

100. With a decrease in the daily average strength of 1,045 there is an increase in the cash earning of Rs. 23,960, which gives the very favourable results of Rs. 26 per prisoner sentenced to labour against Rs. 21 in 1881. The greater part of the realizations has been from extramural gangs, which, besides providing suitable employment for the prisoners, has greatly benefited the country by assisting in the execution of irrigation schemes in arid and barren tracts.

101. The table only shows the cash profits resulting from the employment of prison labour, as explained in paragraph 107 of last year's report, there is a considerable amount earned annually by prisoners, called nominal earnings, which, although not actually realized in cash and paid into the treasury, is a gain to Government, as, if the work were performed by free labour, the cost would be as much, if not more, to the State.

102. This statement shows the cost of guarding and maintenance and cash realizations from convict labour for each Jail individually and the Subordinate Jails collectively, and the total net cost per head of all convicts and of those sentenced to labour.

103. The total net cost to Government has fallen from Rs. 4,07,856 in 1881 to Rs. 3,50,234 in 1882, giving a total saving of Rs. 57,622; while the net cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 42 in 1881 to Rs. 40 in 1882,—a satisfactory decrease.

104. In the year under report the average cost of a prisoner has risen from Rs. 62-1-10 in 1881 to Rs. 65-7-3, due, as before explained, to the cost of establishment and guards being divided over a much smaller daily average number of prisoners; but as the earnings have risen from Rs. 21 to Rs. 26, the net cost is even less than last year. The following table shows the average cost and average cash profits for the year 1881 in different provinces, from which it will be seen that though the average cost in Bombay is large, due to the high price of food and labour, the comparatively large cash realizations from prison labour greatly decrease the cost to the State:—

	Average Cost.	Average Cash Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	62	21
Madras	72	14
Bengal	54	28
North-West Provinces	36	8
Punjab	59	11
Central Provinces	45	17

105. The following table shows a comparative statement of the net cost to Government for the years 1871 and 1881 in the different provinces:—

Comparative Statement of Net Cost per Head of all Convicts.

	1871.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	82	42	40
Madras	68	59	...
Bengal	40	30	...
North-West Provinces	38	30	...
Punjab	41	52	...
Central Provinces...	39	29	...

106. The table speaks for itself, in Bombay there is a decrease of about 50 per cent. in the net cost per head of all convicts (it is only about 25 per cent. in the other provinces), due to more careful supervision and the more profitable employment of the prisoners. These figures show the reforms made in the financial

administration of the Bombay Jails, but as a telling illustration of the reforms introduced I give the present and past expenditure of the Jails in the city of Bombay:—

	1871.			1881.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Daily average number of prisoners	422			544		
Rations	27,296			14,380		
Cost per prisoner	64	10	11	26	6	11
Establishment	42,142			27,918		
Cost per prisoner	99	13	10	51	5	1
Police guard	2,259			135		
Cost per prisoner	5	5	8	0	4	0
Hospital charges	592			1,362		
Cost per prisoner	1	6	5	2	8	1
Clothing	3,945			647		
Cost per prisoner	9	5	7	1	3	0
Contingencies... ..	10,902			4,952		
Cost per prisoner	25	13	4	9	1	8
Gross cost of maintenance	87,136			49,894		
Cost per prisoner	206	7	9	90	12	9

The decrease in expenditure is not due to any change or reduction in diet,—the diet being exactly the same in quality and quantity, ounce for ounce and drachm for drachm, in 1871 as 1881,—and the discipline has been decidedly improved under the present Superintendents and revised establishment.

107. Taking the same daily average strength of 9,846 for the years 1871 and 1881, *viz.*, the daily average strength for 1881, the estimated saving effected in the total net cost is nearly 4 lakhs of rupees, the net cost in 1871 at Rs. 82 per prisoner being Rs. 8,07,372, while in 1881 at Rs. 42 it is only Rs. 4,07,856; and as this saving has not in any way impaired efficiency, the Jails being in a much better state of discipline than in 1871, I trust Government will consider that great progress has been made in improving the Jail management in this Presidency during the last ten years.

VITAL.

108. This statement shows the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes in all Jails for the year, and the number of prisoners who can be accommodated in Jail.

Statement No. XV.

109. In most of the Jails there was ample accommodation for the number of prisoners confined; but in the Jails, as per table below, there was some overcrowding at different periods of the year:—

Male Prisoners.

	Accommodation.	Daily Average Strength.	Maximum Population.	Increase.	
				Daily Average Strength.	Maximum Population.
Common Jail	229	240	336	11	107
House of Correction... ..	345	298	367	...	22
Thána	631	515	692	...	61
Surat	167	175	202	8	35
Rājkot	82	68	104	...	22
Karáchi	531	498	543	...	12
Hyderabad	802	611	808	...	6
Shikárpur	795	701	881	...	86

110. If the Hospital accommodation were included in the above table there would be no overcrowding to the daily average strength in any Jail or to the maximum population on any day in the House of Correction, Karáchi and Hyderabad Jails; and it has only been in the Common Jail, Thána, Surat, Rájkot and Shikárpur Jails that there has been overcrowding for short periods.

111. Every endeavour was made to anticipate and prevent overcrowding by transfer to other Jails, and on this account large transfers were made from the Common Jail and Thána to the Yerrowda Central Jail whenever the daily average strength was equal to the Jail accommodation; and that overcrowding did not last for any time is evident from the fact that the accommodation was sufficient for the daily average strength.

112. There was, again, some overcrowding in the Surat Jail this year, and a standing order was issued to transfer all short-term prisoners to the Subordinate Jail at Broach, as the Jail is not sufficient for the want of the district, and large transfers were made from Surat to Mhasvad and Yerrowda. Though the numbers are somewhat in excess of the accommodation as regards cubic space, the superficial area per prisoner is far in excess of the regulation quantity, each prisoner having 52 superficial feet of ground space, so that the Superintendent and Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major James Davidson, who has had great experience, was of opinion that the overcrowding had no bad effect on the health of the prisoners.

113. There was some temporary overcrowding at Rájkot which was speedily relieved.

114. There was some overcrowding in the Shikárpur Jail in January and February last, as shown in the statement; but as a gang of prisoners, about 200 strong, was camped out on canal work there was not *really* any overcrowding in the Jail itself, and, therefore, the Superintendent reports that the mortality was not due to overcrowding, the prisoners in the Jail barracks having much over the sanctioned cubical space.

115. The following table shows the total sickness and mortality and the ratio of deaths to total population, daily average strength and admissions into hospital for the years 1881 and 1882:—

	1882.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population	27,314	1,702	29,016	27,094	1,848	28,942
Average daily strength	8,102	416	8,518	9,091	431	9,522
Number admitted into hospital	6,769	268	7,037	7,073	298	7,371
Daily average sick	212.8	9.8	222.6	296.4	13.4	309.8
Number of deaths	280	8	288	385	21	406
Ratio per cent. of deaths to total population	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4
Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength	3.5	1.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	4.3
Ratio per cent. of deaths to admissions into hospital	4.1	3.0	4.1	5.4	7.0	5.5

116. There was no actual increase in the total number of prisoners confined in Jails, but there has been an increase in the number passing through Jails on account of the unusual number of the transfers to gangs and to relieve overcrowding; hence an increase in this table of the total population from 28,942 to 29,016. There has been a marked decrease under all the other heads of daily average strength, admissions into hospital, and daily average sick, with a corresponding decrease in the ratios under these heads, the ratio of deaths to total population being only 1.0 and to daily average strength 3.4, which shows a marked decrease on preceding years.

117. The year under report has been comparatively a very healthy year; in a large number of Jails the admissions into hospital and percentage of mortality have been very small; and were it not for the exceptional sickness and mortality in a very few Jails, the sickness and mortality of the present year would compare favourably with the years before the famine.

118. The following table shows the percentage of deaths to daily average strength in the chief provinces of India for 1871 and 1881 :—

Comparative Statement of Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Strength.

	1871.	1881.	1882.
Bombay	3.1	4.3	3.4
Madras	1.8	4.1	...
Bengal	4.1	6.6	...
North-West Provinces	4.1	2.3	...
Punjab	2.7	6.5	...
Central Provinces	2.5	3.0	...

119. The following table gives the total population, daily average strength, admissions into hospital, deaths, and percentage of deaths to total population and to daily average strength for the last two years :—

No.	Jails.	1882.						1881.					
		Total Population.	Average Daily Strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Total Population.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Strength.	Total Population.	Average Daily Strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Total Population.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Strength.
1	Ahmednagar	458	98	55	..	..	..	558	148	160	6	1.1	4.3
2	Sátara	553	98	79	..	..	..	704	181	84	3	0.4	3.3
3	Dohad	452	123	66	..	..	..	518	166	116	3	1.6	4.8
4	Aden	304	66	56	..	..	..	265	71	29	1	0.4	1.4
5	Karwar	291	96	78	1	0.3	1.0	298	82	97	3	0.7	2.4
6	Ratnágiri	281	91	74	1	0.4	1.2	478	161	99	6	1.3	3.7
7	Kaládgí	608	56	74	1	0.2	1.2	648	128	180	..	..	..
8	House of Correction	593	299	108	4	0.4	1.3	778	257	63	4	0.5	1.6
9	Yarrowda	2,001	1,174	491	17	0.6	1.4	1,671	1,290	686	16	1.1	1.6
10	Dhárwar	781	217	183	3	0.4	1.4	807	285	195	6	0.6	2.1
11	Mhaswad Gang	1,190	589	910	13	1.0	2.1	837	539	561	6	0.7	1.1
12	Common Jail	2,611	259	115	6	0.2	2.3	2,499	247	169	4	0.2	1.6
13	Ahmedabad	1,447	363	144	9	0.6	2.5	1,594	398	174	23	1.5	3.8
14	Rájkot	339	78	89	2	0.3	2.6	301	94	115	2	0.7	2.1
15	Thána	2,496	596	367	16	0.6	2.7	2,655	742	433	31	1.2	4.2
16	Haráchi	1,601	503	234	14	0.9	2.6	1,715	578	449	27	1.6	4.7
17	Dhulla	915	208	141	6	0.7	2.9	896	118	1	0.1	0.4	
18	Hyderabad	2,188	637	341	23	1.0	3.5	2,436	810	870	56	2.3	6.9
19	Poona	1,177	348	173	9	0.8	3.6	1,118	329	240	19	1.7	5.8
20	Kaira	927	136	46	5	0.5	3.7	843	158	118	9	1.1	3.7
21	Dhullákot	790	224	237	9	1.1	3.8	646	332	585	9	1.4	2.7
22	Belgaum	686	66	33	3	0.4	5.4	642	74	196	3	0.6	4.0
23	Sholápur	461	134	79	3	1.7	6.0	498	140	82	7	1.4	5.0
24	Surat	776	162	37	11	1.4	6.0	845	208	133	29	3.6	13.9
25	Gokák	1,121	553	713	34	3.0	6.1	871	461	796	52	3.0	11.3
26	Nára	1,333	716	619	44	3.3	6.1	1,131	607	629	24	2.0	3.5
27	Shikárpur	2,865	714	1,424	61	2.2	7.1	2,673	807	570	51	1.9	6.9
	Total	29,916	8,518	7,037	238	1.0	3.38	28,943	9,523	7,871	406	1.4	4.3

120. It will be seen that in this year in 4 Jails there have been no deaths, in 6 Jails the very low rate of from 10 to 15 per mille, in 7 Jails from 20 to 30 per mille, in 4 Jails from 30 to 40 per mille, in 3 Jails from 40 to 60 per mille, and in the 3 last in the list over 60 per mille; and, it is from the large mortality in the 3 last Jails that the death-rate continues large.

121. Of the first 21 Jails in the list for 1882 no special remarks are necessary.

122. The percentage of deaths to daily average strength in the Belgaum Jail is large; the number is few, and the deaths were due to diseases not common in Jails—1 from tetanus, 1 from gangrene and 1 from general debility followed by enteritis, which was the cause of death.

123. The mortality in the Sholápur Jail is comparatively large: of the 8 deaths 2 were women—1 from leprosy and 1 in child birth; 4 deaths were from dysentery and diarrhoea, on which the Superintendent remarks: "I am really unable to explain the cause of this, both the food and water being excellent in quality."

124. There is a large decrease in mortality in the Surat Jail as compared with the preceding year, though it is still exceptionally high. This Jail was comparatively healthy in the hot and cold weather, 7 out of the 11 deaths occurring in the rains; the cell floors in this Jail have been raised and the drainage improved. The Medical Officer writes that "the sickness and mortality have not been traced to any defective condition of the Jail itself or the dietary in force, but have been due to ordinary diseases established and developed in weakly constitutions."

125. There has been a large decrease in the sickness and mortality at Gokák, and I am glad to be able to report that this still continues—thanks to the energy and care taken by Assistant Surgeon Nasarwanji Dhunjibhai in supervising the issue, cleaning, grinding and cooking of the rations, which has materially decreased the admissions and deaths from bowel complaints and diseases arising from disorder of the digestive organs.

126. There is a considerable increase in sickness and mortality in the Nára Gang as compared with the preceding year. The Medical Officer complains that the prisoners transferred, not being of such good stamina as in former years, more easily fell victims to fever and diseases of the respiratory organs which are prevalent after the inundation and during the cold season. The admissions were numerous; and though the best men were sent from the District Jails, the call upon them was larger than they could meet, and some weakly men were unfortunately included in the transfers, which shows that only the very strongest prisoners will stand the exposure of out-door labour, and that if weakly men are sent to extramural gangs the result must be an increase of sickness and mortality.

127. The large increase in sickness and mortality in the Shikárpur Jail has caused me much uneasiness, as I have not been able to discover the cause of such unwonted sickness. I carefully inspected this year this Jail, and went into every question affecting the health of the prisoners, there were very few prisoners in Jail, 200 being encamped out in tents canal-digging; these prisoners were exceptionally healthy, the mortality being confined to the weakly and sickly men in Jail, the Medical Officer explained that the strongest prisoners are sent to the Nára, the next strongest are employed on the canals round Shikárpur, and the weakly men only left in Jail. The barracks are scrupulously clean, and have only this year had the ventilation much improved, so that there is no overcrowding, the food and clothing are sufficient and good, and the only reason I could assign for the great mortality from lung disease was that the prisoners caught a chill on leaving their barracks too early in the morning or during the night to go to the latrines, which are in the open air. On my inspection I ordered the prisoners to be kept in barracks till the sun rose, that each man was to have a smoke early in the morning, and that special care was to be taken that they were not allowed to go about in the cold with their jackets not properly closed, as I felt certain that it was from the morning chills that there was such a large increase in the sickness and mortality in the cold weather, the prisoners being comparatively healthy during the hot season.

No.	Jail.	Daily average Strength	NUMBER ON			Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Daily Average Strength	Remarks.
			Lb. ozs. 1 8 Scale.	Lbs. ozs. 1 4 Scale.	Lbs. ozs. 1 8 Scale.			
1	Ahmednagar	98	27	68	..	..
2	Sátára	93	44	46	..	..
3	Dohad	183	23	108	..	..
4	Aden	56	15	39	..	..
5	Kárwár	96	21	74	..	1	1-0	
6	Ratnágri	91	31	58	..	1	1-1	
7	Kaládgi	88	55	28	..	1	1-2	
8	House of Correction	298	..	..	..	4	1-3
9	Yerrowda	1,174	..	880	320	17	1-4	
10	Dhárwár	217	58	155	..	3	1-4	
11	Mhasvad	569	..	..	556	12	2-1
12	Common Jail	259	..	..	..	6	2-3
13	Ahmedabad	363	50	247	60	9	2-5	
14	Rájkot	78	26	50	..	2	2-6	
15	Thána	596	236	311	55	16	2-7	
16	Karáchi	503	275	199	21	14	2-8	
17	Dhulia	208	31	135	40	6	2-9	
18	Hyderabad	627	56	313	240	22	3-5	
19	Poona	248	123	110	..	9	3-6	
20	Kaira	180	45	89	..	5	3-7	
21	Dhullákot	224	..	78	146	9	3-8	
22	Belgaum	69	36	18	..	3	3-4	
23	Sholápur	134	23	54	49	8	6-0	
24	Surat	183	36	143	..	11	6-0	
25	Gokák	553	..	85	468	34	6-1	
26	Nára	716	..	..	..	44	6-1
27	Shikárpur	714	98	305	289	51	7-1	
	Total	8,518	1,309	3,493	2,259	288	3-4	

Special diet scale.
 880 prisoners received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 107 prisoners do do.
 556 prisoners received extra 4 ozs. 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale.
 Special diet scale.
 247 prisoners received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 199 received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 313 received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 240 received 5 1/2 ozs. extra to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale.
 47 prisoners received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 78 prisoners received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 83 prisoners received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 483 received 4 ozs. extra to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale.
 Special diet scale of 2 lbs.
 305 prisoners received 2 ozs. extra to the Conference scale.
 289 received 2 ozs. extra to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale.

128. The above table shows the number on the different diet scales in the Jails and gangs in this Presidency, on which I wish to offer the following remarks.

129. There are three acknowledged diet scales; one termed the 1 lb. 3 ozs. scale, which has been in force for many years, and has been unaltered in my time, and which has been issued to all simple and under-trial prisoners, women, juveniles and prisoners sentenced to hard labour for 3 months and under. On this scale 1,309 out of the daily average strength has been dieted.

130. The second scale is the 1 lb. 4 ozs. scale, which is usually called the Jail Conference diet scale, and for the introduction of which I am responsible. Of the daily average strength of 8,518 prisoners, 3,493 are on this scale.

131. The third scale is the 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale, which is given to a few prisoners in Jails on *bonâ fide* hard labour and to the prisoners in extramural gangs and camps.

132. There has been for many years past, before my time, a special diet scale for the Jails in the city of Bombay, which has not been altered. This is smaller in quantity, and contains less nitrogen and carbon than the Conference diet scale. I wish this to be particularly noted, as in all discussions on Jail diets no objection has been taken to this inferior scale.

133. I am of opinion that No. 2, or the Conference diet scale, is quite sufficient for the prisoners of this Presidency, exclusive of Sind, sentenced to two years and under who are employed on the medium intramural labour usually exacted in Jails, but is insufficient for the large-framed men in the Sind Jails, for prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and for convicts on *bonâ fide* hard labour or extramural work, who receive extra diet to the Conference scale, as shown in the above table.

134. If the mortality in our Jails is due to a deficiency in diet owing to the introduction of the Conference diet scale, how is it that there has been a minimum of deaths in the first 8 Jails on the list where the Conference diet scale or the inferior diet scale of the House of Correction is the maximum, and where no extras have been given?

135. The mortality in the Thána Jail has been attributed to a deficiency in diet; if so, why do the prisoners in the Bombay Jails not suffer who are on an inferior diet? Surely a difference of 20 miles in distance from one Jail to the other cannot account for it; and, besides, why is the Thána Jail so comparatively healthy this year with the Conference scale still in use, only the few prisoners on extramural task work—55 out of 596—getting the hard-labour scale? Again, there are no deaths in the Ahmednagar Jail, while in the neighbouring Sholápur Jail the mortality to daily average strength is 6 per cent., in the Ahmednagar Jail the prisoners receive no extras to the Conference scale, while the large majority of the prisoners sentenced to labour at Sholápur are on the higher 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale. Again in the Dohad Jail there are no deaths, while in Surat the percentage of deaths to daily average strength is 6 per cent., notwithstanding that a considerable number of the prisoners in Surat are receiving extras to the Conference scale, while none are given at Dohad.

136. The prisoners in the Sind District Jails being a heavier class of men, all receive 2 ozs. grain in addition to the Conference scale; but if mortality is due to deficient diet, why are the prisoners in the Karáchi Jail, who receive the smallest amount of extras, far healthier than the prisoners at Shikárpur, and the prisoners at Hyderabad healthier than those at Nára, where the diet scale is by far the largest in the whole Presidency, and where the prisoners are a picked body of men?

137. The table, if studied, clearly shows that the greatest mortality this year has been in some Jails and gangs on the highest diet scales, and the statistics for this year, now that the bad effects of the famine have entirely passed away, conclusively prove that the change in diet was not the cause of the late increase in mortality in our Jails, but, as it was necessary to find a reason for the increase, the change of diet was eagerly and without due enquiry accepted, and opinions expressed by writers who had little either theoretical or practical knowledge of the subject. If further argument were necessary I would instance the mortality in the Madras Jails, where the Conference diet was not accepted, and where the scales of diet in 1871 and 1881 are much the same; in 1871 the mor-

tality was only 18, while in 1881 it was 41 per mille, the same as in Bombay. No change of diet can, therefore, be held responsible for the increase in the mortality in the Madras Jails, but in Madras, as in Bombay, large districts suffered from famine, the bad effects of which have now passed away, and it is satisfactory to note that the death-rate in this Presidency is 3·4 for 1882, which is only very slightly in excess of 3·1, the death-rate for 1871.

138. The following table shows the total population, daily average strength, number of deaths, and ratio per cent. of deaths to total population and daily average strength in the Subordinate Jails for the years 1881 and 1882 :—

	1882.	1881.
Total population	4,091	4,582
Average daily strength	311	324
Number of deaths	7	6
Ratio per cent. of deaths to population	0·17	0·13
Do. do. average strength	2·2	1·9

139. There is comparatively so little difference betwixt the results of the two years that no special remarks are necessary, the results being satisfactory in both years.

Statement No. XVI.

140. The following table shows the chief diseases from which the sickness and mortality occurred during the last two years :—

	1882.		1881.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	7	...
Intermittent fever	2,252	8	2,634	20
Remittent or continued fever	217	42	219	32
Cholera	14	7	58	31
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	23	7	44	13
Anæmia and general debility	172	35	169	27
Respiratory diseases	592	60	486	74
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,041	57	968	103
Jaundice	56	1	32	1
Ulcers and boils	374	3	476	16

141. There is no marked decrease in admissions from intermittent fever, the number of admissions being particularly large in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Jails, and Gokák, Mhasvad and Nára Gangs, which would evidently point to the fact that the exposure to which these prisoners are subjected, render them liable to attacks of intermittent fever, which, though rarely fatal, weaken their constitutions, and make them less able to withstand the attacks of more serious diseases.

142. The admissions from remittent fever are much the same as last year, the mortality considerably greater, the deaths chiefly occurring in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Jails, and the Nára, Gokák and Mhasvad Gangs, where intermittent fever was much prevalent.

143. There have been comparatively few admissions and deaths from cholera: of the 7 deaths, 4 occurred at the Gokák and 2 at the Mhasvad Gang.

144. There is a decrease in admissions and deaths from scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis, and slight increase in admissions and deaths from anæmia and general debility; these are not confined to any special Jail or gang, but are divided over the Jails of the whole Presidency.

145. There is an increase in admissions from respiratory diseases, but a decrease in mortality; the mortality under this class of diseases is almost entirely confined to prisoners in the Sind Jails.

146. There is an increase in admissions from bowel complaints, due to the numerous admissions in the Shikarpur Jail and Mhasvad and Gokak Gangs. There is, however, a marked decrease in the mortality.

147. The admissions and mortality from ulcers and boils show a marked and satisfactory decrease.

Statement No. XVIII

148. This statement shows the mortality according to age in the different Jails and gangs in this Presidency.

Statement No. XIX.

149. The following table shows the mortality according to length of imprisonment for the years 1881 and 1882 :—

	1882.			1881.		
	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.
Under 6 months in Jail	2,963	120	4.1	2,663	187	7.0
From 6 to 12 months	1,620	57	3.6	1,986	83	4.2
" 1 to 2 years	1,428	53	3.7	1,903	79	4.2
" 2 to 3 "	908	24	2.6	1,231	25	2.0
" 3 to 7 "	914	25	2.7	987	26	2.6
Above 7 years	504	5	1.0	582	4	0.7
Total	8,337	284	3.4	9,352	404	4.3

150. As in former years, the number of deaths and ratio of deaths to daily average strength are largest amongst prisoners 6 months in Jail, the ratio of deaths to strength being about the mean mortality amongst prisoners from 6 months to 2 years, and decreases amongst long-term prisoners of 2 years and upwards.

151. The statement of health of prisoners on admission and discharge is shown in Vital Statement B in the Appendix, and the following table shows the number who gained or lost weight and remained stationary during their imprisonment :—

	1882.	1881.
Number discharged during the year	17,670	16,544
Do. who gained weight	9,409	8,710
Do. who lost weight	6,514	6,451
Do. who remained stationary	1,747	1,383

152. A slightly larger number gained weight and remained stationary as compared with last year—a smaller number consequently losing weight. The ratios for the two years are—

	1882.	1881.
Gained weight	53.2	52.6
Remained stationary	9.9	8.4
Lost weight	36.9	39.0

153. The progress made in Jail management during the last 10 years may be briefly recapitulated as follows :—The introduction of the mark system for industry and good conduct, with corresponding remission of sentence; the more systematic treatment, registration and identification of re-convicted prisoners; the employment of convicts as warders in places of trust and responsibility; the establishment of juvenile prisons with separate establishments; a thorough revision of the system of check and audit, which has greatly reduced expenditure; the employment of a smaller number of prisoners on nominal labour, and an increase in the number employed on *bona fide* remunerative labour by the establishment of extramural gangs, which has greatly increased receipts; the revision of the Jail establishments, all subordinates being now in graded list with increased prospects of promotion; the extension of the system of employing resident Jail Superintendents, which has been a decided success; and a complete change in the system of the keeping of registers, returns and accounts. Besides these there have been numerous minor changes introduced which have improved the management, discipline and sanitary condition of the Jails.

154. I have inspected the Jails, as per margin, during the year betwixt
 Yerroda, Common Jail, House of Correction, Poona, Thána, Surat, Broach, 1st April
 Ahmedabad, Dhuliákot, Kaira, Dohad, Dhulia, Bhusával, Ahmednagar, Sátára, 1882 to
 Belgaum, Gokák, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, Mhasvad, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Sukkur, 31st March
 Hyderabad. 1883.

155. The Jail Superintendents, as per margin, are directly under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Superintendents of the other Jails are Civil Surgeons as well as Jail Superintendents.

Surgeon-Major Salaman; Surgeon Greany; Captain Walsh; A. G. Mackenzie, Esq.; S. Smith, Esq.; W. P. Pegge, Esq.; Ratánji Nasarwanji, Esq.; John Innes, Esq.; J. McCarter, Esq.; W. W. Wellis, Esq.; Assistant Surgeon M. S. Postwalla.

Dr. Salaman was on furlough till 1st December; he is, as has been formerly reported, an excellent Jail Superintendent who takes an active interest in his work. Dr. Greany, who acted for Dr. Salaman, is a first-class administrator, and did good work in the department; he is a zealous, hard-working, efficient Jail Superintendent and Medical Officer.

Captain Walsh is a thorough good man of business, and manages the prisoners, European and native, in his Jail with tact and firmness. The House of Correction is in a very good state of discipline, and reflects great credit on his management.

Mr. Mackenzie has only been a short time a Jail Superintendent; he promises to be a most efficient Jail Officer, as he is zealous and attentive to his duties, and a strict disciplinarian.

Mr. Smith is a first-class Jail Superintendent; his Jail is in excellent order, neat, clean and in a good state of discipline; he takes great interest in his work, especially the factory, and has been successful in getting rewards for Jail manufactures at several exhibitions.

Mr. Pegge is a good Jail Officer, well acquainted with all the details connected with prison management. The Jails in his charge are in a good state of discipline.

Mr. Ratanji, Superintendent Ahmedabad Jail, is a good Jail Superintendent; his services are at present lent to the Baroda State.

Mr. Innes has only been a short time a Jail Superintendent; he is zealous, hard-working, attentive to his duties, and has already improved the discipline of the Jail.

Mr. McCarter is a shrewd, intelligent, old man, an excellent work overseer; his place is that of a Deputy Superintendent or Jailor under a good officer. I have reluctantly come

to the conclusion that he is not fitted for an independent charge, as the gang was not in a good state of discipline this year.

Mhasvad. Mr. Wellis is a first-class Jail Superintendent; his management of the Ashti and Mhasvad Gangs is excellent.

Nára. Assistant Surgeon Postwalla has proved himself an excellent Jail Superintendent, and has done good work in a trying climate.

The following Civil Surgeons, who are also Jail Superintendents, have taken an active interest in the management of their Jails:—Dr. Cook, Dhárwár; Dr. Holmsted, Hyderabad; Dr. Boyd, Dhulia; Dr. Bainbridge, Sátára; Dr. Nariman, Dohad; Dr. Peacocke, Shikárpur; Dr. Briggs, Sholápur.

156. The following officers of the subordinate establishments deserve special mention:—

Mr. Taylor, Jailor of the Yerrowda Central Jail, is a most efficient Jailor, understands thoroughly the management of native prisoners, is always at his post, steady, willing and attentive, and I would recommend him for the post of a resident Jail Superintendent.

Mr. Higgins, Deputy Superintendent and Jailor of the House of Correction, is an excellent Jail subordinate, steady, hard-working and attentive to his duties.

Mr. Hall, Jailor, Shikárpur, is a very good Jail subordinate, hard-working, steady and trustworthy.

Mr. Desmier, Jailor, Hyderabad, is an active, hard-working man, and has done good service in looking after the extramural camps for the prisoners employed on canal work in connection with the Jail, which have been financially very successful.

Mr. Fernandez, Dhárwár; Mr. Dadabhai Sorabsha, Surat; and Mr. Daniel Solomon, Sátára, are active, intelligent, trustworthy Jailors.

157. My office establishment has worked well and zealously. Mr. Barnes, late Head Clerk, an excellent Assistant, has got promotion in the Controller of Military Finance Office, Calcutta. Mr. Fraser, of the Adjutant General's Office, appointed Head Clerk, promises well. The annual returns were ready on the 1st, and the report completed on the 20th March—thanks to the industry of Mr. Dayabhai Mathuradas, Head Accountant in charge of the Statistical Branch.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector General of Prisons.

GENERAL SUMMARY showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

B
1882-9

1 Stations.	2 Place of Confinement.	3 Classes of Prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.			7 Discharged from all Causes.			8 Remaining at end of the year.			9 Daily Average Number of each Class.			10 Total Daily Average of whole Jail.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Yerrowda Bombay—	Central Jail	Convicts ..	1,233	..	1,233	768	..	768	2,001	..	2,001	861	..	861	1,140	..	1,140	1,174	..	1,174	1,174	..	1,174
Common Jail	District do.	Convicts ..	283	23	306	1,980	164	2,144	2,263	187	2,450	2,057	170	2,227	206	17	223	229	18	247	240	19	259	
House of Correction.	Do.	Europeans	7	..	7	336	18	354	343	18	361	325	17	342	18	1	19	11	1	12	..	..	..
		Natives	15	..	15	272	..	272	287	..	287	257	..	257	30	..	30	22	..	22	..	..	23
Poona	Do.	Convicts ..	268	55	323	629	129	758	897	184	1,081	677	142	819	228	42	262	196	49	245	199	49	248	
Ahmednagar	Do.	Under trial	112	16	128	246	20	275	258	45	303	81	10	91	4	1	5	3	..	3	..	..	..
Dhulia	Do.	Convicts ..	4	..	4	47	4	51	51	4	55	49	4	53	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	86	13	99
		Under trial	212	20	232	533	62	585	745	72	817	505	58	561	240	16	256	180	20	200	188	20	208	
Sholapur	Do.	Convicts ..	8	..	8	88	7	95	91	7	98	91	7	98	..	..	98	8	..	8	..	..	..
		Under trial	96	18	114	225	59	284	321	77	398	226	59	286	95	13	113	111	20	131	113	21	134	
Mhasvad	Do.	Convicts ..	6	2	8	41	14	55	47	16	63	44	15	59	3	1	4	2	1	3	..	..	..
Sátara	Do.	Convicts ..	429	..	429	761	..	761	1,190	..	1,190	526	..	526	664	..	664	569	..	569	569	..	569	
		Under trial	83	27	110	316	63	379	399	90	489	339	66	405	60	24	84	68	24	92	69	24	93	
Belgaum	Do.	Convicts ..	6	..	6	45	13	58	51	13	64	51	12	63	..	..	63	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Under trial	49	7	56	476	63	539	625	70	595	493	60	553	32	10	42	44	9	53	47	9	56	
Gokák	Do.	Convicts ..	3	..	3	77	..	77	80	10	90	73	10	83	7	..	7	3	..	3	..	..	..
		Under trial	448	..	448	673	..	673	1,121	..	1,121	659	..	659	462	..	462	553	..	553	553	..	553	
Kaládgi	Do.	Convicts ..	32	19	51	307	45	352	389	64	453	343	42	385	46	22	68	41	23	64	62	24	86	
		Under trial	4	..	4	134	14	148	138	14	152	137	14	151	1	..	1	31	1	32	..	..	..
Dhárwár	Do.	Convicts ..	187	46	233	417	50	467	604	96	700	493	60	493	171	36	207	175	40	215	177	40	217	
		Under trial	3	..	3	53	5	58	56	5	61	56	5	61	..	..	61	2	..	2	..	..	..
Kárwár	Do.	Convicts ..	89	7	96	146	9	155	235	18	251	187	12	179	68	4	72	90	5	95	91	5	96	
		Under trial	..	..	..	40	..	40	40	..	40	40	..	40	..	..	40	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	Do.	Convicts ..	117	16	133	111	21	132	228	37	265	131	20	201	47	17	64	74	16	90	74	17	91	
		Under trial	1	..	1	5	10	15	6	10	16	4	9	13	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
Thána	Do.	Convicts ..	589	80	669	1,489	151	1,640	2,078	231	2,309	1,615	156	1,771	463	75	538	503	80	683	515	81	606	
		Under trial	22	2	24	159	4	163	181	6	187	163	6	169	18	..	18	12	..	12	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	Do.	Convicts ..	371	22	393	737	99	876	1,168	111	1,289	869	65	934	289	46	335	330	29	349	333	30	363	
		Under trial	6	..	6	154	13	172	160	18	178	151	17	168	10	1	10	13	1	14	33	..	..
Dhullákot	Do.	Convicts ..	273	..	273	517	..	517	790	..	790	587	..	587	203	..	203	234	..	234	234	..	234	
		Under trial	135	8	143	606	39	645	741	47	788	612	41	653	129	6	135	134	8	132	128	8	136	
Katra	Do.	Convicts ..	2	..	2	131	6	137	133	6	139	113	6	119	20	..	20	4	..	4	..	..	..
		Under trial	194	7	201	593	32	585	697	39	736	564	85	589	143	4	147	173	7	180	175	7	182	
Dohad	Do.	Convicts ..	136	4	140	295	3	298	341	7	348	230	3	233	121	4	125	127	4	131	129	4	133	
		Under trial	4	..	4	100	..	100	104	..	104	100	..	100	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
Rájkot	Do.	Convicts ..	67	8	75	140	10	150	207	13	225	134	12	146	73	6	79	64	10	74	68	10	78	
		Under trial	..	..	..	107	7	114	107	7	114	99	7	106	8	..	8	4	..	4	..	..	..
Karáchi	Do.	Convicts ..	537	1	538	643	22	670	1,185	23	1,208	787	17	784	413	..	424	491	7	498	493	5	503	
		Under trial	3	1	4	280	9	289	325	10	293	251	10	261	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Do.	Convicts ..	710	11	721	893	21	859	1,678	32	1,610	1,060	13	1,060	433	14	502	505	15	510	611	16	627	
		Under trial	22	1	23	627	23	550	549	24	573	526	24	550	23	..	23	16	..	16	..	..	..
Shikárpur	Do.	Convicts ..	775	14	789	1,143	13	1,161	1,913	32	1,950	1,329	24	1,353	589	8	507	685	12	697	701	13	714	
		Under trial	21	4	25	366	24	390	387	28	415	363	28	391	24	..	24	16	..	16	..	..	..
Nára	Do.	Convicts ..	589	..	589	744	..	744	1,333	..	1,333	659	..	659	674	..	674	716	..	716	716	..	716	
		Under trial	65	8	68	124	11	135	189	14	203	142	14	156	47	..	47	55	..	55	55	1	56	
Aden	Do.	Convicts ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under trial	275	9	284	3,519	288	3,807	3,794	297	4,091	3,514	283	3,802	380	9	289	291	20	311	291	20	311	
Subordinate Jails	....	Convicts ..	275	9	284	3,519	288	3,807	3,794	297	4,091	3,514	283	3,802	380	9	289	291	20	311	291	20	311
Total			8,812	431	9,243	22,296	1,568	23,864	31,103	1,999	35,107	23,260	1,595	24,855	7,848	404	8,252	8,393	436	8,829	8,998	436	9,334	
1881			10,037	493	10,530	21,307	1,687	22,994	31,344	2,180	33,524	22,532	1,749	24,281	8,812	431	9,243	9,397	449	9,846	9,897	449	10,346	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. I.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7			8		9								10		11		12		13		14		15			16			Serial Number.		
		Remained on the 31st December 1881.		Imprisoned during the year 1882.		Total.		RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.		Grand Total.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								Transferred beyond seas.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December 1882.			Daily Average Number.										
		M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	Total.	M.		P.	Total.
To undergo sentence.	In transit for transportation or to other Jails.	To undergo sentence.	For transportation beyond seas, &c.	On appeal.	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.																																		
							(a) On account of sickness.	(b) On other grounds.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1882.			Daily Average Number.																					
1	Yerrawda Common Jail	1,283	..	4	..	1,287			..	784	..	2,001	..	2,001	583	..	6	..	7	..	195	..	58	17	..	1,140	..	1,140	1,174	..	1,174	1		
2	House of Correction	283	33	1,979	164	2,262	167	1	..	2,263	187	3,460	134	9	4	..	1	..	1,912	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	200	17	228	15	247	2	
3	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Poona	288	56	609	122	877	177	20	7	897	184	1,081	192	..	2	25	4	..	444	133	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ahmednagar	111	16	245	29	357	45	1	..	358	45	408	53	..	..	..	..	..	210	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dhule	312	30	531	54	743	72	1	..	745	72	817	87	..	6	..	10	2	377	53	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Solapur	96	18	234	59	429	77	..	..	429	77	398	6	..	1	..	34	2	177	53	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mhaswad	429	..	..	..	..	..	761	..	1,190	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Satara	83	37	316	63	399	90	..	..	399	90	489	145	6	..	..	..	..	175	60	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Belgaum	49	7	467	63	516	70	..	..	525	70	695	201	12	..	..	..	..	260	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Gokak	445	..	1	..	449	..	673	..	1,121	..	1,121	14	..	..	..	..	..	558	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kaladgi	82	19	303	45	386	64	4	..	389	64	453	136	..	..	..	..	..	187	41	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dhārwār	187	46	404	41	591	87	13	9	604	96	700	93	..	..	..	..	..	314	58	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kārwar	89	7	146	9	245	10	..	..	235	16	251	21	..	..	..	..	..	122	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ratnāgiri	117	16	111	91	228	37	..	..	228	37	265	40	..	..	..	..	..	116	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Thāna	689	90	1,375	137	1,954	217	3	9	3,078	231	3,309	229	..	..	..	..	..	1,247	144	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Ahmedabad	371	22	687	74	1,054	96	100	13	1,168	111	1,309	276	..	..	..	..	..	555	57	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Dholiākot	273	..	385	..	658	..	132	..	790	..	790	76	..	..	..	..	..	478	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kaira	135	8	602	39	737	47	4	..	741	47	788	33	2	..	..	..	..	560	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Surat	186	7	503	33	693	39	..	..	697	39	736	78	8	7	..	..	..	431	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Dohad	67	6	149	10	207	18	..	..	207	18	225	34	6	..	..	..	..	85	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Rajkot	537	11	638	22	1,175	23	1	9	1,185	23	1,208	84	..	..	..	..	..	607	16	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Karachi	710	11	812	31	1,522	33	58	3	1,578	32	1,610	215	..	..	..	..	..	811	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Hyderabad	775	14	1,141	18	1,916	32	3	..	1,918	32	1,950	373	..	..	..	..	..	837	23	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Shikarpur	689	..	82	..	771	..	692	..	1,333	..	1,333	51	..	..	..	..	..	549	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Nāra	65	3	124	11	189	14	..	..	189	14	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Aden				
Total Central and District Jails		8,416	412	12,607	1,038	21,023	1,447	3,720	40	24,346	1,492	25,858	3,266	43	30	3	362	22	12,497	1,012	264				
Subordinate Jails		273	9	3,503	258	3,778	297	16	..	3,794	297	4,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,445	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		8,691	421	16,110	1,323	24,801	1,744	3,736	40	28,100	1,789	29,949	3,266	43	30	3	362	22	15,942	1,296	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central and District Jails		8,696	467	12,784	1,047	22,380	1,514	1,673	60	24,271	1,592	25,863	1,720	57	139	22	311	12	12,800	1,047	206	6	4	1	24	1	126	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Jails		246	17	3,379	315	4,235	333	36	..	4,250	332	4,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		8,942	484	16,063	1,303	26,605	1,846	1,609	60	28,521	1,924	30,445	1,731	57	139	22	374	12	16,700	1,368	206	6	4	1	24	1	126	9	4					

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STATEMENT No. II.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on 31st December 1882.

1	2	3												4								5										6			7				
		RELIGION.												AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.										TOTAL.							
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		MALES.					FEMALES.					TOTAL.					
		CHRISTIANS.						Mahomedans.	Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, & engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	TOTAL.					
		Europeans.		Europeans.		Natives.																												M.		F.	M.	F.	M.
1	Yerrowda	4				9	145		944		85		8				786		809		85		28	23	287	674	77	61	42					1,140		1,140	1		
2	Common Jail					12	58	3	133		14		8				186		15	15	2	1		8	1	80	85	16	55				0		17		223	2	
3	House of Correction	27				3											80						8	1	1		18	8							80		80	3	
4	Native					14											201						6	22	67	25	18	9							228		228	4	
5	Poona					7	87		119		8		8				108						21	22	29	49	19	79	23				1		220		42	282	
6	Ahmednagar					1	24	3	179		88	9	1				62						5	14	4	46	2						2		74		14	88	
7	Dhulia					1	43	8	193		13						212						22	2	17	166	12	7	15	8	1	5	3	240		18	256		
8	Sholapur					1	13	1	81		17						90						6	8	9	64	4					8	2	95		18	112		
9	Bhusav					2	106		558		4						604						11	11	35	187	42	818	35					604		604	5		
10	Etara					1	53		20		2						427																		82		10	42	
11	Bolnisi					1	6		2		1						50																		20		4	84	
12	Gokak Gang					1	25		10		1						27																		18		1	18	
13	Kaladgi					1	62		389		8						427																		3		3	9	
14	Dhule					4	89		18		1						80						16	7	23	297	10	91	13					469		11	462		
15	Dhule					7	4	5	123		13	1	1				145																		29		68	12	
16	Karwar					4	7		89		18						15																		49		4	53	
17	Karwar					4	9		55		4						87																		9		72	14	
18	Ratnagiri					1	41		10								11																		8		17	34	
19	Thana					7	59	3	390		71		1				404																		1		171	86	
20	Ahmedabad					1	4	7	254		89	6					244																		3		69	73	
21	Dhule					1	27		168		6						178																		1		47	17	
22	Kaira					1	119		5								120																		1		1	15	
23	Surat					8	114		4	1			1				118																		3		143	4	
24	Dohad					1	113		4								109																		2		121	4	
25	Rajkot					1	85		5								65																		1		78	6	
26	Karachi					1	576		14								420																			1		488	14
27	Hyderabad					4	570		6								493																			1		589	8
28	Shikarpur					1	634		7								616																			1		674	24
29	Nara					1	27		19								42																			1		47	26
30	Aden					1			19																												1		47
	Total	84		8		70	2,804	62	4,418	322	71	8	22			117	7	6,226	801	997	79	80	2	438	144	780	4,045	546	1,007	411	228	15	129	17	7,420	889	7,809		
	On 31st December 1881	21		3		69	3,422	60	4,700	337	77	8	84			134	8	7,084	814	1,100	88	180	2	448	80	860	4,654	586	1,105	365	250	11	137	14	8,416	412	8,828		

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. III.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on 31st December 1882 according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.

1	2	3	4																				5			6			
			CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				Total						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.						
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to Death.						
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		For Life.		For a Term.		M. F.		M. F.		Total			
1	Yarrowda	A. B.	..	..	22	..	40	..	52	..	50	..	272	..	228	..	70	..	180	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	1,140
		Total	..	..	22	..	40	..	52	..	50	..	272	..	228	..	70	..	180	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	1,140
2	Common Jail	A. B.	1	4	89	4	81	5	8	2	1	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	17	321
		Total	65	4	89	4	81	5	8	2	4	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	17	323
3	House of Correction	Europeans	A. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total
3	House of Correction	Natives	A. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total
4	Poona	A. B.	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
		Total	26	1	20	6	47	7	25	5	40	6	30	8	18	5	..	..	11	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	230	42	272
5	Ahmednagar	A. B.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		Total	1	..	14	2	14	4	2	1	18	1	18	1	2	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	14	88
6	Dhulia	A. B.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
		Total	21	4	25	..	61	2	45	5	29	1	22	2	15	1	8	..	13	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	268	16	284
7	Sholapur	A. B.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	..	8	3	15	3	19	2	15	2	22	6	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	119
8	Mharvad	A. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	6	..	29	..	107	..	108	..	243	..	59	..	2	..	4	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	604	..	604
9	Satara	A. B.	4	..	11	5	8	4	7	2	10	8	16	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	24	84
		Total	4	..	11	5	8	4	7	2	10	8	16	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	24	84
10	Belgaum	A. B.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		Total	14	..	8	4	8	3	..	1	2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	32	10	42
11	Gokak	A. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	9	..	54	..	44	..	107	..	108	..	49	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	..	402
12	Kalgigi	A. B.	6	2	10	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	23	68
		Total	6	2	10	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	23	68
13	Dhārwār	A. B.	5	1	3	..	22	3	14	..	25	..	24	..	12	..	19	..	17	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	100	36	136
		Total	5	1	13	2	23	3	14	..	28	..	24	..	12	..	19	..	17	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	171	36	207
14	Kārwār	A. B.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
		Total	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	19	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	4	72
15	Ratnagiri	A. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	4	1	8	1	1	1	2	2	11	5	14	3	6	..	1	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	47	17	64
16	Thāna	A. B.	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
		Total	14	2	40	3	50	14	48	6	30	3	64	17	34	9	4	..	64	12	79	9	..	..	408	76	484		

STATEMENT No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on 31st December 1882 according to the Nature and Length of Sentence—continued.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking two Divisions.	4 CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																		5 Total.			6 Serial Number.
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.						J.
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.		Sentenced to Death.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Ahmedabad	A. B.	4 2	16 5	22 1	15 8	18 5	84 19	99 1	13 2	14 2	1 1	286 45	331	17									
	Total		4 2	18 5	22 2	16 8	18 5	84 19	99 1	13 2	14 2	1 1	289 46	335										
18	Dhullakot	A. B.	23	48	52	56	22	2	203	203	203	203	203	18										
	Total		23	48	52	56	22	2	203	203	203	203	203											
19	Kaira	A. B.	10 61	1 39	23 4	7 1	9	10	139	6	135	19												
	Total		10 61	1 39	23 4	7 1	9	10	129 6	135														
20	Surat	A. B.	10 9	1 32	4 24	1 22	21	10	2	2	8	1	141 4	145	20									
	Total		10 9	1 33	4 24	23	21	10	2	2	8	1	143 4	147										
21	Dohad	A. B.	3 5	4	23	27	31	19	1	6	2	121	4	125	21									
	Total		3 5	4	23	27	31	19	1	6	2	121	4	125										
22	Rajkot	A. B.	2 3	7	24	11	21	3	3	1	72	6	78	22										
	Total		2 3	7	25	11	21	3	3	1	73	6	79											
23	Karachi	A. B.	3 10	1 44	3 116	172	48	19	1	3	1	416	6	422	23									
	Total		3 10	1 45	3 116	172	48	20	1	3	1	418	6	424										
24	Hyderabad	A. B.	3 3	61	140	7 131	1 103	36	3	2	5	2	487	14	501	24								
	Total		3 3	61	140	7 131	1 104	36	3	2	5	2	488	14	502									
25	Shikarpur	A. B.	1 15	1 89	4 149	3 157	1 128	1 29	1 1	6 5	5 2	582	7	589	25									
	Total		1 15	1 92	4 153	3 157	1 128	1 29	1 1	6 5	5 2	589	8	597										
26	Nara	A. B.	24	102	337	174	35	2	674	674	674	674	674	26										
	Total		24	102	337	174	35	2	674	674	674	674	674											
27	Aden	A. B.	3 10	6	2	3	9	3	1	8	2	47	47	27										
	Total		3 10	6	2	3	9	3	1	8	2	47	47											
Total		A. B.	12 205	9 17	5 86	7 56	2 1,102	2 48	5 1,535	49 1,646	1 90	1 731	82 82	118 3	326 29	437 17	18 3	41 9	7,379 880	7,759	Total			
			217 17	420 41	857 58	1,108 50	1,540 49	1,647 90	732 82	118 3	326 29	437 17	18 3	7,420 389	7,809									
	On 31st December 1881		162 17	444 27	951 69	1,299 51	1,931 71	1,999 92	807 84	117 6	238 28	413 17	16	8,416 412	8,828									

A.—Simple imprisonment.
B.—Rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

B 1312—10

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IV.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, on the 31st day of December 1881, who had been previously convicted.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Number of Convicts on the last day of previous year.			4 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									5 Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 3.			6 JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 518 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).						7 Serial Number.		
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.					
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number in Prison on the 1st day of the year			Number previously convicted.					
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Yerrowda ...	1,233	...	1,233	97	...	63	...	126	...	286	...	286	23.2	...	23.2	...	9	2	11	3	...	3	1	
2	Common Jail ...	283	23	306	51	3	19	2	27	2	97	7	104	34.3	30.4	33.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction	15	...	15	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	33.3	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Europeans	272	...	272	51	...	34	...	47	...	132	...	132	48.5	...	48.5	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	
	Natives	268	55	323	42	2	14	...	6	...	62	2	64	23.1	3.6	19.8	74	...	74	29	...	29	...	4	
4	Poona ...	112	16	128	18	1	10	1	2	...	30	2	32	26.8	12.5	25.0	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	5	
5	Ahmednagar ...	212	20	232	26	1	5	...	2	...	33	1	34	15.6	5.0	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6	Dhulia ...	96	18	114	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	6	6.2	...	5.3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
7	Mhasvad ...	429	...	429	44	...	12	...	30	...	86	...	86	20.0	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
8	Sátara ...	83	27	110	3	1	3	1	1	...	7	2	9	8.4	7.4	8.2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9
9	Belgaum ...	49	7	56	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	12.3	...	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
10	Gokak ...	448	...	448	42	...	23	...	15	...	80	...	80	17.8	...	17.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
11	Kaladgi ...	82	19	101	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	6.1	...	4.9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12
12	Dhárwár ...	187	46	233	26	...	4	1	1	...	31	1	32	16.5	2.2	13.7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
13	Kárwár ...	89	7	96	10	...	7	...	7	...	24	...	24	26.9	...	25.0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
14	Ratnágiri ...	117	16	133	14	1	2	1	11	1	27	3	30	23.1	18.7	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
15	Thána ...	589	80	669	53	6	9	1	12	...	74	7	81	12.6	8.7	12.1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	16
16	Ahmedabad ...	371	22	393	25	3	11	1	6	...	42	4	46	11.3	18.1	11.7	6	1	7	3	1	4	...	17	
17	Dhuliakot... ..	273	...	273	37	...	13	...	15	...	65	...	65	23.8	...	23.8	18
18	Kaira ...	135	8	143	9	1	5	...	...	...	14	1	15	10.3	12.5	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
19	Surat ...	194	7	201	9	...	9	...	4	...	22	...	22	11.3	...	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
20	Dohad ...	136	4	140	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3.7	...	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
21	Rajkot ...	67	8	75	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	5.9	12.5	6.6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	22
22	Karachi ...	537	1	538	73	...	25	...	17	...	115	...	115	21.4	...	21.4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
23	Hyderabad ...	710	11	721	49	...	17	...	11	...	77	...	77	10.8	...	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
24	Shikárpur ...	775	14	789	118	...	46	...	18	...	182	...	182	23.5	...	23.1	32	1	33	3	...	3	...	25	
25	Nára ...	589	...	589	38	...	15	...	18	...	71	...	71	12.1	...	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
26	Aden ...	65	3	68	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	6.1	...	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Total ...	8,416	412	8,828	861	20	350	8	381	3	1,592	31	1,623	18.9	7.5	18.4	134	8	142	40	3	43	...		
	Total on 31st December 1880 ..	9,596	467	10,063	921	20	298	9	342	4	1,561	33	1,594	16.3	7.1	15.8	182	9	191	49	1	50	...		

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IV A.—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1882, who had been previously convicted.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Number admitted during the year.			4 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									5 Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 8.			6 JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).				7 Serial Number.
		A.		C.	B.		D.		M.	F.	Total.	A.		B.							
		Once.	Twice.		More than twice.	Total.	Number imprisoned.	Number previously convicted.													
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Yarrowda ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	25.0	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	1
2	Common Jail ...	1,979	164	2,143	286	19	126	13	156	17	568	49	617	28.7	29.9	28.8	46	3	6	2	
3	House of Correction { Europeans. Natives ...	270	...	270	42	...	5	...	9	...	56	...	56	20.7	...	20.7	...	...	...	3
4	Poona ...	609	122	731	63	4	21	...	5	1	89	5	94	14.6	4.1	12.9	12	...	2	4	
5	Ahmednagar ...	245	29	274	34	3	6	...	2	...	42	3	45	17.1	10.3	16.4	5	1	...	5	
6	Dhulia ...	531	52	583	63	3	15	...	4	1	82	4	86	15.4	7.7	14.7	4	3	...	6	
7	Sholapur ...	224	59	283	18	...	8	...	1	...	27	...	27	12.0	...	9.5	10	3	...	7	
8	Mhasvad	8
9	Sátara ...	316	63	379	23	2	9	...	1	...	33	3	36	10.5	4.8	9.5	3	1	...	9	
10	Belgaum ...	467	63	530	22	1	11	1	6	2	39	4	43	8.3	6.3	8.1	3	1	...	10	
11	Gokak Gang... ..	1	...	1	11
12	Kaladgi ...	303	45	348	17	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	19	6.3	...	5.5	6	2	...	12
13	Dhárwár ...	404	41	445	47	2	13	...	11	...	71	2	73	17.6	4.9	16.4	4	2	...	13	
14	Kárwár ...	146	9	155	15	...	8	1	2	...	25	1	26	17.1	11.1	16.8	1	...	...	14
15	Ratnágiri ...	111	21	132	8	1	12	1	5	1	25	3	28	22.5	14.3	21.2	3	...	...	15
16	Thána ...	1,375	137	1,512	142	3	28	1	8	...	178	4	182	12.9	2.9	12.0	13	3	...	16	
17	Ahmedabad ...	687	74	761	54	4	8	...	9	1	71	5	76	10.3	6.7	10.0	22	3	2	17	
18	Dhulíákot ...	385	...	385	27	...	5	...	4	...	36	...	36	9.3	...	9.3	...	...	...	18
19	Kaira ...	602	39	641	18	1	2	...	2	...	22	1	23	3.6	2.6	3.6	14	4	...	19	
20	Surat... ..	503	32	535	19	...	8	...	5	...	32	...	32	6.4	...	6.0	22	1	...	20	
21	Dohad ...	205	3	208	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	3.9	...	3.8	5	1	...	21
22	Rájkot ...	140	10	150	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	3.5	...	3.5	4	...	...	22
23	Karágáhi ...	638	22	660	87	...	27	...	13	...	127	...	127	19.9	...	19.2	2	1	1	23	
24	Hyderabad ...	812	21	833	39	1	22	...	9	1	70	2	72	8.6	9.5	8.6	14	...	1	24	
25	Shikárpur ...	1,141	18	1,159	168	...	37	...	15	...	220	...	220	19.3	...	18.9	18	...	5	25	
26	Nára ...	82	...	82	4	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	7	8.5	...	8.5	...	...	...	26
27	Aden... ..	124	11	135	12	4	...	...	1	...	13	4	17	10.5	36.3	12.6	...	...	...	27
	Total ...	12,607	1,035	13,642	1,263	48	399	18	308	24	1,970	90	2,060	15.6	8.7	15.1	214	29	17	1	
	1881 ...	12,787	1,047	13,834	1,250	49	330	12	264	17	1,844	78	1,922	14.4	7.4	13.9	265	44	40	2	

Inspector General of Prisons Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. V.—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1881 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RE-CAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNREPAIRED PORTION OF SERVICES OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			Serial Number.
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.	
1	Yerrowda	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	1
2	Common Jail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction { Europeans Natives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poona	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	4
5	Ahmednagar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5
6	Dhulia ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6
7	Sholapur	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	7
8	Mhasvad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8
9	Sátára	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	6	1	...	...	9
10	Belgaum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10
11	Gokák Gang	9	...	4	4	...	1	1	9	3	12	1	3	...	11
12	Kaládgí... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	12
13	Dhárwár	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	13
14	Kárwár	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	14
15	Ratnágiri	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	15
16	Thána	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	16
17	Ahmedabad	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	17
18	Dhuliákot	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	5	3	8	1	2	...	18
19	Kaira	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Surat	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Dohad	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	21
22	Rájkot ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	22
23	Karáchi	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	23
24	Hyderabad	17	...	4	4	2	...	2	15	4	19	3	1	...	24
25	Shikárpur	11	2	3	5	1	3	4	10	2	12	2	2	1	25
26	Nára	24	...	2	2	3	1	4	21	1	22	...	2	...	26
27	Aden	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	27
	Total	128	4	20	24	13	6	19	115	18	133	8	15	1	
	1881	130	5	26	31	10	12	22	120	19	139	18	11	2	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1882-11

Serial Number.	Jails.	Average Number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.		BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.						PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.										Ratio of column 6 C to column 5	Serial Number.			
		M.	F.	M.	*F.	Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A.		B.—By Jail Officers.					C.							
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	By Criminal Courts.		Solitary Confinement.	Reduced Diet.	Solitary Confinement with reduced Diet.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Punishments.		Total Punishments.						
												M.	F.					M.			F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerrowda	1,174	...	7	...	47	...	159	...	39	...	7	...	27	...	...	...	148	...	28	67	...	252	21.5	1
2	Common Jail	229	18	...	...	43	1	39	...	51	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	92	3	34	1	...	134	54.3	2
3	House of Correction. { Europeans	22	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	19	86.4	3
4	{ Natives	275	...	...	...	54	...	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	18	2	...	72	26.2	4
5	Poona	196	49	...	...	7	...	45	5	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	21	...	4	21	5	62	26.3	5
6	Ahmednagar	82	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	8	8.4	6
7	Dhulia	180	20	...	...	3	...	4	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	9	4	27	13.5	7
8	Sholapur	111	20	...	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	14	10.7	8
9	Mhasvad	569	...	...	...	3	...	66	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108	19.0	9
10	Satara	88	24	1	...	2	1	7	2	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	4	5	23	25.0	10
11	Belgaum	44	9	...	...	3	...	62	2	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	12	40	4	84	158.5	11
12	Gokak Gang	553	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	16	2.9	12
13	Kaladgi	41	23	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	9	14.1	13
14	Dharwar	175	40	...	...	8	...	17	1	16	3	...	...	3	6	...	...	24	4	1	13	...	51	23.7	14
15	Karnwar	90	5	...	...	39	...	39	2	23	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	18	...	17	64	2	104	109.5	15
16	Ratnagiri	74	16	1	...	...	...	20	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	5	29	32.2	16
17	Thana	503	80	...	...	40	...	217	5	78	6	...	...	5	3	...	...	24	...	12	294	8	346	39.3	17
18	Ahmedabad	320	29	1	...	10	...	6	...	14	18	1	...	4	...	14	5	5	13	7	...	...	49	14.0	18
19	Dhuliakot	234	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	4	...	...	55	23.5	19
20	Kaira	124	8	...	...	1	...	2	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	6	...	24	18.1	20
21	Surat	173	7	...	...	9	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	22	12.2	21
22	Dohad	127	4	1	...	5	4	...	1	1	3	5	...	10	7.6	22
23	Rajkot	64	10	1	1	...	11	...	1	15	3	19	25.7	23
24	Karachi	491	5	1	...	6	...	37	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	72	5	...	98	19.7	24
25	Hyderabad	595	15	...	...	4	...	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	...	24	3.9	25
26	Shikarpur	685	12	2	...	7	...	14	...	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	27	...	54	7.7	26
27	Nara	716	...	2	...	4	...	13	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	7	...	25	3.5	27
	Aden	55	1	...	...	3	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	17	2	...	27	48.2	27
	Total	7,970	408	18	...	363	2	790	25	524	58	18	...	21	10	25	5	586	31	320	710	39	1,765	21.1		
	1881	8,985	425	38	...	456	2	1,068	42	750	85	38	...	66	10	61	6	637	39	806	697	74	2,434	25.9		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VII.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Number imprisoned during the year.		4 ON THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE—						5 Daily Average Number of Convicts.		6 Daily Average Number under instruction.		7 Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		8 OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED THE JAIL.						9 OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT THE JAIL.						10 Serial Number.
		M.	F.	Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	
		Total		12,607	1,035	10,833	1,029	1,216	5	558	1	7,970	408	213	9	124	4	88	1	32	3	4	...	5	...	74	1		45	3
1	Yerrowda	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1,174	...	14	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1
2	Common Jail	1,979	164	1,595	160	294	3	90	1	229	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	House of Correction	270	...	42	...	156	...	72	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	303	...	215	...	59	...	29	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ahmednagar	609	122	539	121	44	1	28	...	196	49	62	...	33	...	27	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	26	...	...
6	Dhulia	245	29	210	29	22	...	13	...	82	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sholapur	581	52	453	52	30	...	48	...	180	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mhasvad	224	59	184	59	29	...	11	...	111	20	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Belgaum	316	63	270	63	34	...	12	...	68	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Gokak Gang	467	63	378	63	44	...	45	...	44	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kaladgi	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharwar	303	45	259	45	32	...	12	...	41	23	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Karwar	404	41	331	41	50	...	23	...	175	40	23	...	19	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	146	9	112	9	19	...	14	...	90	5	9	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thana	111	21	78	21	28	...	5	...	74	16	19	...	9	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ahmedabad	1,375	137	1,246	136	112	1	17	...	503	80	20	9	11	4	3	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dhuliakot	687	74	598	74	62	...	27	...	320	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kaira	385	...	332	...	28	...	25	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Surat	602	39	559	39	33	...	10	...	124	8	7	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Dohad	503	32	404	32	66	...	33	...	173	7	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Rajkot	205	3	192	3	12	...	1	...	127	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Karachi	140	10	130	10	5	...	5	...	64	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hyderabad	638	22	603	22	17	...	18	...	491	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shikarpur	812	21	812	21	...	...	...	...	595	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Nara	1,141	18	1,095	18	29	...	17	...	685	12	44	...	25	...	16	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Aden	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12,607	1,035	10,833	1,029	1,216	5	558	1	7,970	408	213	9	124	4	88	1	32	3	4	...	5	...	74	1	45	3	
	1881	12,787	1,047	11,212	1,041	1,051	4	524	2	8,985	425	295	10	155	5	109	3	31	2	15	...	15	...	117	2	23	3	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during 1882.

1 Serial Number	2 Jails.	3 Average Number of Convicts.		4 Average Number employed as Prison Officers.		5 Ratio of Column 4 to Column 3.		6 Total Number employed as Prison Officers.		7 Number reduced or otherwise punished.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		1	Yerrowda	1,174	...	43	...	3.7	...	84	...	4	...
2	Common Jail	229	18	1	...	0.4	...	2	...	...	...
3	House of Correction	Europeans	22	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Natives	275	...	1	...	0.4	...	1	...	...
4	Poona	196	49	8	...	4.1	...	12	...	1	...
5	Ahmednagar	82	13	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
6	Dhulia	180	20	7	...	3.9	...	13	...	1	...
7	Sholapur	111	20	4	...	3.6	...	7	...	...	...
8	Mhasvad	569	...	31	...	5.4	...	79	...	4	...
9	Sátára	68	24	2	...	3.0	...	4	...	...	...
10	Belgaum	44	9	1	...	2.3	...	3	...	...	...
11	Gokák Gang	553	...	19	...	3.4	...	49	...	...	...
12	Kaládgi	41	23	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
13	Dhárwár	175	40	6	...	3.4	...	16	...	...	...
14	Kárwár	90	5	3	...	3.3	...	5	...	...	...
15	Ratnágiri	74	16	3	1	4.0	6.2	5	1	1	...
16	Thána	503	80	19	2	3.8	2.5	33	2	2	1
17	Ahmedabad	320	29	6	...	1.7	...	13	...	2	...
18	Dhuliakot	234	...	1	...	0.4	...	5	...	...	...
19	Kaira	124	8	1	...	0.8	...	2	...	...	...
20	Surat	173	7	3	...	1.7	...	4	...	...	...
21	Dohad	127	4	4	...	3.1	...	9	...	2	...
22	Rájkot	64	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Karáchi	491	5	8	1	1.6	20.0	12	1	2	...
24	Hyderabad	595	15	34	1	5.7	6.6	48	...	6	...
25	Shikárpur	685	12	33	...	4.8	...	53	...	5	...
26	Nára	716	...	18	...	2.5	...	30	...	1	...
27	Aden	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		7,970	408	256	5	3.2	1.2	492	4	32	1
1881		8,985	425	303	3	3.4	0.7	613	3	45	...

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IX.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Scale of Diet in force in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1 Diet Scale of Labouring Prisoners.	2 Diet Scale of European Seamen Prisoners.					3 Punishment Diet Scale.	4 Note of any change effected in Diet Scales during the year.	1 Diet Scale of Labouring Prisoners.	2 Diet Scale of Non-labouring Prisoners.	3 Diet Scale of European Seamen Prisoners.	4 Punishment Diet Scale.	5 Note of any change effected in Diet Scales during the year.
	Sunday and Wednesday.	Monday and Friday.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.	oz.	oz.							
DIET SCALE IN THE JAILS IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.												
For Europeans.												
Mutton or beef, with bone.	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	Mutton or beef, with out bone.	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	...	...
Bread, 2nd sort	1 0 0	1 0 0	18	22	18	...	Bread, 2nd sort	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
Sojce	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	Vegetables	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...
Rice, 2nd sort	0 2 8	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	Sojce	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...
Ghee	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	Brown sugar	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	...
Salt	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	Rice	0 2 8	0 2 8	...	...	...
Pepper, black	0 0 0 4	0 0 0 4	dr.	...	...	...	Salt	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	...
Sugar, brown	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	Pepper, black	0 0 0 4	0 0 0 4	...	...	...
Vegetables	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	Ghee	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	1 lb. wheat-en flour or rice.	6 drs. salt.
Wheat flour	...	...	8	4	6	...	For Natives.					
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	For <i>bona fide</i> Hard Labour—					
Mutton suet	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb. wheat-en flour or rice.	Wheat, bájri, or jowári	1 8 0	1 3 0	...	...	An extra allowance of 4 ozs. grain is given to prisoners in the Gokák and Mhasvad Gange and to prisoners on extramural labour in the Hyderabad Jail
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dall*	0 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	...
Dall	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	0 0 6	0 0 6	...	...	...
Firewood	3 0 0	3 0 0	3	3	3	...	Vegetables	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...
For Natives.												
Flour	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	Curry-stuff	0 0 8	0 0 4	...	...	...
Rice, 2nd sort	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	Cocum or tamarind	0 0 8	...	...	...	...
Dall	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	Oil	0 1 0	0 0 4	...	...	...
Vegetables	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	Animal food	0 5 0	...	...	...	...
Ghee, 2nd sort, or oil	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	Fuel	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...
Salt	0 0 6	0 0 6	...	...	...	...	On Inextramural or Medium Labour—					
Curry-stuff	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	Wheat, bájri or jowári	1 4 0	...	...	...	An extra allowance of 2 ozs. grain is given to prisoners in the Yerrowda and 2 ozs. to prisoners in Dhuliakot and Stnd Jails; also to prisoners sentenced to over 3 months in the Ahmedabad and to 2 years and upwards in the Poona Jail.
Cocum	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	Dall*	0 4 0	...	...	...	...
Meat, if ordered by Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	0 0 6	...	...	...	...
Firewood	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Vegetables	0 6 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Curry-stuff	0 0 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil	0 0 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Animal food	0 4 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fuel	1 0 0	...	...	...	...

* To be omitted when animal food is given.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882, excluding the Cost of Building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2	3			4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCES.				
		Convicts.	Under Trial.	Total.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Serial Number.	Jails.				Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Serial Number.	
					Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
1	Yerrowda Jail...	1,174	...	1,174	22,551	19 3 4	27,629	23 8 7	4,457	3 12 9	1,084	0 14 9	49 4 4	1,856	1 9 3	4,101	3 7 11	61,678	52 8 7	1
2	Common Jail ...	247	12	259	5,585	21 9 0	9,501	36 10 11	...	...	489	1 14 3	97 15 10	320	1 3 9	2,897	11 3 0	18,792	72 8 11	2
3	House of Correction	22	1	23	1,155	50 3 6	9,433	410 2 1	...	...	281	12 3 6	281 0 0	137	5 15 3	1,277	55 8 4	12,283	534 0 8	3
	Europeans ...	275	...	275	5,956	21 10 6	9,433	34 4 10	...	...	281	1 0 4	56 3 2	419	1 8 4	1,278	4 10 4	17,367	63 2 5	4
	Natives ...	245	3	248	4,026	16 3 9	8,133	32 12 9	1,560	6 4 8	578	2 5 3	96 5 4	633	2 8 10	1,137	4 9 4	16,067	64 12 7	5
4	Poona ...	95	3	98	1,356	13 15 0	4,927	50 4 5	1,280	13 1 0	296	3 0 4	148 0 0	44	0 7 2	326	3 5 1	8,229	83 15 6	6
5	Ahmednagar ...	200	8	208	3,530	16 15 6	6,338	30 7 6	2,346	11 4 6	130	0 10 0	43 5 4	519	2 7 11	1,001	4 13 0	13,864	66 10 6	7
6	Dhulia ...	131	3	134	1,797	13 6 7	3,419	25 8 3	1,347	10 0 10	172	1 4 7	43 0 0	78	0 9 4	278	2 1 2	7,091	52 14 9	8
7	Sholapur ...	569	...	569	15,398	27 1 0	18,158	31 14 7	2,526	4 7 0	1,482	2 9 8	61 12 0	838	1 7 7	6,914	12 2 5	45,316	79 10 3	9
8	Mhasvad ...	92	1	93	1,488	16 0 0	4,846	52 1 9	2,136	22 15 5	129	1 6 2	43 0 0	91	0 15 8	425	4 9 1	9,115	98 0 2	10
9	Satara ...	53	3	56	900	16 1 2	3,423	61 2 0	1,892	24 13 9	116	2 1 2	58 0 0	87	1 8 10	376	6 11 5	6,294	112 6 4	11
10	Belgaum ...	553	...	553	15,942	28 13 3	17,869	32 5 0	1,260	2 4 5	2,254	4 1 3	75 2 2	2,279	4 1 11	3,186	5 12 2	42,790	77 6 0	12
11	Gokak ...	64	22	86	718	8 5 7	5,032	58 8 2	1,903	22 2 0	226	2 10 0	75 5 4	74	0 13 9	375	4 5 9	8,328	96 13 4	13
12	Kaladgi ...	215	2	217	3,527	16 4 1	5,989	27 9 7	1,608	7 6 7	271	1 3 11	45 2 8	377	1 11 10	794	3 10 6	12,566	57 14 6	14
13	Dharwar ...	95	1	96	1,701	17 11 6	4,765	49 10 2	2,136	22 4 0	110	1 2 4	55 0 0	105	1 1 6	501	5 3 6	9,318	97 1 0	15
14	Karwar ...	90	1	91	1,561	17 2 6	4,427	48 10 4	2,123	23 5 3	244	2 10 11	81 5 4	164	1 12 10	347	8 13 0	8,866	97 6 10	16
15	Ratanagiri ...	583	13	596	11,697	19 10 0	10,738	18 0 3	1,874	3 2 4	777	1 4 10	70 10 2	1,830	3 1 2	5,174	8 10 11	32,090	53 13 6	17
16	Ahmedabad ...	349	14	363	7,569	20 13 7	5,613	15 7 5	1,460	4 0 4	260	0 11 5	65 0 0	405	1 1 10	1,083	2 15 9	16,390	45 2 5	18
17	Dhuliakot ...	234	...	234	5,138	21 15 4	10,095	43 2 3	2,592	11 1 3	345	1 7 7	43 2 0	499	2 2 1	763	3 4 2	19,432	83 0 8	19
18	Kaira ...	132	4	136	2,827	20 12 7	4,049	29 12 4	1,224	9 0 0	214	1 9 2	107 0 0	167	1 3 8	283	2 1 4	8,764	64 7 1	20
19	Surat ...	180	2	182	3,368	18 8 1	5,087	27 15 2	1,231	6 12 3	222	1 3 6	74 0 0	64	0 5 8	578	3 2 10	10,550	57 15 6	21
20	Dohad ...	131	2	133	1,965	14 12 4	4,626	34 12 6	1,992	14 15 8	93	0 11 2	46 8 0	247	1 18 9	272	2 0 9	9,195	69 2 2	22
21	Rajkot ...	74	4	78	1,556	19 15 2	2,857	36 10 1	780	10 0 0	97	1 3 11	48 8 0	113	1 7 2	295	3 12 6	5,698	73 0 10	23
22	Karachi ...	496	7	503	11,422	22 11 4	6,193	12 5 0	4,656	9 4 1	821	1 10 1	91 3 7	1,707	3 6 4	907	1 12 10	25,706	51 1 8	24
23	Hyderabad ...	610	17	627	13,021	20 12 3	7,865	12 8 8	3,084	4 14 8	816	1 4 10	40 12 10	1,871	2 15 9	2,000	3 3 0	28,657	45 11 2	25
24	Shikarpur ...	697	17	714	13,515	18 14 10	8,129	11 6 2	4,464	6 4 6	933	1 4 11	46 10 5	2,552	3 9 2	1,814	2 4 0	31,207	43 11 7	26
25	Nara ...	718	...	718	29,923	41 12 8	7,874	11 0 0	13,144	18 5 9	1,242	1 11 9	82 12 9	4,659	6 8 1	5,076	7 1 5	61,918	86 7 8	27
26	Aden ...	56	...	56	2,425	43 4 10	5,775	103 2 0	1,176	21 0 0	220	3 14 10	220 0 0	95	1 11 2	652	11 10 3	10,343	184 11 1	27
	Total ...	8,378	140	8,518	1,91,617	22 7 11	2,22,223	26 1 5	63,751	7 7 9	14,183	1 10 8	63 9 7	22,230	2 9 9	43,910	5 2 6	5,57,914	65 8 0	
	Subordinate Jails ...	311	...	311	7,810	25 1 10	8,622	27 11 6	1,164	3 11 11	...	...	...	456	1 7 6	1,949	6 4 3	20,001	64 5 0	
	Grand Total ...	8,689	140	8,829	1,99,427	22 9 5	2,30,845	26 2 4	64,915	7 5 8	14,183	1 9 8	63 9 7	22,686	2 9 1	45,859	5 8 1	5,77,915	65 7 3	
	Total District Jails ...	9,410	112	9,522	2,25,135	23 10 3	2,21,114	23 3 7	62,020	6 8 3	17,173	1 12 10	55 6 4	25,245	2 10 5	39,987	4 3 2	5,90,674	62 0 6	
1881	Subordinate Jails ...	324	...	324	8,906	27 7 10	8,153	25 2 7	1,164	3 9 6	...	...	...	709	2 3 0	1,971	6 1 4	20,903	64 8 3	
	Total ...	9,734	112	9,846	2,34,041	23 12 4	2,29,267	23 4 7	63,184	6 6 8	17,173	1 11 11	55 6 4	25,954	2 10 2	41,958	4 4 2	6,11,577	62 1 10	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XI.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882 (excluding Cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs) compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3				4				5				6				7				8				Serial Number.
		Cost of Rations per Head of Average Strength.				Cost of Establishment and Police Guard per Head of Average Strength.				Cost of all Hospital Charges per Head of Average Strength.				Cost of Clothing per Head of Average Strength.				Cost of Contingencies per Head of Average Strength.				Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.				
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Yerrowda ...	33 0	32 12	24 4	19 3	22 2	25 8	24 3	27 5	4 13	2 6	1 6	0 15	1 15	3 0	3 12	1 9	5 0	4 11	4 14	3 8	66 14	68 5	58 7	52 8	1
2	Common Jail ...	36 2	33 1	25 1	21 9	22 9	25 15	28 15	36 11	1 14	2 1	2 6	1 14	1 7	1 9	1 10	1 4	6 9	7 4	8 9	11 3	68 9	69 14	66 9	72 9	2
3	House of Correction...	40 0	36 6	27 15	23 14	50 0	61 2	76 13	63 5	3 5	3 7	2 10	1 14	0 13	2 5	0 11	1 14	8 1	9 12	8 9	102 4	111 5	117 13	99 8	3	
4	Poona ...	29 5	24 14	18 6	16 4	21 7	27 4	29 12	39 1	1 9	2 3	2 10	2 5	3 1	3 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 8	3 2	4 9	58 2	61 0	56 3	64 13	4
5	Ahmednagar ...	27 14	19 14	12 8	13 15	26 11	26 5	43 4	63 5	2 4	2 14	3 2	3 0	1 5	2 3	1 4	0 7	2 8	1 9	3 4	3 5	60 11	52 13	63 6	84 0	5
6	Dhulia...	29 1	22 2	19 0	16 15	19 12	31 0	34 14	41 12	0 13	0 15	0 10	0 10	2 9	2 6	1 4	2 8	4 0	4 11	3 11	4 13	56 3	61 2	59 7	66 10	6
7	Sholapur ...	28 3	25 9	16 7	13 7	14 8	23 0	35 6	35 9	2 1	1 15	1 5	1 5	2 2	0 4	0 3	0 9	2 2	1 3	1 9	2 1	49 1	51 15	54 14	52 15	7
8	Mhasvad ...	52 4	47 5	31 9	27 1	23 8	23 1	32 13	36 6	3 7	2 1	2 7	2 10	3 3	4 7	0 7	1 7	7 2	4 15	5 14	12 2	89 9	81 13	73 2	79 10	8
9	Sátara...	35 3	26 9	19 1	16 0	30 3	33 0	52 0	75 1	1 3	1 7	0 15	1 6	1 5	2 6	2 2	1 0	3 3	3 6	3 4	4 2	71 1	66 12	77 7	98 0	9
10	Bolgaum ...	28 0	20 0	17 2	16 1	26 11	39 15	56 10	86 0	9 4	4 8	3 12	2 1	1 0	3 3	...	1 9	3 12	5 15	6 1	6 11	68 12	73 10	83 10	112 6	10
11	Gokák Gang ...	59 10	46 2	30 5	28 13	31 11	36 12	41 1	84 9	9 7	6 15	5 4	4 1	3 0	1 3	...	4 2	4 12	3 5	3 5	5 12	97 3	94 5	79 15	77 6	11
12	Kalági ...	27 12	14 0	11 8	8 5	21 12	45 12	55 6	80 10	4 10	4 3	3 0	2 10	0 13	1 5	3 5	0 14	2 10	3 10	5 4	4 6	57 9	63 14	73 5	96 13	12
13	Dhárwár ...	26 7	18 6	13 12	16 4	22 7	26 14	32	35 0	1 13	1 13	1 10	1 4	1 12	2 11	3 2	1 12	2 10	3 3	2 1	3 11	55 1	52 15	53 2	57 15	13
14	Kárwár ...	30 9	23 3	19 7	17 12	54 2	60 8	82 12	71 14	1 3	1 2	1 8	1 2	2 0	2 15	1 12	1 1	2 14	5 11	4 6	5 4	90 12	93 7	109 13	97 1	14
15	Ratnágiri ...	29 12	27 3	19 3	17 2	20 13	22 14	42 13	72 0	0 14	0 15	1 13	2 11	2 12	2 9	0 15	1 13	2 3	2 2	3 7	3 13	56 6	55 11	68 3	97 7	15
16	Thána ...	34 14	27 13	21 6	19 10	14 7	16 7	16 12	21 3	1 14	2 6	2 0	1 5	3 6	3 12	3 3	3 1	15 12	15 11	8 5	8 11	70 5	66 2	61 9	53 13	16
17	Ahmedabad ...	31 4	21 4	15 15	20 13	15 1	19 7	21 0	19 8	2 1	1 15	0 14	0 11	1 12	1 13	1 9	1 2	2 8	2 8	2 2	3 0	52 10	47 9	41 8	45 2	17
18	Dhuliákot ...	31 0	22 5	16 14	21 15	26 8	37 13	40 10	54 3	3 13	2 8	1 9	1 8	1 7	1 15	1 10	2 2	2 14	3 7	3 8	3 4	65 10	68 0	64 3	83 0	18
19	Kaira ...	31 13	20 2	17 11	20 13	28 1	32 6	32 13	38 12	2 7	1 10	1 4	1 9	2 1	1 15	1 3	1 4	3 0	2 0	2 4	2 1	67 6	58 2	55 3	64 7	19
20	Surat ...	30 6	22 1	19 10	18 8	24 1	30 6	30 11	34 11	1 8	1 3	1 9	1 3	2 9	1 4	1 5	0 6	3 8	2 11	2 13	3 3	62 0	57 10	56 0	57 15	20
21	Dohad ...	33 11	15 3	12 3	14 12	23 6	33 13	41 10	49 12	1 4	0 13	0 15	0 11	2 8	2 8	1 8	1 14	1 12	2 7	1 10	2 1	62 11	54 12	57 15	69 2	21
22	Rájkot...	30 9	19 6	15 12	19 15	29 10	31 8	34 0	46 10	3 1	1 6	0 15	1 4	2 0	1 5	1 3	1 7	6 13	4 0	3 0	3 12	72 2	53 3	54 14	73 1	22
23	Karáohi ...	40 10	34 6	24 11	22 11	21 9	21 0	20 2	21 9	1 14	2 2	1 7	1 10	2 5	2 3	2 8	3 6	2 9	1 9	1 14	1 13	68 15	61 4	50 10	51 2	23
24	Hyderabad ...	35 13	25 11	20 14	20 12	13 1	13 9	13 10	17 7	1 15	1 1	0 15	1 5	2 12	3 4	3 9	3 0	1 2	1 6	2 0	3 3	54 13	44 15	41 0	45 11	24
25	Shikárpur ...	34 0	27 6	21 12	18 15	13 15	14 11	15 3	17 10	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 5	2 10	3 14	4 3	3 9	1 4	1 9	1 15	2 4	53 0	48 12	44 1	43 11	25
26	Nára ...	60 5	45 11	45 8	41 13	32 4	27 8	31 8	29 6	2 3	2 0	1 14	1 12	6 4	7 1	6 2	6 8	7 1	6 12	6 6	7 1	108 2	88 15	91 7	85 8	26
27	Adon ...	48 9	53 15	44 0	43 5	161 2	97 0	97 2	124 2	11 5	6 1	3 6	3 15	2 12	3 2	4 13	1 11	11 12	10 2	5 1	11 10	235 8	171 4	154 7	184 11	27
	Average...	36 10	30 11	23 10	22 8	23 1	26 8	29 12	33 9	2 15	2 4	1 13	1 11	2 7	3 0	2 10	2 10	4 10	4 8	4 3	5 2	69 11	66 15	62 0	65 8	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XII.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1 Serial Number	2 Jails.	3 Average Number not sentenced to Labour.	4 Average Number under Sentence of Labour on working days.	5 Average Number Sick.	6 Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	7 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													8 Ratio per Cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days as					Serial Number.
						A. On Unremunerative Labour.	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.				
							B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison Servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing Articles for use in Jails, i.e., Wheat-grinding, Manufacture of Prison Clothing, &c.	F. Jail Repairs.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.										
												G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	L. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.									
1	Yerrowda ...	...	1,174	22	16	...	43	74	84	105	36	...	39	...	630	125	3.7	6.3	53.7	1			
2	Common Jail ...	5	242	5	5	122	1	28	...	14	5	...	...	...	62	...	0.4	11.6	25.6	2	
3	House of Correction ...	...	297	7	18	128	1	23	...	15	1	...	...	...	104	...	0.4	7.7	35.0	3
4	Poona ...	6	239	6	1	...	8	24	8	17	8	...	1	...	158	8	3.3	10.0	66.1	4				
5	Ahmednagar ...	1	94	2	7	...	...	10	16	9	2	...	...	...	48	...	...	10.6	51.1	5
6	Dhulia ...	4	196	3	9	...	7	20	43	24	3	...	...	...	63	24	3.6	10.2	32.1	6	
7	Sholapur ...	2	129	4	7	...	4	10	26	14	1	...	...	...	9	54	3.1	7.8	7.0	7	
8	Mhasvad ...	...	569	24	11	...	31	41	2	23	1	...	97	...	...	339	5.4	7.2	...	8	
9	Sátara ...	3	89	3	5	...	2	9	13	10	4	...	...	...	43	...	2.2	10.1	48.3	9	
10	Belgaum ...	7	46	2	2	...	1	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	28	2.2	10.9	...	10
11	Gokak Gang ...	...	553	30	39	...	19	35	3	34	32	...	...	...	...	361	3.4	6.3	...	11
12	Kaladgi ...	2	62	3	...	...	...	7	15	26	3	...	...	...	2	6	...	11.3	3.2	12
13	Dhárwar ...	4	211	6	25	...	6	21	18	32	10	...	1	...	92	...	2.8	9.9	43.6	13				
14	Kárwar ...	1	94	2	9	...	3	8	21	6	2	...	...	...	41	2	3.2	8.5	43.6	14	
15	Ratnágiri ...	1	89	3	5	...	4	10	11	6	2	...	2	...	46	...	4.5	11.2	51.7	15				
16	Thána ...	17	566	11	52	...	21	51	40	58	36	...	1	...	233	63	3.7	9.0	41.2	16				
17	Ahmedabad ...	10	339	4	9	...	6	29	38	19	8	...	5	...	221	...	1.8	8.5	65.2	17				
18	Dhuliákot ...	...	234	8	17	...	1	22	55	17	6	...	...	...	5	103	0.4	9.4	2.1	18
19	Kaira ...	4	128	2	7	...	1	13	13	34	6	...	...	...	39	13	0.8	10.2	30.4	19	
20	Surat ...	4	176	3	17	...	3	25	16	27	10	...	1	...	74	...	1.7	14.2	42.0	20				
21	Dohad ...	...	131	2	2	...	4	13	14	11	3	...	...	...	51	31	3.1	9.9	39.0	21
22	Rajkot ...	4	70	2	2	...	...	8	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	11.4	...	22
23	Karachi ...	1	495	9	2	...	9	48	...	40	23	...	1	...	344	19	1.8	9.7	69.5	23				
24	Hyderabad ...	3	607	20	3	...	35	38	39	43	9	...	4	...	243	173	5.8	6.3	40.0	24				
25	Shikárpur ...	8	689	20	26	...	33	65	61	105	7	...	19	...	150	203	4.8	9.5	21.8	25				
26	Nára ...	...	716	15	13	...	18	56	...	7	...	...	17	...	...	590	2.5	7.8	...	26
27	Aden ...	...	56	1	2	...	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	23.2	66.1	27
	Total ...	67	8,291	219	311	250	261	706	564	713	218	139	49	...	2,695	2,166	3.1	8.5	32.5					
	1881 ...	89	9,321	308	357	195	306	796	744	910	395	48	27	...	3,081	2,154	3.3	8.5	33.0					

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883. }

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Average Number sentenced to Labour	4 DEBITS.								5 CREDITS.								6 A. B. C.			7 A. B. C.			8 Serial Number.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	Excess of Credits or Profits.	Average Profit per head of Number sentenced to Labour	Excess of Debits or Loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G, or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per head of Number sentenced to Labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G, or Cash Loss.	
1	Yerrowda ...	1,174	1	3,657	2,011	2,160	6,664	8,584	41,688	65,665	5	3,458	5,425	1,608	6,752	8,759	62,127	88,134	22,469	19	...	20,439	17	...	1
2	Common Jail ...	242	...	1,055	393	114	499	562	2,183	4,806	39	1,091	434	210	67	576	5,369	7,786	2,980	12	...	3,186	13	...	2
3	House of Correction ...	297	10	2,320	805	163	491	860	3,935	8,584	7	2,503	1,482	4	783	853	10,381	16,013	7,429	25	...	6,446	22	...	3
4	Poona ...	239	...	440	208	339	548	2,766	6,386	10,687	...	430	158	61	55	2,660	8,773	12,137	1,450	6	...	2,387	10	...	4
5	Ahmednagar ...	94	72	248	99	86	165	73	1,744	2,487	8	196	119	105	167	98	2,512	3,205	718	8	...	768	8	...	5
6	Dhulia ...	196	249	574	936	84	1,796	651	2,986	7,276	28	360	713	315	1,424	638	7,775	11,253	3,977	20	...	4,789	24	...	6
7	Sholapur ...	129	...	157	115	48	190	274	519	1,303	570	150	74	7	247	345	8,582	4,975	3,672	28	...	3,063	24	...	7
8	Mhasvad ...	569	...	...	...	2	...	...	131	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,848	25,848	25,715	45	...	25,717	45	...	8
9	Sátara ...	89	48	548	156	253	54	224	2,992	4,275	6	404	159	290	14	215	5,034	6,122	1,847	21	...	2,042	23	...	9
10	Belgaum ...	46	...	...	...	33	482	25	540	...	...	...	2	10	482	1,003	1,497	957	21	...	978	21	...	10	
11	Gokak Gang ...	553	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,597	19,597	19,509	35	...	19,509	35	...	11
12	Kaladgi ...	62	...	135	130	6	475	262	1,164	...	...	89	89	22	137	201	930	1,468	304	5	...	774	12	...	12
13	Dharwar ...	211	81	708	348	393	989	1,060	7,268	10,847	76	721	419	263	894	915	10,502	13,790	2,943	14	...	3,234	15	...	13
14	Kalyán ...	94	4	471	751	6	572	503	989	3,296	...	611	255	315	286	402	2,933	4,802	1,566	16	...	1,944	21	...	14
15	Ratnágiri ...	89	...	1,205	2,012	61	1,591	455	2,011	8,235	5	766	952	748	1,070	894	4,690	8,625	390	4	...	1,779	20	...	15
16	Thána ...	566	...	943	624	1,581	1,488	1,230	15,073	20,939	...	936	782	792	1,431	1,506	23,420	28,867	7,928	14	...	8,347	15	...	16
17	Ahmedabad ...	339	550	3,462	749	528	2,815	1,847	9,299	19,249	1	2,094	1,311	217	2,098	1,830	18,536	26,087	6,838	20	...	9,237	27	...	17
18	Dhuliakot ...	234	23	494	118	21	443	841	418	2,358	7	81	41	24	532	779	6,011	7,475	5,117	22	...	5,593	24	...	18
19	Kaira ...	128	1	335	221	51	32	143	1,158	1,941	...	215	182	106	426	143	1,863	2,635	694	5	...	705	6	...	19
20	Surat ...	176	...	2,718	661	687	550	430	4,049	9,995	...	1,941	930	391	663	436	7,689	12,050	2,055	12	...	2,740	16	...	20
21	Dohad ...	131	...	958	340	148	576	478	1,916	4,416	44	242	221	127	602	400	5,073	6,709	2,293	18	...	3,157	24	...	21
22	Rájkot ...	70	24	...	...	13	...	69	154	260	25	...	9	31	...	69	344	478	218	3	...	190	3	...	22
23	Karáchi ...	495	60	2,982	921	1,079	3,119	195	15,053	23,409	...	2,414	404	1,118	1,295	199	24,552	29,982	6,573	13	...	9,499	19	...	23
24	Hyderabad ...	607	...	330	1,333	363	1,553	1,171	12,718	17,468	...	251	573	443	1,374	1,152	24,967	28,760	11,292	19	...	12,249	20	...	24
25	Shikárpur ...	689	225	1,414	1,057	232	3,013	777	8,454	15,172	34	1,250	754	615	2,034	785	15,193	20,665	5,493	8	...	6,739	10	...	25
26	Nára ...	716	...	...	...	...	...	675	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,588	67,588	66,913	93	...	66,930	93	...	26
27	Aden ...	66	...	422	200	132	89	4,137	1,941	6,921	...	282	120	195	166	3,457	...	8,125	1,204	21	...	1,964	35	...	27
	Total Central and District Jails ...	8,291	1,348	25,576	15,087	8,550	27,745	28,074	1,45,809	2,52,189	855	20,494	15,597	8,009	22,227	27,294	3,70,197	4,64,673	2,12,484	26	...	2,24,388	27	...	
	Subordinate Jails ...	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	3,293	3,293	11	...	3,293	11	...	
	Grand Total ...	8,602	1,348	25,576	15,087	8,550	27,745	28,074	1,45,809	2,52,189	855	20,494	15,597	8,009	22,227	27,294	3,73,490	4,67,966	2,15,777	25	...	2,27,681	26	...	
1881	Total Central and District Jails ...	9,321	857	31,956	14,732	7,941	35,182	30,134	1,56,993	2,77,795	1,348	25,576	15,087	11,680	27,745	28,074	3,58,141	4,67,651	1,89,856	20	...	2,01,148	22	...	
	Subordinate Jails ...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,573	2,573	2,573	8	...	2,573	8	...	
	Grand Total ...	9,645	857	31,956	14,732	7,941	35,182	30,134	1,56,993	2,77,795	1,348	25,576	15,087	11,680	27,745	28,074	3,60,714	4,70,224	1,92,429	20	...	2,03,721	21	...	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Maintenance.	Excess of Payments over Drawings from Treasury, Col. 7 A of Statement No. XIII.	Excess of Drawings over Payments, Col. 7 C of Statement No. XIII.	Net Cost to Government.	Net Cost per Head of all Convicts.	Net Cost per Head of Convicts sentenced to Labour.	Remarks.	Serial Number.
		Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
1	Yerrowda ...	61,678	20,439	.....	41,239	35	35		1
2	Common Jail ...	18,792	3,186	.....	15,606	60	64		2
3	House of Correction ...	29,650	6,446	.....	23,204	78	78		3
4	Poona ...	16,067	2,387	.....	13,680	55	57		4
5	Ahmednagar ...	8,229	768	.....	7,461	78	79		5
6	Dhulia ...	13,864	4,789	.....	9,075	44	46		6
7	Sholapur ...	7,091	3,063	.....	4,028	30	31		7
8	Mhasvad ...	45,316	25,717	.....	19,599	34	34		8
9	Sátára ...	9,115	2,042	.....	7,073	78	79		9
10	Belgaum ...	6,294	978	.....	5,316	95	116		10
11	Gokák Gang ...	42,790	19,509	.....	23,281	42	42		11
12	Kaládgi ...	8,328	774	.....	7,554	88	122		12
13	Dhárwár ...	12,566	3,234	.....	9,332	43	44		13
14	Kárwár ...	9,318	1,944	.....	7,374	77	78		14
15	Ratnágiri ...	8,866	1,779	.....	7,087	78	80		15
16	Thána ...	32,090	8,347	.....	23,743	40	42		16
17	Ahmedabad ...	16,390	9,237	.....	7,153	20	21		17
18	Dhuliákot ...	19,432	5,593	.....	13,839	59	59		18
19	Káira ...	8,764	705	.....	8,059	59	63		19
20	Surat ...	10,550	2,740	.....	7,810	43	44		20
21	Dohad ...	9,195	3,157	.....	6,038	45	46		21
22	Rájkot ...	5,698	190	.....	5,508	71	74		22
23	Karáchi ...	25,706	9,499	.....	16,207	32	33		23
24	Hyderabad ...	23,657	12,249	.....	16,408	26	27		24
25	Shikárpur ...	31,207	6,739	.....	24,468	34	36		25
26	Nára ...	61,918	66,913	.....	4,995	7	7		26
27	Aden ...	10,343	1,964	.....	8,379	150	150		27
	Total Central and District Jails ...	5,57,914	2,24,388	.....	3,33,526	39	40		
	Subordinate Jails ...	20,001	3,293	.....	16,708	54	54		
	Grand Total ...	5,77,915	2,27,681	.....	3,50,234	40	41		
	Total Central and District Jails ...	5,90,674	2,01,748	.....	3,89,526	41	42		
1881	Subordinate Jails ...	20,903	2,573	.....	18,330	57	57		
	Total ...	6,11,577	2,03,721	.....	4,07,856	42	42		

* Profit.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XV.—(VITAL.)

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to Convicts and Under-trials respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		1	Yarrowda ... Convicts ...	1,532	...	1,532	1,174	...	1,174	1,346	...	1,346	491	...	491	21.5	...	21.5	17	...	17
2	Common Jail ... Convicts ...	161	16	177	229	18	247	307	30	337	109	5	114	4.9	0.6	5.5	6	...	6
	Under-trials ...	68	...	68	11	1	12	29	2	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	House of Correction--																		
	Europeans Convicts ...	30	...	30	22	...	22	39	...	39	15	...	15	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	11	...	11	1	...	1	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives Convicts ...	304	...	304	275	...	275	323	...	323	87	...	87	5.6	...	5.6	4	...	4
4	Poona ... Convicts ...	284	40	324	196	49	245	269	59	328	152	20	172	5.9	0.5	6.4	6	3	9
	Under-trials ...	6	...	6	3	...	3	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ahmednagar Convicts ...	236	34	270	82	13	95	121	15	136	60	5	65	2.0	0.3	2.3	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	8	2	10	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dhulia ... Convicts ...	309	25	334	180	20	200	243	16	259	117	23	140	3.0	0.3	3.3	6	...	6
	Under-trials ...	15	2	17	8	...	8	31	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sholapur ... Convicts ...	127	20	147	111	20	131	116	29	145	69	7	76	3.2	0.5	3.7	6	2	8
	Under-trials ...	8	5	13	2	1	3	14	1	15	3	...	3	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...
8	Mhasvad ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	569	...	569	671	...	671	910	...	910	24.5	...	24.5	12	...	12
	Under-trials ...	128	22	150	68	24	92	116	28	144	59	11	70	2.2	0.4	2.6	...	...	...
9	Sátara ... Convicts ...	4	2	6	1	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	185	6	191	44	9	53	74	9	83	72	10	82	1.9	0.2	2.1	3	...	3
10	Belgaum ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	2	2	3	...	3	10	4	14	1	...	1	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...
11	Gokak ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	553	...	553	685	...	685	712	...	712	30	...	30	34	...	34
	Under-trials ...	168	32	200	41	23	64	110	25	135	58	2	60	2.9	0.2	3.1	...	...	...
12	Kaladgi ... Convicts ...	13	...	13	21	1	22	46	1	47	14	...	14	0.6	...	0.6	1	...	1
	Under-trials ...	478	50	528	175	40	215	217	42	259	148	31	179	5.1	0.7	5.8	3	...	3
13	Dhárwar ... Convicts ...	10	10	20	2	...	2	10	1	11	3	...	3	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	157	19	176	90	5	95	104	5	109	72	3	75	2.01	0.1	2.1	1	...	1
14	Kárwar ... Convicts ...	16	...	16	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	298	34	332	74	16	90	116	20	136	46	27	73	2.3	0.8	3.1	1	...	1
15	Ratnágiri ... Convicts ...	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	616	93	709	603	80	683	666	82	738	313	51	364	9.4	1.6	11.0	12	3	15
16	Thána ... Convicts ...	15	...	15	12	1	13	36	3	39	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1
	Under-trials ...	521	88	609	320	29	349	412	27	439	134	9	143	4.0	...	4.0	9	...	9
17	Ahmedabad ... Convicts ...	20	5	25	13	1	14	64	3	67	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	459	...	459	234	...	234	275	...	275	237	...	237	8.05	...	8.05	9	...	9
18	Dhuliakot ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	203	10	213	124	8	132	149	9	158	46	...	46	2.2	...	2.2	5	...	5
19	Kaira ... Convicts ...	6	2	8	4	...	4	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	161	6	167	173	7	180	186	4	190	82	4	86	2.6	0.1	2.7	11	...	11
20	Surat ... Convicts ...	6	7	13	2	...	2	16	1	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	295	10	305	127	4	131	138	4	142	65	1	66	1.7	0.08	1.8	...	...	...
21	Dohad ... Convicts ...	10	10	20	2	...	2	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	78	...	78	64	10	74	80	11	91	76	12	88	2.3	...	2.3	1	...	1
22	Rájkot ... Convicts ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	24	...	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	511	27	538	491	5	496	533	8	541	211	16	227	7.4	1.3	8.7	14	...	14
23	Karachi ... Convicts ...	20	...	20	7	...	7	10	...	10	7	...	7	0.2	...	0.2	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	776	14	790	595	15	610	782	13	795	340	1	341	18.7	1.3	20.0	22	...	22
24	Hyderabad ... Convicts ...	28	2	30	16	1	17	26	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	772	27	799	655	12	667	844	19	863	1,387	25	1,412	19.6	0.8	20.4	50	...	50
25	Shikárpur ... Convicts ...	23	14	37	16	1	17	37	2	39	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	716	...	716	834	...	834	619	...	619	15	...	15	44	...	44
26	Nára ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	76	5	81	55	1	56	75	3	78	36	...	36	0.8	...	0.8	...	...	...
27	Aden ... Convicts ...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1882 ... Convicts ...	8,865	578	9,443	7,970	408	8,378	9,821	458	10,279	6,723	263	6,986	209.7	9.8	219.5	276	8	284
	Under-trials ...	318	71	389	132	8	140	425	28	453	46	5	51	3.1	...	3.1	4	...	4
	Total ...	9,183	649	9,832	8,102	416	8,518	10,246	486	10,732	6,769	268	7,037	212.8	9.8	222.6	280	8	288
	Total, 1881 ...	9,167	655	9,822	9,091	431	9,522	10,957	515	11,472	7,073	298	7,371	296.4	13.4	309.8	385	21	406

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883. }

XV.—(VITAL.)

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

9			10			11			12															13
Deaths from Fever.			Deaths from Bowel Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.															
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
									Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	41.8	...	41.8	1.8	...	1.8	...	...	...	1.4	...	1.4	1.4	...	1.4	1
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	47.6	27.8	46.2	2.1	3.3	2.2	...	...	...	2.6	...	2.4	2.6	...	2.4	2
...	9.1	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68.2	...	68.2	4.5	...	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	31.6	...	31.6	2.0	...	2.0	...	...	...	1.4	...	1.4	1.4	...	1.4	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	77.5	40.8	70.2	3.0	1.0	2.6	...	...	...	3.1	6.1	3.7	3.1	6.1	3.7	4
...	73.2	38.5	68.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	1	...	1	65.0	116.0	70.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.5	...	0.5	2.8	...	2.5	3.3	...	3.0	5
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	62.1	35.0	58.0	2.9	2.5	2.8	...	...	...	5.4	10.0	6.1	5.4	10.0	6.1	6
1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	100.0	...	100.0	10.0	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	159.9	...	159.9	4.3	...	4.3	0.4	...	0.4	1.7	...	1.7	2.1	...	2.1	8
...	86.7	45.8	76.0	3.2	1.7	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	163.6	111.1	154.7	4.3	2.2	3.9	...	...	...	6.8	...	5.7	6.8	...	5.7	10
5	...	5	16	...	16	4	...	4	128.7	...	128.7	5.4	...	5.4	0.7	...	0.7	5.4	...	5.4	6.1	...	6.1	11
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	141.5	8.7	93.7	7.1	0.9	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.6	...	63.6	2.9	...	2.7	...	...	...	4.8	...	4.5	4.8	...	4.5	13
...	84.6	77.5	83.2	2.9	1.7	2.7	...	...	...	1.7	...	1.4	1.7	...	1.4	14
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	150.0	...	150.0	5.0	...	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	80.0	60.0	78.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	1.1	...	1.1	1.1	...	1.1	16
...	100.0	...	100.0	3.0	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	62.1	168.7	81.1	3.1	5.0	3.4	...	...	...	1.3	...	1.1	1.3	...	1.1	18
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	8.0	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	62.2	63.7	62.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	...	...	...	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.6	20
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	25.0	...	23.1	1.7	...	1.5	...	...	...	8.3	...	7.7	8.3	...	7.7	21
...	41.9	31.0	40.9	1.2	...	1.1	...	...	...	2.8	...	2.6	2.8	...	2.6	22
2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	101.3	...	101.3	3.4	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	37.1	...	34.8	1.9	...	1.7	...	...	...	4.0	...	3.8	4.0	...	3.8	24
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	47.4	57.1	47.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	...	...	...	6.4	...	6.1	6.4	...	6.1	25
...	51.2	25.0	50.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	118.7	120.0	118.9	3.6	...	3.1	...	...	...	1.6	...	1.3	1.6	...	1.3	27
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	25.0	25.0	...	25.0	28
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	43.0	320.0	45.8	1.5	26.0	1.8	...	...	...	2.9	...	2.8	2.9	...	2.8	29
10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	2.9	...	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	57.1	6.6	55.9	3.1	8.7	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	3.7	...	3.6	31
...	202.5	208.3	202.6	2.9	...	2.9	...	...	...	7.3	...	7.2	7.3	...	7.2	32
11	...	11	4	...	4	...	...	...	56.2	300.0	70.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	...	5.9	6.2	...	5.9	33
...	86.4	...	86.4	2.1	...	2.1	...	...	...	6.1	...	6.1	6.1	...	6.1	34
...	65.4	...	64.3	1.5	...	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
50	...	50	56	1	57	7	...	7	84.4	64.4	83.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	0.09	...	0.08	3.4	2.0	3.3	3.5	2.0	3.4	36
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.8	62.5	36.4	2.4	...	2.2	...	...	...	3.0	...	2.9	3.0	...	2.9	37
52	...	52	56	1	57	7	...	7	83.5	64.4	82.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	0.09	...	0.08	3.4	1.9	3.3	3.5	1.9	3.4	38
53	...	53	94	9	103	27	4	31	77.8	69.1	77.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	39

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(VITAL.)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

B 1312-14

Serial Number.	Jails.	3						4						5						6						7						Serial Number.
		UNDER 16 YEARS.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						OVER 60.						TOTAL.						
		Average Number.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.		Average Number.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.		Average Number.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.		Average Number.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.		Average Number.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Yerrowda	814	...	8	...	0.9	...	222	...	7	...	3.2	...	143	...	2	...	1.4	...	1,179	...	17	...	1.4	...	1
2	Common Jail	7	1	194	13	6	21	4	222	18	6	...	2.7	...	2	
3	House of Correction	21	2	2	273	...	4	...	1.5	...	3	
4	of Europeans	...	...	...	...	237	...	4	...	1.7	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	49	6	3	3.1	6.1	4
5	of Natives	60	1	...	...	114	37	4	...	3.5	...	...	15	10	2	3	13.3	30.0	...	3	1	...	...	...	81	13	...	...	...	5
6	Poona	1	1	...	...	66	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	182	20	6	...	3.3	...	6
7	Ahmednagar	1	1	...	...	138	16	4	...	2.9	...	...	42	4	2	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	20	6	2	5.5	10.0	7
8	Dhulia	2	1	...	...	98	19	3	1	3.0	5.3	...	10	...	3	1	30.0	...	...	3	...	...	...	577	...	12	...	2.1	...	8
9	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	512	...	8	...	1.6	...	...	62	4	4	...	6.4	...	...	1	...	...	...	66	24	...	...	...	...	9
10	Mhasvad Gang	1	2	...	...	55	18	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	9	3	...	7.3	...	10
11	Sátara	1	...	...	...	33	9	2	...	6.1	...	...	7	...	1	...	14.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	34	...	6.1	...	11
12	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	516	...	31	...	6.0	...	...	33	...	3	...	9.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	23	...	...	...	...	12
13	Gokák Gang	2	...	...	...	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	173	40	3	...	1.7	...	13
14	Kaládgi	1	1	147	18	24	19	3	...	12.8	2	88	5	1	...	1.1	...	14	
15	Dhárwár	1	...	...	...	78	4	1	...	1.3	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	72	17	1	...	1.4	...	15
16	Kárwár	...	...	...	...	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	1	...	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	79	12	3	2.4	3.8	16
17	Ratnágiri	424	54	10	1	2.4	1.8	...	67	25	2	1	2.9	4.0	...	2	1	...	318	30	9	...	2.8	...	17	
18	Thána	5	...	...	...	280	23	9	...	3.2	...	...	27	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	235	...	9	...	3.8	...	18
19	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	203	...	7	...	3.5	...	...	29	...	2	...	6.9	...	...	3	...	...	...	124	7	5	...	4.0	...	19
20	Dhuliakot	...	...	...	...	113	7	5	...	4.4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	7	11	...	6.5	...	20
21	Kaira	2	...	...	...	138	4	7	...	5.1	...	...	25	3	3	...	12.0	...	...	2	...	...	...	127	4	...	...	...	...	21
22	Surat	4	...	...	...	113	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	64	9	1	...	1.6	...	22
23	Dohád	...	...	...	...	46	6	1	...	2.2	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	486	5	14	...	2.9	...	23
24	Rájkot	1	1	...	...	436	5	11	...	2.5	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	300.0	584	15	22	...	3.6	...	24
25	Karáchi	1	...	...	...	498	13	16	...	3.2	...	...	85	2	6	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	12	50	...	7.4	...	25
26	Hyderabad	1	...	...	...	579	11	37	...	6.4	...	...	60	1	8	...	13.3	...	...	5	...	5	100.0	729	...	44	...	6.0	...	26
27	Shikárpur	30	...	...	...	674	...	36	...	5.3	...	...	53	...	8	...	15.1	...	...	2	...	...	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	27
	Nára	50	5	1		
	Aden	
	Total	128	8	6,661	308	210	2	3.2	0.7	...	959	91	55	5	5.7	5.5	...	182	5	11	1	6.0	20.0	7,930	407	276	8	3.5	2.0	
	Total 1881	189	19	2	1.1	7,655	305	297	16	3.9	5.2	...	999	93	75	5	7.5	5.4	...	85	7	9	...	10.6	...	8,928	424	383	21	4.3	4.9	

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J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

STATEMENT No. XIX.—(VITAL.)

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882, according to Length of Imprisonment.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9	
		UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.				
		Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Number.		
Serial Number.	Jails.																		Serial Number.		
1	Yerrowda ...	174	2	1.2	132	...	...	179	5	2.8	222	3	1.3	213	6	2.8	259	1	0.4	1
2	Common Jail	218	6	2.7	14	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction	17	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Europeans																				44	1	2.3
	Natives	138	3	2.2	75	...	...	44	1	2.3	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poona ...	48	...	...	29	3	10.3	32	2	6.2	43	3	7.0	66	...	...	23	1	4.3	4
5	Ahmednagar ...	59	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5
6	Dhulia ...	47	2	4.3	37	2	5.4	50	1	2.0	15	...	...	29	1	3.4	24	...	...	6
7	Sholapur ...	19	1	5.3	29	4	13.8	38	1	2.6	4	1	25.0	34	1	3.0	6	...	...	7
8	Mhasvad Gang ...	95	3	3.1	101	4	4.0	131	1	0.7	111	1	0.9	124	1	0.8	15	2	13.3	8	
9	Satara ...	53	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	9
10	Belgaum ...	44	2	4.5	1	...	...	3	1	33.3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Gokak Gang ...	84	4	4.8	88	6	6.8	134	7	5.2	175	8	4.5	64	9	14.0	4	...	...	11
12	Kaladgi ...	26	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	12
13	Dharwar ...	101	1	1.0	42	...	...	36	...	...	15	...	...	17	2	11.8	2	...	...	13
14	Karwar ...	44	1	2.2	22	...	...	17	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	14
15	Ratnagiri ...	19	...	...	7	...	...	6	1	16.7	5	...	...	32	...	...	20	...	...	15
16	Thana ...	165	3	1.8	248	3	1.2	81	4	4.9	23	4	17.4	18	1	5.5	42	...	...	16
17	Ahmedabad ...	83	8	9.6	30	...	...	22	...	...	30	1	3.3	115	...	...	68	...	...	17
18	Dhuliakot ...	117	2	1.7	30	1	3.3	54	4	7.4	25	2	8.0	6	...	...	3	...	...	18
19	Kaira ...	80	4	5.0	21	...	...	8	1	12.5	5	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	19
20	Surat ...	98	6	6.1	19	2	10.5	25	1	4.0	16	...	...	16	1	6.2	2	1	50.0	20
21	Dohad ...	55	18	29	11	18	21
22	Rajkot ...	29	36	1	2.8	5	2	1	22
23	Karachi ...	129	9	6.9	116	1	0.9	173	2	1.2	48	1	2.1	21	1	4.8	4	...	...	23
24	Hyderabad ...	335	14	4.2	116	3	2.6	91	4	4.4	28	...	...	25	1	4.0	4	...	...	24
25	Shikarpur ...	340	36	10.6	150	10	6.7	115	4	3.5	30	...	...	50	...	...	1	...	...	25
26	Nara ...	319	13	4.1	225	17	7.5	122	13	10.6	41	...	...	21	1	4.7	1	...	...	26
27	Aden ...	27	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	27
	Total	2,963	120	4.1	1,620	57	3.6	1,423	53	3.7	908	24	2.6	914	25	2.7	504	5	1.0		
	Total, 1881	2,663	187	7.0	1,986	83	4.2	1,903	79	4.2	1,231	25	2.0	987	26	2.6	582	4	0.7		

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XX.

Showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15								16		Serial Number.					
		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December.		Capacity of Barracks at 80 superficial feet per head.		Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		HOSPITAL				Cost.											
																														A.		B.									
																														Admission.		Daily Average Sick.		Deaths.			Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Strength.		Total Charges.		Average Cost per Prisoner.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Yerrowda
2	Common Jail	33	1	906	90	939	91	40	3	906	88
3	House of Correction.	Europeans.		Natives																																					
		
4	Poona ...	5	...	70	4	75	4	6	1	73	4
5	Ahmednagar ...	1	1	24	5	25	6	2	1	24	6	
6	Dhulia ...	36	1	270	20	306	21	24	1	264	15	
7	Sholapur	8	...	8	...	1	...	7	
8	Mhasvad Gang	
9	Satara	29	1	29	1	2	...	29	1	
10	Belgaum	19	1	19	1	2	...	19	1	
11	Gokak Gang	
12	Kaladgi	10	...	10	7	
13	Dharwar ...	2	1	17	...	19	1	2	...	18	1	
14	Karwar ...	2	...	21	...	23	...	3	...	21	
15	Ratnagiri ...	2	...	29	...	31	...	1	...	31	
16	Thana ...	25	3	157	19	182	21	14	1	154	21	
17	Ahmedabad ...	32	1	330	32	362	33	28	2	318	31	
18	Dhuliakot...	
19	Kaira	
20	Surat ...	23	1	218	8	241	9	26	2	207	7	
21	Dohad ...	1	...	38	2	39	2	1	...	39	2	
22	Godhra ...	2	...	13	...	15	14	
23	Rajkot ...	2	...	4	...	4	4	
24	Karachi ...	2	...	52	24	54	24	2	1	53	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hyderabad ...	5	...	152	16	157	16	9	1	152	15	
26	Shikarpur ...	2	...	60	4	62	4	4	...	64	4	
27	Nara	
	Aden	3	...	3	...	1	...	3	
	Total ...	173	9	2430	225	2,603	234	168	13	2397	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, 1881 ...	130	8	2240	226	2,370	234	144	13	2193	225	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XXI.

Showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12			Serial Number.	
		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total Population.			Average Daily Number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1882.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Yerrowda...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Common Jail ...	7	...	336	18	343	18	361	11	1	12	225	13	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction. { Europeans. ...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	1	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	House of Correction. { Natives ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poona ...	4	...	81	11	85	11	96	3	...	3	50	3	53	31	7	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Ahmednagar ...	4	...	47	4	51	4	55	3	...	3	23	1	29	21	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Dhulia ...	3	...	88	7	91	7	98	8	...	8	55	5	60	36	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Sholapur ...	6	2	41	14	47	16	63	2	1	3	18	6	24	26	9	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Mhaswad Gang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Satara ...	6	...	45	13	51	13	64	1	...	1	26	4	30	25	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Belgaum ...	3	...	77	10	80	10	90	3	...	3	23	4	32	44	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Gokak Gang	10
12	Kaladgi ...	4	...	134	14	138	14	152	21	1	22	80	6	86	36	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
13	Dharwar ...	3	...	53	5	56	5	61	2	...	2	19	1	20	37	4	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
14	Karwar	40	...	40	...	40	1	...	1	18	...	18	22	...	22	13
15	Ratnagiri ...	1	...	5	10	6	10	16	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	3	8	11	14
16	Thana ...	22	2	159	4	181	6	187	12	1	13	71	1	72	90	5	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
17	Ahmedabad ...	6	...	154	18	160	18	178	13	1	14	55	3	58	96	14	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
18	Dhuliakot	17
19	Kaira ...	2	...	131	6	133	6	139	4	...	4	23	...	23	27	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
20	Surat ...	...	...	37	3	37	3	40	2	...	2	10	...	12	27	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
21	Dohad ...	4	...	100	...	104	...	104	2	...	2	38	...	38	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
22	Rajkot ...	...	...	107	7	107	7	114	4	...	4	42	...	46	49	3	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
23	Karachi ...	3	1	280	9	283	10	293	7	...	7	142	4	146	130	8	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
24	Hyderabad ...	22	1	527	23	549	24	573	16	1	17	305	16	321	221	8	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
25	Shikarpur ...	21	4	366	24	387	28	415	16	1	17	180	18	198	125	6	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
26	Nara	25
27	Aden	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	26
	Total ...	121	10	3,827	200	2,948	210	3,158	132	8	140	1,427	92	1,519	1,193	103	1,296	176	9	...	...	4	...	148	6	154	27
	Total, 1881 ...	95	9	2,723	247	2,823	256	3,079	106	6	112	1,223	104	1,327	1,300	136	1,436	177	6	...	...	2	...	121	10	131	28

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

S T A T E M E N T

n 1312-15

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency at the close of the year 1882.

Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Description of Accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1882 IN PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO														Superficial Area per Prisoner within enclosing walls in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.	
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
1	Yarrowda	Cells	12	40	108	160	Original Works... .. Repairs	Ra. s. p. 10,053 7 8 1,860 15 6	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... • Do. without	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	1,496	...	...	...
		Total	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	1,492	1,656	170	...	11,914
		Total average population ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,148	1,174	240	...	...	
2	Common Jail	Cells	4	4	Alterations to the cook-room, &c. Repairs	136 14 9 963 12 0	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... • Do. without	24	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	6	16	151	265	...	...	...
		Total	24	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	6	16	155	269	39	...	1,101
		Total average population ...	5	1	11	1	7	17	217	259	41
3	House of Correction	Cells	30	30	Repairs	654 0 10	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... • Do. without	15	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	304	330	...	...	...
		Total	15	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	30	...	...	304	360	24	...	654
		Total average population ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	269	298	29	...	...	
4	Poona	Cells	3	...	94	...	124	221	Original Works... .. Repairs	7,891 0 0 1,296 0 0		
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... • Do. without	25	...	2	6	40	63	136	
		Total	25	...	2	6	...	3	...	94	40	187	357	76			...	9,187
		Total average population ...	6	1	3	61	48	129	248	109		

5	Ahmednagar	Cells with ... separate	8	3	...	98	109	Removing to another site latrine of female ward 27 4 6 Repairs 415 9 3	
		Barracks sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	34	135	184	...	...	...
		* Do. without	13
Total		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	3	34	233	293	44	...	443
Total average population		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	80	98	133	...	...
6	Dhulia	Cells with ... separate	2	2	4	24	32	Repairs 286 9 8	
		Barracks sleeping accommodation	21	268	334
		* Do. without	15	15	15
Total		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	2	...	15	25	292	366	45	...	287
Total average population		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	20	177	208	79	...	...
7	Sholapur	Cells with ... separate	8	4	...	6	18	Repairs 472 15 0	
		Barracks sleeping accommodation	20	117	152
		* Do. without	10	5
Total		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	4	20	123	170	56	...	473
Total average population		3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	19	107	134	71	...	...
8	Mhasvad Gang	Cells with ... separate	3,050	
		Barracks sleeping accommodation
		* Do. without
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total average population		24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	569	63	...	...
9	Satara	Cells with ... separate	4	2	2	...	4	...	6	18	Repairs 261 13 6	
		Barracks sleeping accommodation	22	116	150
		* Do. without	12
Total		12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	4	22	122	168	24	...	262
Total average population		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	65	93	43	...	...
10	Belgaum	Cells with ... separate	11	11	Improvements to the gal- lows in the Belgaum Jail 324 14 0 Repairs 207 15 10	
		Barracks sleeping accommodation	6	174	191
		* Do. without	9	2
Total		9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	6	174	202	25	...	533
Total average population		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	42	56	92	...	...

* Capacity to be calculated at the rate of 500 cubic feet per prisoner under columns 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Description of Accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1882 IN PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO														SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.			Remarks.
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial Area per Prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
11	Gokak Gang	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total average population ...			30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	553	...	...	...	...
12	Kaladgi	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	8	32	158	221	...	...
		Total ...	10	13	8	32	160	223	164	...	94
Total average population ...			3	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	23	39	86	425	...	...
13	Dharwar	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without ...	20	3	3	3	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	50	463	562	...	...	...
		Total ...	20	3	3	3	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	50	478	577	32	...	825
Total average population ...			5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	39	169	217	84	...	...
14	Karwar	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	4	21	35	...	...
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	15	126	169	...	...
		Total ...	12	16	...	5	5	19	147	204	73	...	347
Total average population ...			2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	87	96	155	...	...

Rs. s. p. 60
Repairs 93 10 10

Additions and alterations to the cells 319 1 10
Repairs 506 4 0

Repairs 346 11 0

15	Ratnagiri ...	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	Repairs	1,729	8	0
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	34	288	367
		* Do. without	20	...	8	9	8
		Total	20	...	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	34	298	377	28	...	1,730	...	...	...
		Total average population	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	72	91	115	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thana ...	Cells	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	114	133	...	...	...	Completing the distribu-	513	0	0
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	Erecting quarters for	1,934	15	7
		* Do. without	34	4	15	80	498	631	Erecting gallows for the	286	1	0
		Total	36	4	...	...	...	15	...	4	93	612	764	78	...	3,424	...	Repairs	689	8	10
		Total average population	11	2	...	...	...	10	1	...	4	78	490	596	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ahmedabad	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	Additions, alterations and	1,502	11	0
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...
		* Do. without	20	20	5	3	88	511	647
		Total	20	...	...	...	...	20	5	3	...	7	88	511	654	30	...	1,503	...	...	...
		Total average population	4	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	5	29	311	363	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dhuliakot ...	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Repairs	161	11	6
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...
		* Do. without	25	459	484
		Total	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	484	11	...	162	...	...
		Total average population	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	234	23	...	...	...	...
19	Kaira ...	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	Repairs	422	3	6
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...
		* Do. without	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	10	197	223	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	10	203	229	30	...	422	...	...
		Total average population	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	8	121	136	50	...	...	...
20	Surat ...	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Improvement to the Jail...	48	15	1
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	Accommodation for under-	10	0	0
		* Do. without	13	6	7	3	...	10	6	148	193	Repairs	304	15	0
		Total	13	...	...	...	...	6	7	3	...	10	6	148	193	36	...	364	...	...
		Total average population	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	7	168	182	38	...	...	...

* Capacity to be calculated at the rate of 500 cubic feet per prisoner under columns 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16.

STATEMENT A—continued.

1	2	3	4														18	19		20			
			NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1882 IN PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO															SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.					
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.		Superficial Area per Prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.	Remarks.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.														
21	Dohad	Cells	Repairs	Rs. a. p. 56 12 9	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...
		* Do. without	9	10	10	5	10	290	334			
		Total	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	5	10	290	334	34	...	57
		Total average population ...	2	2	1	4	124	133	85				
22	Rajkot	Cells			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...
		* Do. without	10	4	78	92			
		Total	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	78	92	17	...	328
		Total average population ...	2	4	2	10	60	78	20				
23	Karachi	Cells	5	21	...	20	46	Improvements to the District Jail at Karachi ...	129 10 11		
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	
		* Do. without	54	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	27	470	571	...	...	...	...
		Total	59	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	21	...	20	27	470	617	83	...	475
		Total average population ...	8	1	7	...	1	4	482	503	101	Improving the drainage of the Jail ...	139 15 6			
24	Hyderabad	Cells	6	6	Repairs	205 5 9		
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	
		* Do. without	25	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	22	14	748	837	...	...	...	
		Total	25	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	22	14	754	843	23	...	...		
		Total average population ...	19	1	16	1	1	14	575	627	28					

25	Shikarpur...	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	Improving Jail barracks ventilation 540 7 11 Repairs 1,077 13 11
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	26	2	47	27	712	851		...
		* Do. without
Total ...		26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	27	725	864	59	1,618
Total average population ...		19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	636	714	71	...
26	Nára	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation
		* Do. without
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total average population ...		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	716	...	...
27	Aden	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	Repairs 272 0 0
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	3	4	5	65	97		...
		* Do. without
Total ...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	72	104	216	272
Total average population ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	53	56	402	...	
Total	...	Cells	19	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	103	...	152	21	564	883	...	...
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	524	9	13	3	...	...	298	67	6	...	...	117	557	7,923	9,517	...	
		* Do. without
Total ...		543	9	13	3	...	...	318	71	109	...	269	578	8,487	10,400	...	...	39,614	
Total average population ...		213	10	...	...	...	...	129	8	27	...	117	398	7,616	8,518	...	...	...

* Capacity to be calculated at the rate of 500 cubic feet per prisoner under columns 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883. }

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the State of Health of the Prisoners admitted into, and discharged from, the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 State of Health on admission of those admitted during the year.			4 Number discharged during the year.	5 State of Health of column 4 on admission.			6 State of Health of column 4 on release.			7 State of Weight of column 4 Prisoners on admission.		8 State of Weight of column 4 Prisoners on release.		9 State of Health on admission into Jail of those who died during the year.			10 Remarks.	11 Serial Number.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number (♂, 400) who gained weight during imprisonment.	Number (♂, 614) who lost weight.	Number (♂, 400) who gained weight during imprisonment.	Number (♂, 614) who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1	Yarrowda	681	87	...	844	734	109	1	606	238	...	108	113	112	106	15	2	...	1	
2	Common Jail	2,066	71	7	2,220	2,111	103	6	2,183	27	8	98	103	102	99	4	1	1	2	
3	House of Correction	266	3	3	257	250	6	1	253	4	...	134	136	136	132	...	...	...	3
	Europeans	286	28	2	356	340	14	2	344	12	...	96	101	103	99	2	2	...	4	
	Natives	723	23	12	805	782	10	13	776	12	17	99	107	104	102	6	1	...	5	
4	Poona	213	51	11	313	278	27	8	282	25	6	106	113	110	108	...	...	...	6
5	Ahmednagar	582	1	2	550	545	3	2	548	2	...	102	110	108	104	6	...	...	7
6	Dhulia	236	47	1	275	234	40	1	260	15	...	95	101	100	97	5	2	1	8	
7	Sholapur	646	112	3	514	466	48	...	494	25	5	106	113	115	108	7	2	3	9	
8	Mhasvad Gang	364	12	3	400	385	13	2	397	3	...	99	109	103	106	...	...	...	10
9	Satara	524	12	3	540	537	...	3	535	3	2	88	104	95	101	3	...	...	11
10	Belgaum	589	66	18	621	571	42	8	605	3	13	107	114	115	106	23	4	2	12	
11	Gokak Gang	331	20	1	383	373	9	1	377	5	1	99	106	108	104	...	...	...	13
12	Kaladgi	417	48	2	487	477	10	...	481	5	1	100	109	109	103	3	...	...	14
13	Dharwar	118	23	9	175	130	37	8	166	7	2	99	110	104	104	...	...	...	15
14	Karwar	126	5	1	200	191	9	...	197	3	...	99	103	106	99	...	...	...	16
15	Ratnagiri	867	613	160	1,750	1,091	506	153	1,523	126	101	102	106	105	96	9	2	4	17	
16	Thana	480	182	214	917	509	198	210	534	214	189	101	104	105	100	8	...	4	18	
17	Ahmedabad	392	95	30	575	508	52	15	471	63	21	103	109	107	95	4	3	2	19	
18	Dhuliakot	639	4	2	648	645	3	...	647	...	1	100	103	104	100	4	...	1	20	
19	Kaira	466	60	9	576	476	92	8	528	38	10	101	105	104	100	6	4	1	21	
20	Surat	146	60	2	223	172	46	5	193	28	2	100	107	105	101	...	...	...	22
21	Dohad	148	1	1	131	130	...	1	130	1	...	106	131	108	111	1	...	...	23
22	Rajkot	659	7	4	769	758	8	3	757	10	2	104	117	111	110	12	1	1	24	
23	Karachi	827	46	16	1,081	963	85	33	988	74	19	106	102	116	103	14	6	2	25	
24	Hyderabad	1,031	119	17	1,292	1,292	60	10	1,250	29	13	117	116	119	109	44	2	4	26	
25	Shikarpur	236	497	11	613	268	281	64	378	199	36	116	118	125	110	11	17	16	27	
26	Nara	181	3	1	155	152	1	2	155	...	...	86	123	126	108	...	...	...	28
27	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Total	14,100	2,295	545	17,670	15,298	1,812	560	16,050	1,191	429	108	110	109	104	191	49	44		
	1881	13,010	2,119	671	16,544	13,976	2,043	525	14,659	1,513	372	103	110	109	104	245	107	52		

Four under-trial prisoners died during the year—
 2 from remittent fever.
 1 from dilatation of aorta.
 1 from fatty degeneration of heart.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
 Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
 Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1882.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Number released during the year who came under the Mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	4 NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER MARK SYSTEM.										5 MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										6 AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 4.										7 Maximum Gracuity earned by any Convict released during the year.	8 Average Gracuity earned by the Convicts entered in Column 4.	9 Remarks.					
			Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to																	
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.								
1	Yerrowda ...	110	...	1	...	2	1	26	2	1	13	7	...	92	...	107	92	319	255	256	349	443	...	92	...	76	92	218	242	256	298	364	...	...				
2	Common Jail ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	House of Correction ...	36	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	76	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	64	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona ...	45	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	113	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	412	...	113	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ahmednagar ...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dhulia ...	7	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	71	116	147	230	...	30	345	...	...	...	116	130	230	...	30	345	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sholapur ...	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mhasvad Gang ...	271	...	...	2	6	...	6	1	...	6	1	...	...	150	175	...	320	300	...	...	337	418	...	99	107	...	208	300	...	193	418	...	...	...		
9	Sátara ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Belgaum ...	1				
11	Gokák Gang ...	124	7	9	2	12	3	1	1	...	86	140	138	214	236	189	355	...	65	104	123	182	211	188	355				
12	Kaládgí ...	17	...	4	...	2	92	...	129	78	...	64				
13	Dhárwár ...	33	1	6	120	129	120	98				
14	Kárwár... ..	14	1	3	5	170	5	129				
15	Ratnágiri ...	13	...	1	...	2	1	115	...	177			
16	Thána ...	54	...	4	4	5	1	1	1	92	142	173	201	239	115	77	109	157	201	239	280				
17	Ahmedabad ...	16	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	102	...	40	102	81	206	102	...	30	102	81	330			
18	Dhullakot ...	104	1	1	166	95			
19	Kaira ...	7	1		
20	Surat ...	18	
21	Dohad ...	31	...	2	1	2	39	159	179	
22	Rájkot ...	4	
23	Karáchi... ..	245	18	4	2	2	...	1	
34	Hyderabad ...	81	5	4	...	3	1	45	90	165	221	...	195	45	56	142	178	...	195		
25	Shikárpur ...	31	3	9	4	8	...	2	74	105	158	195	...	170	485	22	70	...	46	485		
26	Nára ...	34	1		
27	Aden ...	14		
	Total ...	1,328	41	47	23	63	8	42	4	3	24	9	86	140	165	230	236	320	345	256	412	485	45	82	111	124	140	145	296	178	281	422			

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts are imprisoned.

1			2																		3			4			
Serial Number.	Sections of Penal Code classified.		CONVICTS ADMITTED TO JAIL ON 31st DECEMBER UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING																		Total.	Serial Number.					
	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of Offences.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.			J.				
				1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A.				B.	Sentenced to Death.		
																		For life.	For a term.								
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	VI	All sections	Offences against the State																								1
2	VII	Do.	Do. relating to the Army and Navy											1												2	2
3	VIII	Do.	Do. against public tranquillity			2																				14	3
4	IX	102, 103, 170 and 171	Do. by others relating to public servants					1		5				2		2										17	4
5	X	All other sections	Do. public servants					1																		14	5
6	XI	All sections	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants					3		1																6	6
7	XI	103, 200 to 206	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding			1		4		2				2	1	1										13	8
8		201 to 204	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform or giving false information regarding an offence					21	1	7	1		10		10	1	8									64	7
9		206 to 210	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property					1					3	1	7	4	4	1								10	8
10		211	Making false criminal charge					2	1	2			2		2											2	9
11		212, 216, 224 to 227	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions and the like					2	1	2			1	1	2	1										7	10
12		217 to 223	Offences by public servants against public justice					14		8			0		6				1		2					41	11
13		228 and 229	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor			4		1		2			1		1											9	12
14	XII	241 to 254	Lighter offences relating to coin			1		3		2	1		6		5		1									21	13
15		All other sections	Graver offences relating to coin					2		2			1		1											2	14
16	XIII	All sections	Offences relating to weights and measures					3	1	2			4	1	6		10		1		1		1			29	15
17	XIV	264 to 269	Offences affecting the public health and safety																								
18		270 and 271	Nuisances												2		2									4	17
19		272 to 294 A.	Obscene books and lotteries																								18
20	XV	All sections	Offences relating to religion																								1
21	XVI	302, 303, 307	Murder and attempt to murder																								1
22		304, 304A, 306, 306, 308	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide												17	25	25	16	6	1	195	26	27	10	18	8	300
23		309	Attempt to commit suicide							10	3		7	1	67	2	62	5	3	1	11	8	26	1		109	
24		311	Being a thief			1		1							1											2	22
25		312 to 319	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child																								4
26		323, 324, 325, 355	Hurt and assault with or without provocation					1	1	7	2	8	2	15	2	19		2								8	
27		324, 325, 326 to 328	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life			27		12	8	14			8		26	1	8	1	2							131	
				4		8		37	1	27			64	3	108	9	27		1		6		21	1		305	

28	"	341 to 348	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	4	6	..	2	1	19	1	13	23
29	"	363 to 357	..	Aggravated assault	2	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	16	29
30	"	363 to 373	..	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	2	8	1	21	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	6	51	30
31	"	374..	..	Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	38	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	66	32
32	"	376...	..	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	33
33	"	377..	..	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	XVII	379 to 381, 461 and 462.	..	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle..	90	8	194	23	389	26	525	23	767	15	401	4	86	2	6	..	8	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,504	102	2,606	34
35	"	384 and 385	..	Extortion, unaggravated	..	..	4	..	2	..	8	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19	35
36	"	384 to 389	..	Do. aggravated	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	36
37	"	392, 394 and 393	..	Robbery and aggravated theft	..	..	1	..	4	..	37	2	87	..	92	..	62	2	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	4	296	37
38	"	395, 400 and 402	..	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	85	..	405	..	273	..	80	..	86	..	238	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	1	1,119	38
39	"	403 and 404	..	Dishonest misappropriation	1	..	4	1	6	..	17	..	18	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	50	39
40	"	406 and 409	..	Criminal breach of trust	4	..	20	5	22	1	29	..	57	2	21	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	9	171	40
41	"	411 to 414	..	Receiving and concealing stolen property	4	8	49	5	66	5	82	7	92	2	89	5	28	1	2	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	27	445	41
42	"	417 to 420	..	Cheating	4	..	5	..	8	..	17	..	26	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	74	42
43	"	421 to 424	..	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	43
44	"	428 to 440	..	Mischief	1	..	4	..	10	..	10	..	8	1	39	3	20	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	7	103	44
45	"	447 and 448	..	Simple trespass and house trespass	4	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	45
46	"	449, 450, 459 and 460	..	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	..	33	..	30	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	98	46
47	"	451 to 458	..	House-breaking and house trespass	8	1	27	2	127	5	185	2	200	2	151	..	55	..	7	..	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	799	12	751	47
48	XVIII	465 to 489	..	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	1	1	8	..	24	..	10	1	2	..	10	55	2	57	48
49	XIX	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract	1	1	..	1	49
50	XX	493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage	6	1	16	1	12	..	5	..	4	48	2	45	50
51	XXI	500 to 502	..	Defamation	8	1	4	..	4	51
52	XXII	504 to 510	..	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	8	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..	1	15	..	15	52
53	Criminal Procedure Code	505 to 517	..	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	17	..	67	..	28	..	5	..	2	109	..	109	53
54	Penal Code.	401..	..	All other offences...	50	8	58	2	48	3	86	1	10	..	28	..	5	325	9	334	54
Total ..					217	17	420	41	857	58	1,108	50	1,540	49	1,647	90	732	82	118	3	826	29	437	17	18	3	7,420	389	7,809								

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during 1882, according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.

B 1812-18

1	2	3																				4				5			6	
		CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								Total				No.
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		A.		B.		Total				
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Above 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation.		Sentenced to Death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.						
																		A.		B.										
																		For life.		For a term.										
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total		
1	Yerrowda ...																													
2	Common Jail ...	1,219	117	554	27	164	13	19	6	7	1	11			3			2		2		1		39	24	1,940	140	1,979	164	2,143
3	House of Correction ...	219		52		138		100		58		5						1				2		571		573		573		
4	Poona ...	259	60	118	35	113	19	55	3	32	2	20	2						7	1		5		20	10	589	112	609	122	731
5	Ahmednagar ...	59	8	84	14	42	4	23	1	23	1	7	1		3							4	1	7	6	238	23	245	29	274
6	Dhulia ...	122	32	91	5	153	9	89	5	36		12			9			9	1	3		5		26	6	505	46	531	52	583
7	Sholapur ...	62	27	61	17	37	6	34	3	8		10	1		7					4	3	2	1	5	10	219	49	224	59	283
8	Mhasvad Gang ...																													
9	Sátara ...	105	25	71	21	61	5	39	4	19	4	8	3		1			4	1	2		6		6	2	310	61	316	63	379
10	Belgaum ...	208	25	76	17	95	11	18	1	28	5	17			3			3		6		13	4	27	6	440	57	467	63	530
11	Gokak Gang ...																													
12	Kaladgi ...	112	27	70	6	58	5	24		14		22	2		1	2				2		1		24	6	279	39	303	45	348
13	Dharwar ...	131	17	84	10	116	9	23	1	19	1	9						5	3	12		5		12	10	392	31	404	41	445
14	Karwar ...	57	5	15	1	39	2	7		11	1	3			3			1		2		2		11	2	135	7	146	9	155
15	Ratnagiri ...	29	4	41	3	16	6	9	1	13	1	2	4		1	1								8	3	103	18	111	21	132
16	Thána ...	589	75	306	36	239	15	87	5	37		51	3	32				16	3	10		6		63	14	1,312	123	1,375	137	1,512
17	Ahmedabad ...	178	25	165	25	147	6	67	5	35	4	38	7	27				13		1	1	9	1	38	4	649	70	687	74	761
18	Dhuliakot ...	97		114		88		46		28		4														383		385		385
19	Kaira ...	248	19	195	11	97	4	84	4	22	1	6												13	8	589	31	602	39	641
20	Surat ...	214	15	87	6	101	5	40	5	39		11	1	4				3				4		39	6	464	26	503	32	535
21	Dohad ...	57	3	29		40		52		23		3						1						2	2	203	1	205	3	208
22	Rajkot ...	30	5	12		17		32	2	8		28	2	6										7	1	8	3	132	7	140
23	Karachi ...	87	8	66	6	135	5	210	1	116	1	18						5		3		3	1	10	1	623	21	638	22	660
24	Hyderabad ...	99	4	41	5	205	3	231	7	162	1	54	1	9				8						14		798	21	812	21	833
25	Shikarpur ...	110	5	95	3	380	4	292	5	193	1	67		9				4		2		7		22	4	1,119	14	1,141	18	1,159
26	Nars ...					7		22		43		10														82		82		82
27	Aden ...	64	10	39	1	16		2		1												1		6	4	118	7	124	11	135
	Total ...	4,355	516	2,466	249	2,482	131	1,556	58	985	25	413	27	118	3	19		75	15	54	2	84	9	404	131	12,203	904	12,607	1,035	13,642
	1881 ...	3,898	502	2,646	220	2,430	161	1,704	74	1,228	38	504	14	103	2	22	1	94	20	69	1	86	14	405	122	12,379	925	12,784	1,047	13,831

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Garden Profits for the year 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails	DEBIT.						CREDIT.						Total Profits.	Serial Number.
		Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1882.	Dead and Live Stock at the end of 1881.	Amount drawn from Treasury for Tools, Seeds, &c., during 1882.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1881.	Dead and Live Stock at the end of 1882.	Amount paid into the Treasury.	Total.		
1	Yerrowda...	0 2 4	32 14 3	...	146 10 5	123 8 0	303 3 0	4 15 5	62 13 10	8 0 0	146 10 5	1,011 0 0	1,233 7 8	930 4 8	1
2	Common Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poona	...	...	1 4 0	...	58 6 9	59 10 9	...	...	4 0 0	...	35 7 1	39 7 1	*20 3 8	4
5	Ahmednagar	...	...	0 6 0	11 14 10	29 11 0	41 15 10	...	...	2 3 9	13 4 0	81 4 11	86 12 8	54 12 10	5
6	Dhulia	68 6 3	19 0 0	6 9 0	297 8 3	158 0 10	549 3 4	10 13 6	...	10 1 6	298 1 5	1,379 5 6	1,698 5 11	1,149 2 7	6
7	Sholapur	...	4 13 4	0 3 0	...	29 13 6	34 13 10	...	...	...	91 15 6	388 9 4	483 1 7	448 3 9	7
8	Mhasavd Gang	...	...	2 7 6	...	1 7 6	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	83 7 3	83 7 3	79 8 3	8
9	Satara	24 2 0	...	...	4 0 0	31 12 0	59 14 0	3 5 0	...	...	6 8 0	288 11 4	298 8 4	238 10 4	9
10	Bolgaum	...	...	...	5 2 5	13 1 0	18 3 5	...	...	1 4 0	5 2 5	72 13 0	79 3 5	61 0 0	10
11	Gokak Gang	...	...	0 9 2	...	88 4 6	88 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	*88 4 6	11
12	Kaladgi	...	...	...	...	12 13 6	13 6 8	...	...	3 2 0	...	39 2 10	42 4 10	28 14 2	12
13	Dharwar	4 1 6	...	5 2 6	174 14 4	33 14 4	218 0 8	1 3 6	...	3 6 0	133 11 7	219 5 6	357 10 7	139 9 11	13
14	Karwar	2 15 3	194 1 5	...	31 0 1	8 6 0	238 6 9	...	...	...	25 2 9	590 6 3	615 11 0	379 4 3	14
15	Ratnagiri	...	...	0 6 0	22 0 8	82 12 3	105 2 11	...	...	15 11 7	11 11 8	44 1 11	71 9 2	*33 9 9	15
16	Thana	...	...	1 8 0	...	51 9 11	53 1 11	...	36 0 0	7 4 0	...	327 1 4	370 5 4	317 3 5	16
17	Ahmedabad	10 0 6	16 10 8	...	14 2 9	27 11 5	68 9 4	...	16 10 8	...	14 13 0	588 5 3	619 12 11	551 3 7	17
18	Dhuliakot...	22 13 3	55 1 9	0 5 2	235 5 10	87 5 10	400 15 10	7 7 7	59 0 0	13 4 5	197 9 1	1,179 13 0	1,457 2 1	1,056 2 3	18
19	Kaira	...	...	3 10 0	...	36 10 1	40 4 1	...	...	...	...	89 9 1	89 9 1	49 5 0	19
20	Surat	...	...	...	24 8 5	82 13 0	107 5 5	...	...	7 13 0	24 8 5	27 3 7	59 9 0	*47 12 5	20
21	Dohad	...	5 5 2	5 11 3	23 9 0	35 4 2	69 13 7	0 3 0	...	...	14 1 0	75 1 3	89 5 3	19 7 8	21
22	Rajkot	24 4 11	...	12 10 6	50 0 0	102 4 2	189 3 7	25 0 7	...	30 3 3	50 0 0	286 0 8	391 9 6	202 5 11	22
23	Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	24
25	Shikarpur...	7 5 3	...	...	87 13 4	76 11 4	171 13 11	...	...	0 8 0	91 1 8	313 10 4	405 4 0	233 6 1	25
26	Nara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total		164 3 3	327 14 7	40 12 1	1,128 5 4	1,172 5 1	2,833 8 4	53 0 7	177 1 3	107 2 6	1,124 4 11	7,185 9 5	8,647 2 8	5,813 10 4	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Factory Profits for the year 1882.

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Average Number sentenced to Labour.	4 DEBIT.								Number.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1881.	Raw Materials at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1881.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1881.	Amount drawn from Treasury for Raw Materials during 1882.	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.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Yerrowda...	1,174	0 13 9	3,657 4 9	2,910 14 6	2,120 4 9	6,447 0 2	8,437 12 9	40,565 1 4	64,139 4 0	1
2	Common Jail	242	.....	1,054 15 0	392 12 9	114 0 10	499 6 1	562 1 2	2,183 3 11	4,808 7 9	2
3	House of Correction	297	9 8 0	2,320 5 9	804 14 1	163 1 1	490 12 1	859 8 4	3,935 0 9	8,583 2 1	3
4	Poona	239	.....	440 6 1	208 7 9	337 10 11	548 0 4	2,766 5 1	6,327 10 5	10,628 8 7	4
5	Ahmednagar	94	71 4 7	248 6 0	99 4 5	85 14 0	165 4 5	60 11 1	1,714 9 11	2,445 6 5	5
6	Dhulia	196	180 15 4	574 0 9	935 8 7	77 10 0	1,631 2 3	353 15 7	2,584 7 2	6,387 11 8	6
7	Sholapur	129	.....	156 10 0	114 14 6	41 4 2	4 9 0	273 8 6	404 11 5	995 9 7	7
8	Mhaswad Gang	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Sátára	89	24 4 2	547 10 3	155 8 2	252 9 2	54 7 3	219 15 0	2,960 11 0	4,215 1 0	9
10	Belgaum	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Gokák Gang	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Kaládgi	62	.....	135 7 11	129 15 0	5 1 4	449 11 11	261 15 1	148 6 10	1,125 10 1	12
13	Dhárwár	211	77 4 9	708 1 3	348 5 3	387 15 5	988 12 5	860 1 7	7,234 8 4	10,605 1 0	13
14	Kárwár	94	1 8 6	471 3 11	751 5 5	6 5 0	377 15 7	459 10 2	980 1 7	3,048 2 2	14
15	Ratnágiri	89	.....	1,205 3 7	2,012 4 4	60 14 6	1,569 8 4	432 12 4	2,827 9 6	8,108 4 7	15
16	Thána	566	.....	942 12 7	623 13 1	1,579 5 7	1,442 0 10	1,230 5 4	14,432 8 5	20,250 13 10	16
17	Ahmedabad	339	540 3 10	3,461 14 4	747 10 10	527 12 6	2,430 11 11	1,832 7 6	9,271 0 9	18,811 13 8	17
18	Dhuliakot	234	0 3 2	493 8 5	118 0 10	20 12 7	142 11 5	679 14 1	330 6 3	1,685 8 9	18
19	Kaira	128	1 0 0	335 1 7	221 5 10	47 13 2	32 0 4	143 5 11	1,067 6 6	1,848 1 4	19
20	Surat	176	.....	2,718 7 2	661 5 8	687 2 0	550 6 0	396 13 4	4,866 5 1	9,880 7 3	20
21	Dohad	131	.....	958 1 3	339 13 8	142 6 9	470 3 6	361 11 9	1,736 10 5	4,008 15 4	21
22	Rájkot	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 4 6	51 14 6	71 3 0	22
23	Karáchi	495	60 3 3	2,992 3 6	921 5 9	1,079 1 4	3,118 12 11	195 7 4	15,052 13 11	23,410 0 0	23
24	Hyderabad	607	.....	330 5 10	1,383 7 7	359 3 3	1,092 12 11	1,008 14 6	10,919 2 0	15,043 14 1	24
25	Shikárpur	689	77 5 3	1,413 15 7	1,057 0 7	231 13 5	3,013 4 9	689 7 9	5,918 0 6	12,300 15 10	25
26	Nára	716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Aden	56	.....	421 12 1	200 0 0	132 2 6	88 10 4	4,136 9 7	1,940 10 11	6,919 13 5	27
Total		8,291	1,044 10 7	25,577 13 7	15,088 2 7	8,460 4 8	25,608 4 9	26,042 10 3	1,37,448 1 5	2,39,269 15 5	

APPENDIX H—continued.

Statement of Factory Profits for the year 1882—continued.

Number.	Jails.	CASH.								Total Profits.	Total Loss.	Profit per Prisoner.	Loss per Prisoner.	Number.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
		Cash in hand at the end of 1882.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1882.	Raw Materials at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due at the end of 1882.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1882.	Amount paid (into the Treasury during 1882.	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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Yarrowda ...	0 4 8	3,458 2 9	5,424 8 8	1,509 13 3	6,281 7 0	8,612 9 1	54,789 7 5	80,076 4 10	15,937 0 10	...	18 9 2	...	1
2	Common Jail ...	38 15 3	1,090 12 10	433 8 1	209 15 0	66 11 0	576 2 4	5,368 11 10	7,784 12 4	2,978 4 7	...	12 4 11	...	2
3	House of Correction ...	7 0 0	2,503 3 1	1,482 6 0	3 12 2	783 1 9	852 13 10	10,381 3 3	16,013 8 1	7,430 6 0	...	25 0 4	...	3
4	Poona ...	.....	429 13 8	158 6 1	56 12 4	55 5 0	2,660 0 7	8,201 12 0	11,562 1 8	933 9 1	...	3 14 6	...	4
5	Ahmednagar ...	7 10 0	195 14 4	119 3 0	102 12 11	166 13 0	85 1 1	2,425 1 7	3,102 7 11	657 1 6	...	6 15 10	...	5
6	Dhulia ...	17 7 6	360 4 3	712 15 7	304 10 8	931 4 0	339 12 7	5,335 2 10	8,001 9 5	1,663 13 9	...	6 7 9	...	6
7	Sholapur ...	.....	150 3 11	74 3 9	.....	.....	253 0 7	681 4 4	1,158 12 7	163 3 0	...	1 4 3	...	7
8	Mhasvad Gang ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	8
9	Satara ...	2 14 6	404 3 7	159 3 6	289 12 1	13 15 9	208 13 5	4,743 12 4	5,822 11 2	1,607 10 2	...	18 1 0	...	9
10	Belgaum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	10
11	Gokak Gang ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	11
12	Kaladgi ...	.....	89 0 7	88 10 8	18 12 9	104 15 11	200 11 1	604 8 7	1,106 11 7	.....	18 14 6	.....	0 4 10	12
13	Dharwar ...	74 15 8	721 2 2	418 13 0	259 10 0	893 13 5	755 6 11	10,121 7 9	13,245 4 11	2,640 3 11	...	12 8 2	...	13
14	Karwar ...	.....	611 1 1	254 14 3	315 0 10	285 11 4	366 10 10	2,233 13 5	4,067 3 9	1,019 1 7	...	10 13 6	...	14
15	Ratnagiri ...	4 14 9	766 2 10	952 7 0	731 15 1	1,043 5 8	382 12 6	4,632 13 7	8,514 7 5	406 2 10	...	4 9 0	...	15
16	Thana ...	.....	935 13 3	782 6 3	784 9 10	1,395 1 0	1,505 13 1	19,998 2 10	25,399 14 3	5,149 0 5	...	9 1 7	...	16
17	Ahmedabad ...	0 14 0	2,093 13 5	1,310 10 2	217 5 7	1,751 9 0	1,815 3 4	17,691 2 5	24,880 9 11	6,068 12 3	...	17 14 5	...	17
18	Dhuliakot ...	.....	81 4 10	41 6 2	10 11 8	95 6 0	565 14 10	1,204 14 5	1,999 9 11	314 1 2	...	1 5 6	...	18
19	Kaira ...	.....	215 5 7	181 14 4	105 10 10	126 7 0	143 5 11	1,361 0 0	2,133 11 8	255 10 4	...	2 4 10	...	19
20	Surat ...	.....	1,940 15 9	929 13 3	383 7 1	663 3 7	402 4 10	7,661 11 5	11,981 7 11	2,101 0 8	...	11 15 0	...	20
21	Dohad ...	34 14 5	242 5 6	221 7 10	119 3 3	432 5 5	337 10 0	3,825 11 8	5,213 10 1	1,204 10 9	...	9 3 1	...	21
22	Rajkot ...	.....	9 6 11	.....	.....	.....	19 4 6	57 7 7	86 3 0	15 0 0	...	0 3 5	...	22
23	Karachi ...	.....	2,414 2 6	403 9 0	1,118 6 5	1,295 0 8	199 2 4	24,552 0 5	29,982 5 4	6,572 5 4	...	13 4 5	...	23
24	Hyderabad ...	.....	251 6 10	572 12 7	436 5 2	648 7 6	1,011 14 6	14,490 14 11	17,411 13 6	2,367 15 8	...	3 14 5	...	24
25	Shikarpur ...	34 0 0	1,250 1 9	753 13 3	613 11 11	2,033 9 2	551 7 9	8,521 5 11	13,758 0 9	1,457 0 11	...	2 1 10	...	25
26	Nara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	26
27	Aden ...	.....	281 8 10	119 9 0	194 12 4	166 7 9	3,456 9 2	3,904 9 11	8,123 9 0	1,203 11 7	...	21 7 11	...	27
Total ...		223 14 9	20,496 6 3	15,596 8 5	7,787 3 2	19,234 0 11	25,302 9 1	2,12,786 4 5	3,01,428 15 0	62,175 14 1	18 14 6	7 7 11	...	
										62,156 15 7				

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office; }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Extramural Convict Labour Profit for the year 1882.

Number.	Jails.	Number of Prisoners employed on Extramural Labour.	DEBIT.							CREDIT.							Total Profit.	Total Loss.	Number.
			Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1882.	Tools and Plant at the end of 1881.	Amount drawn from Treasury.		Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Debts by the Jails at the end of 1881.	Tools and Plant at the end of 1882.	Amount paid into the Treasury.	Total.				
							For Tools, &c.	For Extra Guards.											
			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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Yarrowda	125	...	183 9 9	89 7 0	...	...	999 8 11	1,222 9 8	...	407 12 8	90 8 9	...	6,218 5 7	6,716 10 7	5,494 0 11	1
2	Common Jail .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poons	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Ahmednagar .. .. .	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Dhulla	24	...	146 4 0	...	...	...	248 12 1	890 0 1	...	493 15 0	...	...	1,000 8 0	1,568 7 0	1,163 6 11	6
7	Sholapur	54	...	180 8 0	7 0 0	...	...	84 0 0	271 8 0	569 18 0	244 2 0	7 0 0	...	2,612 1 0	3,388 0 0	3,061 13 0	7
8	Mhasvad Gang	339	...	...	...	...	...	129 8 2	129 8 2	...	...	...	...	25,784 13 11	25,784 13 11	25,035 5 9	8
9	Sátara .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	9
10	Belgaum	28	...	22 6 0	...	477 1 5	12 2 11	...	521 12 4	...	10 0 0	1 2 0	477 1 5	929 16 6	1,418 3 11	896 6 7	10		
11	Gokák Gang	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,596 13 2	19,596 13 2	19,596 13 2	11
12	Kaládgí	6	...	25 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12 0	...	...	286 8 8	318 8 8	292 7 8	12
13	Dhárwár .. .. .	...	...	25 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6 0	...	...	25 6 0	25 6 0	...	13
14	Kárwár	2	...	12 0 0	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	0 7 6	...	108 9 8	119 0 9	108 9 8	14
15	Rutnágiri .. .. .	...	...	21 6 0	...	...	...	0 14 11	22 4 11	...	27 0 0	...	...	12 10 0	39 10 0	17 5 1	15
16	Thána	68	...	46 6 0	...	...	...	588 15 4	685 5 4	...	...	...	...	3,051 11 10	3,051 11 10	3,416 6 6	16
17	Ahmedabad	108	...	387 10 1	...	...	...	...	387 10 1	...	278 2 3	...	...	192 0 10	350 3 1	12 9 0	17
18	Dhullakot	18	...	245 5 0	...	25 8 0	...	...	270 18 0	...	377 18 0	...	...	3,826 0 6	4,019 3 0	3,748 11 0	18
19	Kára .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 2 0	54 2 0	...	...	...	...	412 14 8	412 14 8	368 12 8	19
20	Surát .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14 0	8 14 0	...	20
21	Dohad	31	...	100 8 2	...	92 16 4	52 8 6	91 10 11	337 0 11	8 12 0	189 6 0	7 9 5	48 6 11	1,172 2 10	1,406 5 2	1,069 4 6	21		
22	Rájkot	34	22	
23	Karsohl	19	23	
24	Hydrabad	178	...	459 15 0	4 0 0	161 14 9	102 5 0	1,698 11 4	3,424 14 1	...	728 0 6	7 0 0	140 8 8	10,411 1 0	11,284 10 2	3,859 12 1	24		
25	Shikárpur	208	140 10 0	...	...	99 11 6	12 14 9	2,448 9 7	2,699 18 10	...	...	0 14 3	142 5 6	6,867 14 10	6,501 2 7	3,801 4 9	25
26	Nára	590	...	...	...	...	...	674 15 0	674 15 0	...	...	...	...	67,688 4 8	67,688 4 8	68,913 5 8	26
27	Adan	27	
Total ..		2,186	141 2 0	1,809 2 0	89 7 0	803 7 0	180 1 3	7,010 12 8	10,084 15 11	578 9 0	2,765 3 0	114 9 11	888 5 0	1,49,889 4 10	1,53,915 15 9	1,43,820 15 10	..		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Nominal Profits on Manufactured Articles which have been actually supplied by the Jails of the Bombay Presidency at "Cost Price" (Raw Materials only) to Jails and other Departments during the year 1882 (from 1st January to 31st December 1882).

Number.	Jails.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY CREDITED TO THE JAIL FOR RAW MATERIALS USED FOR ARTICLES SUPPLIED AT "COST PRICE" TO				ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONVICT LABOUR EXPENDED, BUT NOT CHARGED OR TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, IN MANUFACTURING ARTICLES SUPPLIED AT "COST PRICE" TO				Remarks.
		The Jail itself.	Other Jails or Ganga.	Other Government Departments.	Total.	The Jail itself, as per Col. 2.	Other Jails or Ganga as per Col. 4.	Other Government Departments as per Col. 5.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Yerrowda	2,875 15 4	3,123 15 0	4,683 4 10	10,683 3 2	1,123 2 4	1,251 1 5	1,589 6 7	3,963 10 4	
2	Common Jail	266 12 4	.....	.....	266 12 4	124 15 1	.....	.....	124 15 1	
3	House of Correction	425 10 4	2 12 0	18 13 0	447 3 4	194 13 0	0 12 0	7 12 0	203 5 0	
4	Poona... ..	750 8 5	2,581 13 1	1,273 8 0	4,605 13 6	357 9 1	1,473 3 1	546 3 6	2,376 15 8	
5	Ahmednagar	53 1 0	.....	665 14 8	718 15 8	20 9 0	.....	153 0 9	173 9 9	
6	Dhulia	940 0 11	51 12 0	1,269 1 6	2,269 14 5	637 3 7	17 1 0	337 1 5	991 6 0	
7	Sholapur	129 14 2	.....	.....	129 14 2	60 14 2	.....	.....	60 14 2	
8	Nhasvad Ganga ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Sátara	131 8 7	.....	77 12 9	209 5 4	63 0 0	.....	58 0 0	121 0 0	
10	Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gokak Ganga ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kaládgí	74 7 3	.....	42 6 6	116 13 9	56 5 0	.....	2 4 0	58 9 0	
13	Dhárwár	855 14 10	539 7 6	4,165 12 9	5,561 3 1	561 11 6	217 15 0	1,582 14 9	2,362 9 3	
14	Kárwár	246 3 0	.....	29 11 8	275 14 8	141 6 5	.....	20 14 4	162 4 9	
15	Ratnágiri	180 12 6	.....	793 2 3	973 14 9	64 11 0	.....	277 7 10	342 2 10	
16	Thána	2,162 14 7	216 9 0	1,395 4 11	3,774 12 6	848 4 9	78 13 4	682 8 4	1,607 10 5	
17	Ahmedabad	754 11 5	261 0 3	216 2 1	1,231 13 9	338 3 4	122 14 0	216 10 1	677 11 5	
18	Dhuliákot	253 14 7	.....	.....	253 14 7	181 12 10	.....	.....	181 12 10	
19	Kaira	262 1 6	.....	88 10 9	350 12 3	56 12 6	.....	17 8 6	74 5 0	
20	Surat	479 4 0	21 10 8	2,050 6 9	2,551 5 5	176 3 10	20 5 0	769 7 9	966 0 7	
21	Dohad	315 8 1	32 11 10	.....	348 3 11	94 7 6	0 12 0	.....	95 3 6	
22	Rájkot	43 7 7	.....	.....	42 7 7	15 11 7	.....	.....	15 11 7	
23	Karáchi	1,969 3 10	.....	548 11 0	2,517 14 10	668 15 0	.....	135 8 8	804 7 8	
24	Hyderabad	1,976 3 8	5,404 14 10	2,346 3 5	9,727 5 11	592 13 11	1,621 7 8	703 13 10	2,918 3 5	
25	Shikárpur	2,936 10 4	216 4 1	160 7 5	3,313 5 10	1,628 15 5	138 5 2	69 14 3	1,837 2 10	
26	Nára ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Aden	85 15 0	.....	.....	85 15 0	13 12 10	.....	.....	13 12 10	
	Total ...	18,169 11 3	12,452 14 3	19,825 6 3	50,447 15 9	8,022 5 8	4,940 9 8	7,170 8 7	20,133 7 11	

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts confined in the Subordinate Jails during 1882.

1 Districts.	2 Number of Subordinate Jails.	3 Remaining on 31st December 1881.		4 Imprisoned during the year 1882.		5 Total.		6 Received from other Jails.		7 Grand Total.			8 Transferred to other Jails.		9 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR								10 Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		11 Escaped.		12 Died.		13 Remaining on 31st December 1882.			14 Daily Average Number.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	On Appeal.		On Expiry of Sentence.		On Payment of Fine.		By order of Government.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
															M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.				
																																		Total.			Total.			Total.
Shikarpur	2	56	1	382	23	438	24	...	...	438	24	462	...	...	10	...	331	13	32	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	62	...	62	59-12	1-31	60-43
Upper Sind Frontier	2	2	...	105	3	107	3	...	...	107	3	110	...	...	10	...	75	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	5	35	2	465	28	500	30	...	...	500	30	530	...	...	6	4	406	26	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar	7	11	...	108	...	119	...	...	...	119	...	119	...	...	1	...	101	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	6	30	...	331	10	361	10	...	...	361	10	371	...	...	1	...	302	9	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	1	2	...	27	4	29	4	...	...	29	4	33	...	...	1	...	26	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	1	16	...	157	7	173	7	...	...	173	7	180	...	...	1	...	132	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	1	16	...	233	4	249	4	16	...	265	4	269	...	...	9	...	223	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	1	1	...	45	10	45	10	...	...	45	10	55	...	...	...	...	45	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	4	15	1	388	64	403	65	...	...	403	65	468	...	...	9	...	330	63	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh	1	53	3	323	28	376	31	...	...	376	31	407	...	...	...	...	333	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	5	1	...	85	13	86	13	...	...	86	13	99	...	...	...	...	84	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	2	...	...	29	3	29	3	...	...	29	3	32	...	...	...	...	25	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	4	4	1	150	17	154	18	...	...	154	18	172	...	...	...	...	145	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaladgi	1	...	...	33	7	33	7	...	...	33	7	40	...	...	...	...	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	9	8	...	78	3	86	3	...	...	86	3	89	...	...	...	...	85	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara	3	19	1	187	11	206	12	...	...	206	12	218	...	...	13	...	161	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	4	2	...	139	25	141	25	...	...	141	25	166	...	...	1	...	111	24	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	2	5	...	234	27	239	27	...	...	239	27	266	...	...	4	...	209	27	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56	275	9	3,503	288	3,778	297	16	...	3,794	297	4,091	...	...	56	4	3,160	268	285	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	280	9	289	291-16	19-91	311-07
1881	78	346	17	3,879	315	4,225	332	25	...	4,250	332	4,582	2	...	63	1	3,433	291	467	30	1	...	4	...	5	1	275	9	284	305-87	18-19	324-08					

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the Length of Sentence, the Nature of Imprisonment and the Average Duration of Sentence of the Convicts confined in the Subordinate Jails during 1882.

Districts.	Number of Subordinate Jails.	SENTENCE.						NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				Total.			Average Length of Imprisonment.			Duration of longest Sentence.			Duration of shortest Sentence.			
		From 1 to 14 days.		From 14 days to to 1 month.		Above 1 month.		Simple.		R'gorous.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	
Shikarpur ...	2	96	13	165	5	177	6	3	2	435	22	438	24	462	1	24	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2	18	...	39	1	50	2	17	1	90	2	107	3	110	1	1	12	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hyderabad ...	6	102	...	233	9	165	21	8	...	492	30	560	30	530	1	7	9	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
Thar and Parkar ...	7	27	...	18	...	74	...	4	...	115	...	119	...	119	1	14	3	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
Karachi ...	6	71	2	170	2	120	6	13	5	348	5	361	10	371	1	3	14	3	...	...	...	4	4	...
Ahmedabad ...	1	9	4	20	...	...	...	9	...	20	4	29	4	33	...	16	37	1	...	...	...	4	4	...
Panch Mahals ...	1	41	5	66	2	66	...	2	...	171	7	173	7	180	1	3	9	3	20	...	...	1	1	...
Broach ...	1	58	2	123	1	63	1	11	2	238	2	249	4	253	...	26	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
Poona ...	1	45	10	...	...	...	...	8	2	37	8	45	10	55	...	4	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	1
Nasik ...	4	136	21	145	30	122	14	46	4	357	61	403	65	468	...	27	9	8	...	...	...	1	1	...
Khandesh ...	1	67	5	174	17	145	9	17	1	359	30	376	31	407	1	8	12	4	10	...	...	4	4	...
Ahmednagar ...	5	86	13	...	...	...	...	6	1	81	12	86	13	99	...	7	7	...	14	...	...	1	1	...
Sholapur ...	2	29	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	27	2	29	3	32	...	8	...	...	14	...	...	1	1	...
Satara ...	4	119	11	35	7	...	...	6	2	148	16	154	18	172	...	13	14	...	31	...	...	1	1	...
Belgaum ...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	1	5	...	9	5	...	12	...	...	3	3	...
Kaladgi ...	1	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	5	33	7	40	...	7	14	...	14	...	...	1	1	...
Dbárwár ...	3	86	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	61	1	86	3	89	...	9	17	...	14	...	...	...	...	1
Kánara ...	3	55	3	95	7	56	2	21	4	185	8	208	12	218	...	29	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ratnágiri ...	4	120	21	21	4	...	...	27	10	114	15	141	25	166	...	8	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kolába ...	2	91	13	145	14	3	...	27	6	212	19	239	27	266	...	13	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	56	1,283	137	1,454	99	1,041	61	234	48	3,544	249	3,778	297	4,075	...	29	21	4	10	1
1881 ...	78	1,607	171	1,572	107	1,046	54	237	62	3,988	270	4,225	332	4,557	...	28	5	6	2

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing the Expenditure incurred in the Maintenance of the Convicts in the Subordinate Jails during the year 1882.

B 1312-20

1 Districts.	2 Number of Subordinate Jails.	3 Daily Average Number	4 RATIONS.		5 FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.		6 POLICE GUARD.		7 CLOTHING.		8 CONTINGENCIES.		9 Grand Total Expenditure.	10 Total Receipt from Extramural Convict Labour paid into Treasury.	11 Net Cost.	12 Total Expenditure per Head of Average Strength.	13 Net Cost per Head of Average Strength.		
			Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.						Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
Shikarpur..	2	60.43	1,220 5 0	20 5 5	1,879 8 8	22 15 11	720 0 0	12 0 0	111 0 8	1 13 7	232 13 10	3 14 1	3,663 11 9	1,109 12 11	2,499 14 10	61 1 0	41 10 8		
Upper Sind Frontier	2	9.82	192 4 3	20 10 1	575 13 6	61 12 8	....	..	....	....	184 3 1	19 12 2	952 4 10	0 3 3	952 1 7	102 2 11	102 2 7
Hyderabad	5	50.58	1,065 15 5	30 14 5	1,116 8 1	21 14 3	....	..	5 0 0	0 1 7	99 6 10	1 15 2	2,286 14 4	699 14 7	1,586 15 9	44 13 5	31 1 10
Thar and Parkar..	7	13.16	345 12 11	26 4 5	614 3 11	46 10 9	....	..	16 10 0	1 4 3	66 4 1	5 0 7	1,042 14 11	10 0 0	1,032 14 11	79 4 0	79 7 10
Karachi ..	6	31.61	888 12 11	28 1 11	953 15 0	30 2 10	....	..	191 14 4	6 1 1	141 0 4	4 7 5	2,176 10 7	145 11 0	2,029 15 7	68 13 3	64 3 6
Ahmedabad ..	1	1.42	43 12 0	34 3 6	60 0 0	42 1 10	....	..	....	....	19 4 8	13 3 7	123 0 8	....	123 0 8	89 13 11	89 13 11
Panoh Mahals ..	1	15.0	390 6 0	26 0 5	224 13 4	14 15 10	....	..	49 7 4	3 4 9	270 5 2	18 0 4	934 15 10	....	934 15 10	62 5 4	62 5 4
Broach ..	1	17.0	517 4 9	30 6 10	431 14 0	25 6 5	....	..	....	....	102 12 11	6 0 9	1,051 15 8	183 7 2	868 8 6	61 14 1	51 1 7
Poona ..	1	0.7	23 14 6	34 3 11	60 0 0	35 15 4	....	..	....	....	....	....	83 14 6	....	83 14 6	120 3 3	120 3 3
Nasik ..	4	33.93	1,166 4 6	34 4 10	912 0 0	26 13 2	444 0 0	13 0 11	....	....	238 5 7	3 7 8	2,310 10 1	775 9 10	2,035 0 3	32 10 7	59 13 8
Khandesh ..	1	37.0	703 7 11	19 1 6	716 0 0	19 5 7	....	..	40 8 0	1 1 6	292 14 1	7 14 8	1,755 4 0	312 15 0	1,442 15 0	47 7 3	39 0 0
Ahmednagar ..	5	2.01	65 0 6	32 3 3	300 0 0	150 0 0	....	..	....	....	29 10 6	14 13 3	394 11 0	....	394 11 0	197 5 6	197 5 6
Sholapur ..	2	0.7	19 10 3	23 0 11	120 9 0	171 0 10	....	..	....	....	7 5 6	10 12 2	147 2 9	....	147 2 9	200 3 11	310 3 11
Satara ..	4	6.32	154 14 0	24 8 1	240 0 0	37 15 7	....	..	6 0 0	0 15 2	2 15 9	0 7 6	403 13 9	....	403 13 9	63 14 4	63 14 4
Belgaum ..	1	0.23	7 6 9	32 4 4	60 0 0	230 13 11	....	..	11 3 2	40 10 11	....	....	73 9 11	....	73 9 11	341 13 2	341 13 2
Kaladgi ..	1	0.83	17 4 0	20 12 6	60 0 8	72 4 7	....	..	....	....	4 0 6	4 13 8	31 4 6	....	31 4 6	97 14 9	97 14 9
Dharwar ..	3	2.16	70 2 5	32 4 11	180 0 0	32 14 5	....	..	....	....	13 5 6	6 2 3	263 7 11	....	263 7 11	121 5 3	121 5 3
Kanara ..	3	14.96	493 6 1	32 10 0	130 0 0	12 0 0	....	..	9 15 3	0 16 7	79 6 10	5 4 9	753 12 2	....	753 12 2	50 9 4	50 9 4
Ratnagiri ..	4	3.83	103 9 10	27 12 6	240 0 0	62 3 3	....	..	....	....	23 0 10	6 0 1	369 10 3	....	369 10 3	96 5 4	96 5 4
Kolaba ..	2	9.83	313 5 5	31 11 5	197 0 0	14 15 0	....	..	14 11 0	1 7 3	91 3 10	9 4 4	616 9 3	1 3 0	615 1 3	62 6 6	62 4 1
Total ..	56	311.07	7,303 5 5	25 1 10	8,621 12 6	27 11 6	1,164 0 0	3 11 11	456 5 4	1 7 6	1,948 15 10	6 4 3	20,001 1 1	3,293 1 9	16,707 15 4	64 5 0	53 11 11		
1881 ..	78	324.03	3,906 6 7	27 7 10	3,152 11 2	25 2 7	1,164 0 0	3 9 6	703 11 11	2 3 0	1,971 3 10	6 1 4	20,903 1 6	2,573 1 3	13,329 15 10	64 3 3	56 9 2		

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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IV.

List of Subordinate Jails.

Districts.	Subordinate Jails.	Daily Average Strength.	Districts.	Subordinate Jails.	Daily Average Strength.
Shikárpur	Sukkur Mehar	47.75 12.68	Khándeash	Bhusával	37.0
		60.43			37.0
Upper Sind Frontier..	Jacobabad Kashmor	9.09 0.23	Ahmednagar...	Shrigonda Jámkhed Nevása Kopargaon Sangamner	0.33 0.29 0.26 0.13 1.0
		9.32			
Hyderabad	Guni Badin... .. Hála Mirpur Nauahahro	7.64 9.62 13.91 8.27 11.14	Sholápur	Bársa Málsiras	0.3 0.4
		50.58			0.7
Thar and Párkur ...	Umarkot Nagar... .. Cháchra Mitti Dipla Sáinghar Khipra	10.30 2.21 ... 0.07 ... 0.43 0.15	Sátára	Karád Pátan... .. Tásgaon Khatáv	2.03 0.8 3.36 0.13
		13.16	Belgaum	Athaj... ..	0.23
					0.23
Karáchi	Kotri... .. Balakhan Tatta Keti Sujáwal Sháhbandar	14.27 ... 5.28 ... 11.72 0.84	Kaládgi	Bágevádi	0.83
		31.61			0.83
Ahmedabad	Gogha	1.42	Dhárwár	Shevgaon Karajgi Ron	0.97 0.37 0.82
Panch Maháls...	Godhra	15.0			2.16
		15.0	Kánara	Kumta Sirai Haliyál	4.06 6.14 4.76
Broach	Broach	17.0			14.96
		17.0	Ratnágiri	Málvan Rájápur Chiplun Dápoli	2.44 0.44 0.43 0.52
Poona	Junnar	0.7			3.83
Násik	Násik Málegaon Vinchur Satána	31.0 0.89 0.04 2.0	Kolába	Alibág Mahád	8.72 1.16
		33.93			9.88

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Names of the Superintendents who were in charge of the Jails in the Bombay Presidency, as well as Names of the Jailors, during the year 1882.

No.	Jails.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Deputy Superintendents and Jailors.
			<i>Jailor.</i>
1	Yerrowda	Drs. J. P. Greany and S. M. Salaman.	Mr. J. Taylor.
			<i>Deputy Superintendents.</i>
2	Common Jail	Captain W. P. Walshe, Messrs. A. G. Mackenzie and S. Higgins.	Mr. V. Continho.
3	House of Correction	Captain W. P. Walshe	Mr. S. Higgins.
			<i>Jailors.</i>
4	Poona	Drs. J. P. Greany and S. M. Salaman.	Mr. Framji Cowasji.
5	Ahmednagar	Drs. R. H. Batty, Charles Monks and W. McConaghy.	Messrs. Jamsedji Darasha and Ganesh Sadáshew.
6	Dhulia	Dr. W. H. Boyd	Messrs. Cursetji Jewaji and Laxumon Succaram.
7	Sholápur	Dr. H. B. Briggs	Messrs. Isaac Solomon and Waman Balcrishna.
8	Mhasvad	W. W. Wellis, Esq. ... ..	.....
9	Sátára	Drs. G. Bainbridge and Arthur Sargent.	Mr. Daniel Solomon.
10	Belgaum	E. T. Richardson, Esq., Drs. A Sargent and D. E. Hughes.	Mr. Rungaswamy.
11	Gokák	J. McCarter, Esq.	Messrs. Cooteswamy and Isaac Solomon.
12	Kaládgi	Messrs. J. Hearn and Shreniwas Ballaji.	Messrs. B. S. Albuquerque and Narayen Dadaji.
13	Dhárwár	Drs. J. Davidson, H. Cook, and A. Sargent.	Mr. V. J. Fernandes.
14	Kárwár	Drs. C. T. Peters, T. E. Worgan, H. Ingle, Esq., and Dr. W. H. Henderson.	Mr. Edulji Dorabji.
15	Ratnágiri	Drs. H. McCalman and M. M. Mackenzie.	Messrs. E. Duffey and Sobrow Kallingaya.
16	Thána	S. S. Smith, Esq. ... ..	.....
17	Ahmedabad	W. T. Pegge, Esq. ... ..	.....
18	Dhulíákot	W. T. Pegge, Esq. ... ..	.....
19	Kaira	Drs. R. Manser, Edmond Tully and D. Charles Davidson.	Mr. J. E. Hussey.
20	Surat	Drs. D. E. Hughes, D. Charles Davidson, James Davidson, Aderji Jewanji, Esq., and Dr. John Robb.	Mr. Dadabhai Sorabsha.
21	Dohad	Dr. K. S. Nariman	Mr. Bunaji Bhowji.
22	Rájkot	Dhunjishaw Hormusji, Esq.	Mr. Shaik Ally Shaik Metha.
23	Karáchi	John Innes, Esq. ... ..	.....
24	Hyderabad... ..	Dr. T. Holmestead	Mr. C. G. Desmier.
25	Shikárpur	Drs. J. C. H. Peacock and H. P. Dimmock.	Messrs. C. N. Hall and Jethanand.
26	Nára	Assistant Surgeon M. S. Postwalla	Mr. Rahimtoola.
27	Aden	Dr. E. Colson, Captain C. W. H. Sealy, Drs. H. Adey and John Robb.	Mr. Cowasji Jamsedji.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 20th March 1883. }

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector General of Prisons.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE JUVENILE PRISONS
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

No. ³/_{1554 B} OF 1883.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Poona Juvenile Prison for the year 1882.

2. The following table shows the number and disposal of the juvenile prisoners for the last two years, from which it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in admissions and consequent daily average strength in 1882 as compared with the preceding year, and that the number remaining on 31st December 1882 is much less than on the same date in 1881:—

	1882.	1881.
Number remaining at close of previous year ...	74	84
Number admitted during the year ...	16	24
Total ...	90	108
Released ...	33	29
Transferred ...	...	...
Died ...	3	5
Number remaining on 31st December ...	54	74
Daily average number ...	61	76

3. There have been 3 deaths in the Juvenile Prison during the year, which, though less than last year, is proportionally very large, being 4.9 to daily average strength. The health of the boys has not been good, the younger ones suffering especially from rheumatism, which was thought to be due to the cells being damp and over-ventilated. The sleeping platforms were consequently raised, and wooden shutters fitted to the open barred doors with a beneficial effect, besides the diet has been recently changed, not so much in quantity as variety, the food now given being more suitable for youths, and regular gymnastic exercises have been introduced which seem likely to have a decidedly good effect on the general health of the juveniles.

4. The cells and workshops are well adapted for a juvenile prison, they are entirely cut off from the male adult prison, and the juveniles are taught their lessons and trades by special paid teachers who have nothing to do with the Jail. The only drawback is that there is no regular exercise ground or garden work for the boys, so that they do not get sufficient out-door exercise, but this will be obviated to a great extent by the regular course of gymnastics recently introduced by Dr. Salaman.

5. Considerable progress has been made in education, as will be seen from the table given in the Superintendent's report, some of the boys reaching the 4th standard. On my frequent inspection I have been struck with the readiness and

facility with which the boys answer the questions put to them on the subjects on which they have received instruction and the interest they take in their lessons, especially the two Afghan boys mentioned by the Superintendent.

6. The behaviour of the boys has been, as reported in former years, very good. Though double the number were punished as compared with 1881, there were only 8 punishments in all inflicted, a very small number, and of these 5 were punished for not completing their tasks.

7. The outturn of work, if allowance is made for the decrease in the daily average strength, is much the same as last year, the profits from the juvenile labour amount to over Rs. 800, the same trades being taught as formerly.

8. The information regarding the employment of the boys after release is, as far as it goes, very unsatisfactory, the boys do not seem to follow the trades they learned in Jail, whether it is that they have no one to take them by the hand and encourage them to stick to the trades they have learned, or to the influence of early association and caste restriction, I am unable to say, but of this I am certain, that some of the boys on discharge are really fair workmen who should have no difficulty in earning a livelihood.

9. The Poona Juvenile Prison is in all but in name a juvenile reformatory, and is managed, as far as possible, on the same principle as a reformatory; both Doctors Salaman and Greany, the Superintendents, have taken a great interest in the institution, and the establishment has worked well and zealously.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 71 of 1883.

FROM

SURGEON-MAJOR S. M. SALAMAN, M.D.,

SUPERINTENDENT, CITY JAIL AND JUVENILE MALE PRISON, POONA;

TO

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. CRUICKSHANK, M.D.,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Poona Jail Office, 24th January 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Juvenile Male Prison for the past year. Dr. Greany was Superintendent until the 1st December, when I took over charge on my return from furlough.

The daily average strength has been considerably below that of the previous year—61·5 against 75·6. The admissions, too, have fallen from 24 to 16 (of whom 3 were re-admissions), while the admissions amongst adults have risen by 11 per cent. There were 33 boys released, and 3 died during the past year. The number remaining in Jail on the 1st January 1883 was only 54 against 74 on the 1st January 1882.

The number of boys sick has been on an average 2·2 against 4·8 in 1881, and the death-rate has been 4·8 per cent. against 6·7 in the previous year. The diseases for which the boys have been chiefly admitted into hospital were rheumatism, ague and dysentery. The causes of death were rheumatism,

scurvy and anæmia combined = 1 anæmia = 1 and double pneumonia 1. Although these numbers show a considerable improvement on those of the previous year, yet they cannot be considered satisfactory, the more so as the death-rate is considerably higher than in the years before the famine and also higher than amongst the adults. It would seem as if the health of the boys had been more seriously affected by the famine than was the case with the adults. Whilst the highest death-rate among the adults was 8·5 per cent. in 1878, the rate among the boys in the same year was 12·2, and whilst the death-rate of adults in 1882 has fallen to 3·2, that of the boys is 4·8. Probably also the monotony of their life, influences more unfavourably the boys than it does the adults. Certainly the mortality compares very unfavourably with such statistics in Great Britain. Thus at Carlton, Bedford, during 15 years with a daily average of 50 boys there has been no death; at Redhill in two years with a daily average of 300 there has been only 1 death.

If it be objected that these are agricultural schools, it is necessary to look at the industrial schools. At the industrial school for boys, Mossbank, Glasgow, with a daily average of 379 a mortality of 10 deaths was rightly considered excessive, while the death-rate in all the industrial schools of Ireland during 1880 was only 1·07 and in 1879 only 1·32 per cent., the great majority being from some form of tuberculosis. It seems to me, therefore, that some sort of relaxation should be afforded to the boys in the shape of drill and gymnastics. With this view I have entertained a pensioned color havaljár as peon who will give the boys instruction in drill daily, and as soon as can be done I shall make arrangements for simple gymnastics. Probably it will also be necessary to make some alteration in their diet, chiefly in the way of variety, and I shall in a separate letter offer some suggestions for your sanction.

When the school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, 64 boys were present, of whom 16 were below standard; but of the remainder two-thirds passed the examination. It should be mentioned that amongst the boys were 3 Várlis from the Thána District who never could learn anything, and have recently been discharged. These boys were aged 15 years.

In 1878 the same number of boys were present, and the following table shows the considerable progress made in four years. The same gentleman examined on each occasion:—

Year.		Below Standard.	First Standard.	Second Standard.	Third Standard.	Fourth Standard.	Total.
1882	Number present	16	17	20	6	5	64
	Number passed	...	17	8	4	3	32
1878	Number present	20	22	15	7	...	64
	Number passed	...	11	3	4	...	18

The punishments were twice as numerous as in 1881, 5 being for short work—an offence not reported in that year. Of the 16 re-convictions 6 had been inmates of the Juvenile Prison on former occasions, 1 having been twice in Jail. The percentage of re-convictions is 31·2 against 30·4 in the previous year. Amongst the adults the percentages were, respectively, 12·4 and 11·8.

The 24th report of the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain gives 12 per cent. of re-convictions from English Protestant reformatories and 21 per cent. from similar Roman Catholic institutions, or 14 per cent. for 3,157 boys of both denominations. But it seems that these re-convictions are reckoned only on boys who have previously been in reformatories. If our re-convictions be calculated in the same way, we get 18·7 in 1882 against

127 in 1881. The following table shows how many boys have no one to support them when released :—

Names.	Age.	District.	Crime and Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	Remarks.
Abdool Anim Abdool Kadiz.	14	Poona ...	2 years for theft.	17-1-82	Has a brother, but does not know his whereabouts.
Rowjee Gangaram (re-convicted) ...	13	Ahmednagar ...	5 do. ...	31-10-81	Has a mother who is unwilling to support him.
Mania Darkoo (re-convicted.)	15	Poona ...	1 do. ...	5-9-82	Has an uncle, who is unwilling to support him.
Gondoo Venkaji ...	12	Belgaum ...	1½ do. ...	23-1-82	Has an uncle, but does not know whether or not he will support him.
Gangaram Marooti ...	13	Nasik ...	2 years for cheating.	10-3-81	Has no one to support him.

The Afghan boys continued to make excellent progress both in trades and in school. They are anxious to learn Persian, which they think would prove useful to them if released, and with your sanction I hope to make arrangements to comply with this reasonable request. They themselves proposed that they should work at it after school hours.

In my report for 1880 I recommended the establishment of an agricultural school. I was not then aware that such had been tried in Europe, but during my furlough I enquired into the subject, and beg to submit herewith some notes of a visit to one in England. My visits to adult prisons in England only served to show that until the cellular system is adopted in India, European experience cannot be made available out here; the systems differ *toto caelo*, but this is not the case with an agricultural reformatory. A reason for recommending such a school is that it would not compete with any trade, and as the Government of India has lately emphasized the necessity of avoiding such competition I am in hopes that my suggestion may soon be adopted.

I observe that in para. 36 of the Government Resolution on your report for 1880 it is said that a knowledge of the handicrafts may prove useful in agricultural life. If you will refer to the 43rd para. of my report for that year, you will see that I carefully guarded myself against recommending the abolition of the artizan class, as it would be a useful adjunct to the farm. In Europe, however, especially in Belgium, those boys who have belonged to towns are taught trades, while those coming from rural districts are taught agriculture; but in France this division is not observed, more importance being attached to agricultural work.

The industrial training of the boys has been well attended to during the year by the artizan teachers, and the annexed tables give all necessary information regarding the work on which they have been employed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. M. SALAMAN, M.D.,

Superintendent, Poona City Jail and Juvenile Male Prison.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO BEDFORDSHIRE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school contains approximately the same number of boys as are in the Juvenile Prison at Poona, and being one of the best managed in England I visited it to learn the system there followed.

The Agricultural School at Carlton, Bedfordshire, is one of the provincial certified reformatory schools for boys. It is situated on an eminence one mile from Turvey, a small station on the midland railway.

The school was established in 1856 and enlarged in 1871; it has accommodation for 54 boys of the ages of 11 to 14, sentenced to not less than 4 years' detention. Exceptions are sometimes made. At the time of my visit there was 1 boy who had been admitted at the age of 8, but then he had 6 previous convictions.

The chief occupations are farming and stock-raising; bread making and tailoring are also taught. Industrial training occupies 42 hours a week, while secular and religious instruction is given for 18 hours, and 15 hours are allowed for exercise.

On admission a boy is put to any ordinary agricultural work which may be going forward at the time. The Superintendent, Mr. J. Jones, selects one of the elder boys as "comrade" to the new arrival, and this comrade shows the new admission how to set about this work. For the care of live-stock boys are specially selected by the Superintendent, and taught to milk, &c., and as this is regarded as promotion, the boys are anxious to learn and generally make good progress.

Town boys do not, as a rule, take kindly to hard work; but the selection of work rests with the Superintendent, who endeavours to find out the kind of labour each boy is best adapted for.

An average lad requires two to three years to learn enough to enable him to earn his own livelihood, but of course much depends on his willingness and aptitude.

At the head of the institution are Mr. Jones as Superintendent and his wife as Matron. The Superintendent has held his present appointment for 15 years, but was previously at another institution of the same kind. The other members of the staff are the Matron's assistant, an assistant master, a labour master and his assistant. There is a committee of management composed of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and the school is visited yearly by the Government Inspector.

There are 50 acres of ground under cultivation, divided about equally between roots, beans, barley and wheat. The live-stock sold and meat supplied to the house average annually about £ 250. The butter and milk come to about £ 80 a year, and the vegetables and roots £ 70. The value of live-stock, vegetables, roots, &c., on hand is usually from £ 500 to £ 550.

Bedfordshire boys are admitted free, boys from other counties on payment of 1s. 6d. per week. With this exception the farm is self-supporting. It pays rent, taxes and rates.

At the time of my visit there were 102 pigs, 56 poultry and 7 to 8 cows on the farm, and they are chiefly fed with its produce. The cattle-yard and pig-styes drain into an underground tank, where manure is stored till wanted, and about £20 is spent annually in the purchase of artificial manure.

The drinking water is obtained from a well, rain water being stored in tanks for washing purposes. Though bread is made on the farm, the grain is ground at a mill. Six or seven bushels can be baked at a time. Oatmeal is obtained direct from Scotland.

In the lavatory are 4 baths and 20 basins. The latter are filled regularly three times a day, but oftener if necessary.

The boys sleep in dormitories, into which open windows from the masters' bed-rooms. There is very thorough cross ventilation. The mattresses are of coir.

The boys looked healthy, and the only sanitary defect visible on a cursory view was the proximity of the earth closets to the play-ground. These were not as free from smell as was desirable. In the play-ground was a giant stride and other simple gymnastic appliances. There had been no deaths for 15 years.

On the day of my visit there were 6 of the boys employed as tailors.

There are two punishment cells. In cells the boys are allowed 1lb. of bread with water or gruel. Without special sanction of the committee they cannot be confined for more than 3 days. The boys are also punished by withdrawal of marks, low diet and corporal chastisement with the birch up to 15 strokes.

Instruction is given up to the 4th standard in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, history and geography. Religious instruction comprises the doctrines of Christianity, Scripture and Book of Common Prayer. Roman Catholics are objected to; but if boys of

other persuasions than Church of England are admitted, the Ministers of that denomination are allowed to visit them. Each boy has an open locker for books, &c., and a locked locker for fruit and other presents from friends.

Each of the boys has a private garden, the produce of which he sells. They have separate accounts with the Savings Bank, and are allowed to spend a portion of the money they earn, but they are fined for damage; and, on the other hand, for good conduct each boy receives 3d. a week, and each monitor, of whom there are several, 6d.

Tickets of leave may be granted to boys who have spent a year and a half on the farm, suitable situations being provided before the lads leave the school. Their employers engage them as learners, not expecting more of them than they are fully capable of doing well.

Mr. Jones keeps up a correspondence with the boys who have been released. One of these has been 10 years in America; another left the school 8 years ago.

The average number out on license is three. It is very rare for any of the boys to abscond from the school, but the re-convictions after discharge average 4 to 8 per cent.

From 80 to 90 per cent. of the boys are found to do well when released.

On discharge every boy is provided with a sufficient outfit, and if returned to his relatives his travelling expenses are paid. If they emigrate their passage is paid. ● ●

S. M. SALAMAN, Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent, City Jail and Poona Male Juvenile Prison.

STATEMENT.

B 1312-23

RETURN of Juvenile Convicts confined in the Juvenile

No.	Names of Juveniles.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Previous Occupation.	District or Jail from which received.	Date of Arrival.	Crime.
1	Juma Kamal		12	Musliman	Wandering	Ahmedabad	29th November 1877	Theft
2	Eshwar Haribhai		11	Wani	Do.	Do.	Do.	Theft and attempt to murder
3	Miris Gidia		12	Synd	Coolie	Dhárwar	24th February 1878	Murder
4	Bayaji Bamjee		18	Kunbi	Graser	Sátara	20th April 1878	Do.
5	Kalis Wania		15	Koli	Labourer	Ahmedabad	25th August 1878	Robbery
6	Zendoo Govinda		14	Do.	Farmer	Khándesh	10th October 1878	Murder
7	Tatia Bhagapa		14	Lingdyet	Wani	Násik	1st December 1878	Theft
8	Bhica Chotoo		12	Kunbi	Cultivator	Ahmedabad	25th do.	Do.
9	Rama Jania		14	Lonari	Do.	Ahmednagar	21st January 1879	Do.
10	Gopala Dugdoe		12	Mhar	Service	Poona	8th February 1879	Do.
11	Hari Jayaram		10	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Mahadoo Babaji		10	Do.	Beggar	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Doolia Jalam		12	Pagi	Cultivator	Kaira	17th May 1879	Mischief by fire
14	Dajia Lala		11	Wagru	Beggar	Do.	Do.	Placing brick on railway
15	Khandu Bahiru		10	Kunbi	Do.	Násik	25th do.	Theft
16	Pangia Holla		15	Warli	Labourer	Thána	19th July 1879	Dacoity
17	Chaita Nahoo		15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Ukadia Moris		15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Dadoo Bhagwatis		11	Kathoru	Beggar	Surat	1st September 1879	House-breaking
20	Veja Maken		12	Maráthi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Theft
21	Shiva Bhima		12	Bhil	Labourer	Broach	Do.	Do.
22	Hari Kusbaba		15	Kunbi	Do.	Poona	23rd do.	Do.
23	Mahadu Bhica		14	Koli	Service	Thána	11th November 1879	Rape
24	Amboo Dhavo		15	Thakoor	Cultivator	Do.	11th January 1880	Dacoity
25	Rama Vitbo		15	Thakoor	Labourer	Do.	12th do.	Do.
26	Saolaram Luxmon		12	Kunbi	No work	Poona	31st do.	Theft
27	China Erapa		10	Lingdyet	Coolie	Dhárwar	4th February 1880	Attempt to murder
28	Maroti Nanaaji		14	Bhil	Labourer	Ahmednagar	10th February 1880	Rape
29	Jamal Chand		14	Musalman	Do.	Poona	26th March 1880	Theft
30	Pandoo Santaram		12	Maráthi	Do.	Do.	30th do.	Do.
31	Nagin Gungaram		12	Gouli	Do.	Surat	14th April 1880	Do.
32	Mania Darkoo		12	Lonari	Do.	Poona	10th May 1880	Do.
33	Alabur Kondekhan		12	Musalman	Beggar	Do.	26th do.	Do.
34	Beja Kidia		14	Bhil	Cultivator	Panch Máhals	31st May 1880	House-breaking
35	Khuman Walla		14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	Maoji Bhandia		12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	Koodi Chunajee		14	Simpli	Sewing	Nagar	3rd June 1880	Theft
38	Mooktia Kesoo		15	Salu	Weaving	Do.	6th do.	House-breaking
39	Krishna Mahadoo		15	Kunbi	No work	Poona	17th do.	Theft
40	Salaman Jan	Male	14	Musalman	Huka-seller	Surat	24th do.	Cheating
41	Bepoo Rama		12	Kunbi	No work	Poona	20th July 1880	Theft
42	Kusbaba Babajee		12	Do.	Service	Do.	24th do.	Do.
43	Wamon Hari		12	Simpli	No work	Do.	26th do.	Do.
44	Bhagoo Parshram		14	Kunbi	Labourer	Do.	14th August 1880	Do.
45	Rama Mahadoo		12	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th September 1880	Do.
46	Nandraj Ramdhan		17	Márwari	No work	Sholápur	20th October 1880	Do.
47	Shanker Vitboba		12	Wani	Service	Do.	25th do.	Do.
48	Ramchunder Bendi		11	Mochi	No work	Poona	28th do.	Do.
49	Mohomed Alum		17	Musalman	Mochi work	Thána	Do.	Attempt to murder
50	Meer Hatum		15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51	Madhia Moeraji		12	Koli	Cultivator	Do.	3rd November 1880	Theft
52	Bandia Chintamon		12	Kasar	Do.	Poona	2nd December 1880	Theft and house-breaking
53	Gungaram Maroti		12	Nhavi	Barber	Násik	11th March 1881	Cheating
54	Din Mahomed Bajoo		12	Musalman	Weaving	Dhulla	3rd April 1881	Theft
55	Luzmon Narayan		15	Maráthi	Máil	Do.	Do.	Do.
56	Shahk Bahiman valad Amun		14	Musalman	Bagwan	Poona	6th do.	Do.
57	Bala Sakharan		10	Simpli	No work	Do.	20th May 1881	Do.
58	Durgath Dhondi		14	Lohár	Service	Do.	2nd June 1881	Do.
59	Gungaram Gowda		12	Bhámra	Theft	Do.	24th do.	Do.
60	Ramchender Bhav		12	Brahmin	Beggar	Sholápur	26th do.	Do.
61	Shetia Deoji		12	Waddár	Labourer	Do.	29th do.	Do.
62	Mohidin Mahomed		15	Musalman	Service	Poona	30th do.	Do.
63	Rambia Dussarath		10	Maráthi	Graser	Do.	4th July 1881	Do.
64	Ragho Maloo		12	Agri	Beggar	Thána	14th do.	Do.
65	Soma Sahadoo		11	Maráthi	Labourer	Yerrowda	3rd August 1881	House-breaking
66	Bhaoria Amrota		12	Ramool	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
67	Balia Tuliram		10	Carpenter	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
68	Casam Hayathkhan		12	Musalman	Coolie	Poona	29th do.	Criminal breach of trust
69	Prabhad Balcrishna		15	Brahmin	Schoolboy	Do.	27th do.	Theft
70	Durga Sital		15	Pardesi	Tamole	Dhulla	19th September 1881	House-breaking and theft
71	Bhica Santoo		12	Kamati	Theft	Násik	22nd do.	Theft
72	Raoji Gangaram		12	Koli	Labourer	Ahmednagar	6th November 1881	Do.
73	Laloo Narayan		14	Christian	Students	Násik	12th do.	Do.
74	Hari Rama		14	Maráthi	Graser	Tháragon	23rd December 1881	Do.
75	Abdul Asum Abdul Kader		14	Musalman	No work	Kirkoe	18th January 1882	Do.
76	Goondoo Kuskaji		15	Brahmin	Beggar	Belgaum	24th do.	Do.
77	Trikum Khushal		15	Wani	Labourer	Ahmedabad	7th April 1882	House-breaking and theft
78	Dhondi Hanmoutha		12	Bhil	Do.	Násik	5th May 1882	Rape
79	Santoo Yellapa		14	Thakoor	Theft	Sátara	25th do.	Theft
80	Ganpya Venkatesh		14	Kunbi	Cultivator	Kánara	31st do.	Do.
81	Tukia Budhya		14	Kikari	Labourer	Sholápur	25th June 1882	Concealment of property
82	Nashia Yellapa alias Dhagia		14	Bhámra	Theft	Poona	26th do.	Theft
83	Rama Bhima		12	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th July 1882	Do.
84	Naran Narotam		12	Bhoi	Fisherman	Surat	21st do.	Do.
85	Moti Narotum		12	Do.	Labourer	Do.	3rd August 1882	Do.
86	Vithal Girder		10	Soni	Goldsmith	Ahmedabad	9th do.	Do.
87	Kusha Babaji		15	Maráthi	Labourer	Poona	24th do.	Do.
88	Mansa Darkoo		15	Lonari	Service	Do.	6th September 1882	Do.
89	Ragho Malooobhika		14	Agri	No work	Do.	20th October 1882	Do.
90	Rosannah Amersali		12	Musalman	Do.	Thána	2nd do.	Do.

FRANZI COWASJI,

District Jail Office, Poona, 23rd January 1883.

Jailor and Manager of the Juvenile Male Prison, Poona.

Male Prison at Poona during the year 1882.

Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Previous Education.	Education received at the Juvenile Male Prison.	The work on which employed and the progress made.	Conduct.	Health.	Remarks.
13th October 1877	5 years	Nil	IV Standard	Weaving			Discharged 12th October 1882.
21st November 1877	7 do.	Do.	IV do.	Cane and book-binding.			
6th October 1877	6 do.	Do.	IV do.	Smith			
19th September 1877	Do.	Do.	IV do.	Cane and book-binding.			
9th August 1878	Do.	Do.	II do.	Carpenter			
7th do.	7 do.	Do.	III do.	Coir and French polish.			
27th November 1878	4 do.	Do.	IV do.	Smith			Discharged by High Court on 31st March 1882.
9th October 1878	5 do.	Do.	IV do.	Weaving			
17th Jan. 1879	3 do.	Do.	II do.	Carpenter			Convicted once before for theft. Discharged 16th January 1882.
5th February 1879	Do.	Do.	IV do.	Weaving			
Do.	Do.	Do.	III do.	Smith			Do. 4th February 1882.
Do.	Do.	Do.	IV do.	Do.			
21st April 1879	Do.	Do.	II do.	Coir and French polish.			Do. 20th April 1882.
Do.	5 do.	Do.	II do.	Weaving			
14th May 1879	3 do.	Do.	III do.	Carpenter	Good		Discharged by High Court on 21st March 1882.
18th July 1879	Do.	Do.	I do.	Coir and French polish.			
Do.	Do.	Do.	I do.	Carpenter			Discharged 17th July 1882.
Do.	Do.	Do.	II do.	Coir and French polish.			
29th August 1879	2 years and 6 months.	Do.	II do.	Carpenter			Do. 26th February 1882.
22nd July 1879	2 years	Do.	II do.	Do.			
19th August 1879	5 do.	Do.	III do.	Weaving			Died 25th April 1882.
23rd September 1879	3 do.	Do.	III do.	Cane and book-binding.			
10th November 1879	6 do.	Do.	II do.	Carpenter			Discharged 22nd September 1882.
9th Jan. 1880	3 do.	Do.	I do.	Coir and French polish.			
10th do.	2 do.	Do.	I do.	Do.			Discharged 29th January 1882.
30th do.	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Weaving			
21st August 1878	6 do.	Do.	IV do.	Carpenter	Sick		Died 18th October 1882.
12th Jan. 1880	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Smith			
25th March 1880	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Weaving			Discharged 24th March 1882.
29th do.	2 do.	Do.	III do.	Carpenter			
21st November 1879	4 do.	Do.	II do.	Cane and book-binding.			Twice for theft and once for misappropriation of property.
10th May 1880	2 do.	Able	II do.	Coir and French polish.			
26th do.	Do.	Nil	II do.	Carpenter			Do. 24th May 1882.
24th do.	3 do.	Do.	II do.	Smith			
24th do.	Do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			Once before for theft.
24th do.	Do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			
8th do.	2 do.	Do.	III do.	Cane and book-binding.	Good		Discharged 7th May 1882.
21st do.	Do.	Do.	III do.	Weaving			
16th Jan. 1880	Do.	Do.	II do.	Coir and French polish.			Do. 20th May 1882.
2nd March 1880	2 years and fine Rs. 500, or 6 months' imprisonment.	Do.	II do.	Carpenter			
19th July 1880	2 years	Do.	II do.	Do.	Good		Do. 18th July 1882.
23rd do.	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Smith			
26th do.	2 do.	Do.	III do.	Weaving			Do. 22nd July 1882.
10th August 1880	3 do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			
3rd September 1880	18 months	Able	IV do.	Smith	Sick		Do. 9th August 1882.
14th October 1880	2 years	Nil	IV do.	Do.			
16th do.	2 do.	Do.	III do.	Weaving			Died 3rd January 1882.
27th do.	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			
2nd March 1880	Life	Do.	III do.	Smith			Discharged, 15th October 1882.
Do.	Do.	Do.	III do.	Carpenter			
22nd July 1880	5 years	Do.	II do.	Smith			Once before for theft.
27th December 1880	3 do.	Do.	III do.	Do.			
10th March 1881	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Cane and book-binding.			Once flogged.
30th do.	Do.	Do.	II do.	Smith			
30th do.	Do.	Able	IV do.	Weaving			Once before for theft.
5th April 1881	Do.	Nil	II do.	Carpenter			
18th May 1881	Do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			Once before for theft.
8th June 1881	Do.	Do.	II do.	Smith			
23rd do.	Do.	Do.	II do.	Weaving			Discharged 20th June 1882, as per letter No. 74 dated 19th June 1882, from First Class Magistrate, Sholapur.
24th do.	1 year	Able	III do.	Carpenter			
27th do.	2 years	Nil	II do.	Weaving			Discharged 11th July 1882.
30th do.	Do.	Do.	III do.	Cane and book-binding.			
4th July 1881	Do.	Do.	II do.	Weaving			Discharged 11th July 1882.
12th do.	1 year	Do.	I do.	Do.			
2nd August 1881	3 years	Do.	II do.	Smith			Discharged 26th August 1882.
Do.	3 do.	Do.	II do.	Coir and French polish.			
Do.	Do.	Do.	I do.	Carpenter	Good		Discharged 26th August 1882.
26th do.	2 do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			
27th do.	1 year	Able	IV do.	Coir and French polish.			Once flogged for theft.
14th September 1881	2 years	Nil	I do.	Carpenter			
19th do.	18 months	Do.	I do.	Cane and book-binding.			Once before for theft.
31st October 1881	5 years	Able	II do.	Smith			
10th November 1881	2 do.	Nil	II do.	Carpenter			Once before for theft.
13th December 1881	Do.	Do.	II do.	Do.			
17th January 1882	Do.	Do.	I do.	Smith			Once flogged.
23rd do.	1 do.	Able	II do.	Weaving			
5th April 1882	2 do.	Nil	I do.	Do.			Once flogged.
2nd May 1882	2 do.	Do.	I do.	Do.			
20th do.	2 do.	Do.	I do.	Smith			Once before for theft.
15th do.	2 do.	Do.	I do.	Carpenter			
2nd June 1882	1 year	Do.	I do.	Weaving			Twice before for theft.
28th do.	2 years	Do.	I do.	Carpenter			
6th July 1882	18 months	Do.	I do.	Do.			Once before for theft.
10th do.	1 year	Do.	I do.	Do.			
19th do.	1 do.	Do.	I do.	Coir and French polish.			Once before for theft.
20th June 1882	6 years	Do.	do.	Carpenter			
25th August 1882	1 year	Able	III do.	Smith			Twice before for theft.
9th September 1882	1 do.	Do.	IV do.	Weaving			
27th October 1882	4 years	Nil	I do.	Do.			Once before for theft.
27th do.	1 do.	Do.	I do.	Carpenter			

STATEMENT A, showing the Work wholly turned out by the Juvenile Male Prison under Trade and Artizan Teachers in the Poona Jail for the year 1882.

Date and Page of No. 3 Day Book.		Description of Articles manufactured.	Raw Materials.			Convict Labour by Juveniles.			Total.		
1882.	No.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January 7th	69	7 books bound ...	3	15	11	3	0	1	7	0	0
Do. 13th	70	2 dozen garden sticks ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
Do. "	...	2 ewers repaired ...	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	1	0
Do. 17th	71	36 door mats ...	24	0	0	11	14	6	35	14	6
Do. 22nd	72	4½ yards coir matting ...	2	3	0	1	5	0	3	8	0
Do. "	...	1 tonga repaired ...	3	12	0	1	12	0	5	8	0
Do. 23rd	73	24 yards loose coir matting ...	3	4	0	2	0	0	5	4	0
Do. 27th	76	6 lbs. 11 ozs. narrow tape ...	3	6	0	2	3	0	5	9	0
		Total ...	41	5	8	22	6	10	63	12	6
February 1st	77	62 yards loose coir matting ...	9	1	0	4	8	0	13	9	0
March 2nd	85	2 gates (department use) ...	21	7	0	11	9	0	33	0	0
Do. 5th	86	1 rabbit cage ...	2	13	0	1	7	0	4	4	0
Do. 8th	87	2 carts ..	83	1	2	36	14	10	120	0	0
Do. 10th	89	1 axle repaired ...	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	4	6
Do. "	...	34 yards loose coir matting ...	4	15	0	2	8	0	7	7	0
Do. 18th	92	59½ do. do. ...	8	11	0	4	5	6	13	0	6
Do. "	...	7 chairs repaired ...	9	14	0	6	2	0	16	0	0
Do. "	93	1 iron creeper wire stand ...	1	3	6	1	0	6	2	4	0
Do. 23rd	94	2 iron arches ...	7	10	0	2	6	0	10	0	0
Do. "	95	1 perambulator repaired ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Do. "	...	51½ yards coir matting ...	25	14	0	12	14	0	38	12	0
Do. "	96	36 servants' towels ...	6	6	0	3	3	0	9	9	0
Do. 26th	98	3 lbs. narrow tape ...	1	10	0	0	10	0	2	4	0
Do. 29th	...	buggy wheel tired ...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
Do. "	99	2 iron creeper stands ...	2	12	0	1	12	0	4	8	0
		Total ...	178	15	8	86	1	4	265	1	0
April 3rd	100	2 chairs repaired ...	5	11	0	2	5	0	8	0	0
Do. 9th	...	3 wire creeper stands ...	4	6	0	2	6	0	6	12	0
Do. 12th	102	3 door mats ...	1	1	0	0	8	7	1	9	7
Do. "	...	40 yards shikar cloth ...	10	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
Do. 13th	103	2 tiffin baskets ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0
Do. "	...	20 iron baskets repaired ...	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0
Do. "	104	1 wheel repaired ...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
Do. "	...	1 stick French polished ...	0	2	4	0	1	8	0	4	0
Do. 18th	105	1 cane basket ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	2	4	0
Do. 21st	107	18 yards shikar cloth ...	5	0	0	1	12	0	6	12	0
Do. "	108	30 " coir matting... ..	15	0	0	7	8	0	22	8	0
		Total ...	55	4	4	26	9	3	81	13	7
May 3rd	111	1 tiffin basket ...	3	4	0	1	12	0	5	0	0
Do. "	...	4 wire hanging baskets ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	2	4	0
Do. 12th	114	1 phaeton repaired ...	9	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0
Do. 18th	116	20 yards coir matting ...	10	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
Do. 20th	...	88 yards thin do. ...	12	14	0	6	6	0	19	4	0
Do. 24th	117	4 wire hanging baskets ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	2	4	0
Do. "	...	1 box ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
Do. "	...	1 key repaired ...	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	15	0
Do. "	118	115 yards double dungree ...	23	0	0	12	15	0	35	15	0
Do. "	...	250 tin pots and plates ...	39	1	0	20	3	0	59	4	0
Do. 30th	120	36 yards loose coir matting ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0
Do. "	...	6 dozen servants' towels ...	14	2	6	4	13	6	19	0	0
Do. "	...	108 yards double dungree ...	25	0	0	8	12	0	33	12	0
		Total ...	146	11	6	67	14	6	214	10	0

Date and Page of No. 3 Day Book.		Description of Articles manufactured.	Raw Materials.	Convict Labour by Juveniles.	Total.
	No.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
June 4th	121	1 iron flower stand ...	5 4 0	2 12 0	8 0 0
Do. "	...	28½ yards coir matting ...	15 12 0	7 8 6	23 4 6
Do. "	...	50 " loose "	8 4 0	4 4 0	12 8 0
Do. "	122	65 woollen jackets ...	36 9 0	14 3 6	50 12 6
Do. 6th	123	160 langotis ...	15 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Do. 14th	125	4 tin plates ...	0 6 9	0 2 3	0 9 0
Do. "	...	1 wheel barrow repaired ...	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. "	126	1 brush mat ...	5 12 4	2 14 4	8 10 8
Do. "	...	1 pigeon house ...	2 11 9	1 4 3	4 0 0
Do. "	...	16 yards loose coir matting ...	3 0 0	1 8 0	4 8 0
Do. 15th	127	25 pairs ankle rings repaired ...	2 4 0	1 2 0	3 6 0
Do. 20th	128	42 yards coir matting ...	23 2 0	11 0 0	34 2 0
Do. 22nd	129	1 tub repaired ...	0 8 9	0 4 3	0 13 0
Do. "	...	14 hand rubbers ...	2 0 9	1 0 0	3 0 9
Do. "	...	60 yards coir matting ...	30 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0
Do. 28th	131	25 do. do. ...	12 8 0	6 4 0	18 12 0
Do. 29th	...	63 tin pots and plates ...	9 13 6	4 14 9	14 12 3
Do. "	132	6 sáris... ...	9 10 0	3 12 0	13 6 0
Do. "	...	75 caps... ...	4 12 7	2 5 6	7 2 1
Total ...			187 9 5	87 12 4	275 5 9
July 10th	135	239 tin pots and plates ...	45 1 9	22 8 10	67 10 7
Do. 11th	136	110 tin pots ...	6 14 0	3 7 0	10 5 0
Do. "	...	48 yards single dungree ...	7 8 0	2 4 0	9 12 0
Do. 13th	137	6½ " coir matting ...	3 6 6	1 11 6	5 2 0
Do. "	138	2½ garden sticks ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. 20th	140	1 babool wood cot, small ...	1 12 6	0 14 3	2 10 9
Do. 24th	141	11 chairs, teakwood ...	52 0 0	26 0 0	78 0 0
Do. 26th	142	9 do. do. ...	47 12 0	23 14 0	71 10 0
Do. 29th	144	2 cots rattaned ...	4 9 10	1 6 2	6 0 0
Do. "	...	1 creeper stand ...	0 15 0	0 7 0	1 6 0
Do. 31st	145	1 cane basket repaired ...	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 4 0
Total ...			170 8 1	82 13 3	253 5 4
August 1st	146	3 door mats ...	2 3 0	1 0 0	3 3 0
Do. "	...	2½ yards coir matting ...	1 4 0	0 12 6	2 0 6
Do. 3rd	147	2 wire creeper stands ...	1 12 0	1 0 0	2 12 0
Do. 6th	149	16 chairs ...	77 9 0	36 12 0	114 5 0
Do. 9th	150	2 books bound ...	1 8 6	0 12 3	2 4 9
Do. 11th	152	8 sáris... ...	12 12 0	5 0 0	17 12 0
Do. 12th	...	29 chairs ...	146 8 0	73 4 0	219 12 0
Do. 17th	154	2 sáris... ...	3 4 0	1 14 0	5 2 0
Do. 19th	...	78 lbs. worsted ...	18 5 8	10 0 0	28 5 8
Do. "	...	8 sáris	13 0 0	5 0 0	18 0 0
Do. 22nd	155	12 stools ...	30 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0
Do. 25th	156	1 chair rattaned ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. 26th	157	8 black boards ...	48 0 0	24 0 0	72 0 0
Do. "	...	16 stools ...	40 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0
Do. "	158	6 sáris... ...	9 0 6	3 12 0	12 12 6
Do. 29th	159	3 perambulator wheels ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. "	...	4 black boards ...	23 15 0	12 15 6	36 14 6
Do. 30th	161	1 table ...	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
Do. "	...	1 bench ...	6 8 0	3 4 0	9 12 0
Do. "	...	47 yards coir matting ...	25 2 0	13 1 0	38 3 0
Do. "	162	120 cholis ...	28 0 0	9 6 0	37 6 0
Total ...			502 11 8	243 13 3	746 8 11

Date and Page of No. 3 Day Book.		Description of Articles manufactured.	Raw Materials.	Convict Labour by Juveniles.	Total.	
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
September	4th...	163	50 yards loose coir matting ...	3 12 4	7 2 8	10 15 0
Do.	" ...	...	1 iron stool ...	1 15 0	0 11 0	2 10 0
Do.	6th...	164	17 black boards ...	96 3 0	48 1 6	144 4 6
Do.	" ...	...	1 vertical bar ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Do.	10th...	165	1 lb. narrow tape ...	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do.	14th...	166	1 cane basket...	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 2 0
Do.	" ...	...	29 cotton coats...	13 9 6	7 4 0	20 13 6
Do.	" ...	167	31 yards cumbli-cloth...	8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Do.	16th...	168	17 cotton coats ..	8 8 6	4 4 0	12 12 6
Do.	18th...	169	6 sáris... ..	8 4 0	3 12 0	12 0 0
Do.	27th...	172	8 lbs. narrow tape ...	4 8 0	1 13 0	6 0 0
Total ...			153 3 4	82 6 2	235 9 6	
October.	3rd ...	174	1 pair carriage poles ...	4 12 0	1 12 0	6 8 0
Do.	6th ...	175	2 pairs wheels with tires ...	28 2 0	9 14 0	38 0 0
Do.	" ...	176	7 sáris... ..	11 0 0	4 6 0	15 6 0
Do.	" ...	...	50 benches ...	9 6 0	4 11 0	14 1 0
Do.	13th ...	179	6 sáris... ..	9 2 0	3 12 0	12 14 0
Do.	16th ...	180	1 iron arch ...	3 8 0	1 8 0	5 0 0
Do.	" ...	...	1 baby's wheel barrow ...	1 2 0	0 10 0	1 12 0
Do.	18th ...	...	4 yards cumbli cloth...	1 2 0	0 6 0	1 8 0
Do.	23rd ..	183	35 breeches ...	6 8 0	3 4 6	9 12 6
Do.	28th ...	185	2 country tongas ...	70 12 0	27 4 0	98 0 0
Do.	" ...	186	10 sáris... ..	15 0 0	6 4 0	21 4 0
Total ...			160 6 0	63 11 6	224 1 6	
November	2nd...	187	25 yards coir matting ...	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
Do.	23rd...	193	51 do. do. ...	25 8 0	12 12 0	38 4 0
Do.	" ...	...	10 sáris... ..	12 7 0	6 4 0	18 11 0
Do.	25th...	194	10 do. ...	12 10 6	6 4 0	18 14 6
Do.	28th...	...	4 do. ...	6 0 0	2 8 0	8 8 0
Do.	" ...	195	4 lbs. narrow tape ...	1 12 0	1 4 0	3 0 0
Total ...			70 5 6	35 0 0	105 5 6	
December	12th ...	197	20 yards coir matting ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Do.	" ...	...	30 cumbli bundis ...	20 10 0	7 8 0	28 2 0
Do.	14th ...	198	4 sáris... ..	6 8 0	2 8 0	9 0 0
Do.	26th ...	201	1 tonga repaired ...	0 9 6	0 6 6	1 0 0
Do.	" ...	...	1 bedstead French polished...	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do.	" ...	...	6 sáris... ..	10 4 0	3 12 0	14 0 0
Total ...			48 7 6	19 10 6	68 2 0	
Grand Total ...			1,724 9 8	822 10 11	2,547 4 7	

Poona Jail Office,
24th January 1883. }

S. M. SALAMAN, M.D.,
Superintendent.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
Jailor and Manager.

STATEMENT B, showing the Work partially turned out by the Juvenile Male Prison in the Poona Jail during the year 1882.

Date and Page of No. 3 Book.		Description of Articles manufactured.	Raw Materials.	Convict Labour by Juveniles.	Total.
1882.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January 13	... 70	38 yards coir-matting ...	2 6 0	1 3 0	3 9 0
			2 6 0	1 3 0	3 9 0

Poona Jail Office, }
24th January 1883. }

S. M. SALAMAN, M.D.,
Superintendent.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
Jailor and Manager.

ABSTRACT of Statements A and B, showing the Work performed in the Poona Juvenile Male Prison in each Branch of Industry.

Name of Branch.	Raw Materials.	Juvenile Labour.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Carpentry.</i>			
Tables, chairs, stools, benches, boxes, meat-safe, black boards, bedsteads, wheels, carts, perambulators, vertical bars, bird cages, pigeon-houses, doors, wheel barrow, garden sticks, &c.	704 12 5	347 5 4	1,052 1 9
<i>Smith Work.</i>			
Wire flower-stands, iron stools, iron hinges, brass hinges, nails, screws, nuts, fetters, ankle rings, tin pots, tin plates, creeper stands, arches, hooks, springs, &c.	260 14 6	115 12 10	376 11 4
<i>Weaving.</i>			
Sáris, blankets, tape—broad and narrow, towels, dungri—single and double.	411 4 9	179 2 0	590 6 9
<i>Cane Work and Book-binding.</i>			
Can bind books and make cane baskets, rattan chairs, couches, &c.	24 15 1	12 11 8	37 10 9
<i>Coir Work and French Polishing.</i>			
French polishing to wooden articles, and weaving, coir-matting, thick and loose, door mats, &c.	325 0 11	168 14 1	493 15 0
Total ...	1,726 15 8	823 13 11	2,550 13 7

Poona Jail Office, }
24th January 1883. }

S. M. SALAMAN, M.D.,
Superintendent.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
Jailor and Manager.

LIST showing the Present Employment of Juvenile Convicts after their release in 1881.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Trade taught in Jail.	Present Employment.	Remarks.
1	Dugdia valad Jesing ...	Bhil ...	Carpenter ...	Labourer ...	As per letter No. 785, dated 30th June 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.
2	Ramlal Hiralal ...	Pardesi ...	Smith ...	In Jail ...	For theft 18 months. Sentenced on 3rd September 1880; died on 3rd January 1882.
3	Mama bin Darkoo ...	Lonari ...	Carpenter ...	Do. ...	For theft 2 years. Sentenced on 10th May 1880.
4	Luximon valad Bhana ..	Wanjari ...	Do. ...	Cultivator ...	As per letter No. 785, dated 30th June 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.
5	Shatudin valad Ibram...	Mahomedan ...	Weaving ...	Nil ...	He having been convicted on a charge of theft in Bombay, is in Jail.
6	Tookia valad Sukia ...	Mhar ...	Carpenter ...	Labourer	As per letter No. 118, dated 16th January 1883, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
7	Maroti bin Kusaba ...	Kunbi ...	Weaver ...	Do. ...	As per statement and letter No. 1380, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
8	Raghia valad Firangu ...	Mang ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	As per statement and letter No. 1380, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
9	Dhaba bin Saloo ...	Mhar ...	Do. ...	Do.	As per letter No. 1035, dated 19th December 1882, from Superintendent of Police, Surat.
10	Kalia valad Bhanoo ...	Koli ...	Smith ...	Cultivator ...	As per letter No. 945, dated 20th June 1882, from District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.
11	Luximon bin Jevuna ...	Mang ...	Weaver ...	Servant ...	As per letter No. 1266, dated 11th December 1882, from District Superintendent of Police, Kaladgi.
12	Gopala bin Govinda ...	Marathi ...	Weaving ...	Labourer ...	As per statement No. 288, dated 17th May 1882, from District Superintendent of Police, Thana.
13	Kalia bin Benpatil ...	Agri ...	Carpenter ...	Cultivator ...	As per statement with letter No. 1380, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
14	Rama Krishna ...	Bhanta ...	Do. ...	Unknown ...	As per statement with letter No. 1380, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
15	Lalia bin Ganesh ...	Kunbi ...	Smith ...	Labourer ...	As per letter No. 1062 from Superintendent of Police, Thana.
16	Ismail valad Rajak ...	Mahomedan ...	Weaving ...	Begging ...	As per statement with letter No. 1380, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
17	Mookia valad Yellapa ...	Bhanta ...	Smith ...	Unknown ...	Do. do.
18	Gania valad Mama ...	Gouli ...	Carpenter ...	Employed under a confectioner at Kalyan.	As per letter No. 1062, dated 23rd December 1882, from District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

19	Aba valad Vithoo	...	Mhár	...	Weaving	...	Not known	...	...	As per statement with letter No. 1330, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
20	Suttya bin Rajaram	...	Taili	...	Carpenter	...	Do.	...	...	Do. do.
21	Waghia Limjee	...	Vasuda	...	Weaver	...	Do.	...	...	No trace as per letter No. 1035, dated 19th December 1882, from Superintendent of Police, Surat.
22	Shanker bin Balla	...	Kásar	...	Smith	...	Working as a copper smith	...	...	As per statement with letter No. 1330, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
23	Bala valad Mahadoo	...	Máng	...	Carpenter	...	Not known	...	...	Do. do.
24	Sudoo bin Mahadoo	...	Maráthi	...	Weaver	...	Labourer	...	...	Do. do.
25	Abdul Rajak valad Khudabax.	Mahomed	Mahomedan	...	Smith	...	Studying	...	...	Do. do.
26	Dhurma Mahadoo	...	Maráthi	...	Do.	...	Nil	...	...	No trace as per letter No. 1314, dated 6th December 1882, from Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.
27	Gainoo bin Bhawani	...	Do.	...	Weaver	...	Servant	...	...	As per statement with letter No. 1330, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona, from District Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.
28	Francis Fernandez	...	Christain	...	Carpenter	...	Nil	...	...	No trace as per letter No. 1062, dated 23rd December 1882, from District Superintendent of Police, Thána.
29	Shetia valad Suttia	...	Wadder	...	Do.	...	Shepherd	...	...	As per statement No. 238, dated 20th March 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.
30	Hason valad Madar	...	Mahomedan	...	Weaver	...	Nil	...	...	No trace as per Maráthi letter No. 258, dated 7th December 1882, from Chief Officer of Police, Kolhápur.
31	Chandu Dugdoo	...	Do.	...	Carpenter	...		...	...
32	Ganoo bin Nathoo	...	Sonár	...	Smith	...	Works as goldsmith	...	...	As per statement with letter No. 1330, dated 23rd April 1881, from District Superintendent of Police, Poona.
33	Aba bin Gopala	...	Barber	...	Do.	...	Unknown	...	...	Do. do.

No. 4 of 1882-83.

REPORT on the Government Vernacular City Jail School at Poona, Táluka Poona, Zilla Poona, inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholápur Sub-Division, on the 10th and 11th of July 1882.

Date of foundation of the school.	Date of last inspection and by whom inspected.	GENERAL REPORT.	
3rd September 1870.	25th June 1881. By the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona S. D.	Description and present state of building. Repairs how carried out.	Government Poona building. The school assembles in a barrack assigned for the school. It is tiled. It is sufficient and well ventilated, and admits light. Annual repairs are made by the Public Works Department. Repairs for the current year were made, and the place was kept clean.
		Furniture and apparatus.	1 table, 1 chair, 2 black boards, 3 benches, 2 boxes, and 62 slates.
		Library	Consists of 392 books and 5 maps (1 India, 3 Bombay Presidency, and 1 Poona Zilla). Of these about 30 books and 3 maps (2 Bombay Presidency, 1 Poona Zilla) have been torn and useless, and they may be struck off the school register.
		School registers and records.	These that are in use have been pretty well written, and kept in order. There were no catalogues and <i>बंद-पत्र</i> , and those the master is told to keep. No fee is levied, and no account kept regarding it.
		Pupils, their manners and discipline.	Some pretty sharp, pretty orderly in school conduct, some pretty studious and attentive to their lessons, clean, but not well dressed. The pupils in the school are juvenile male convicts of other castes than Brahmins, such as Mussalmáns, Bhils, Varlis, Thakurs, &c. There are only 2 Brahmin lads. These are all allowed to attend the school daily three hours only. They are provided with class books and slates from the Jail Fund.
		Names of Teaching Staff, with remarks on previous training and qualifications.	Only one master, Parsharam Bhaskar Fadake, a passed student of the Poona Training College, aged 30, getting Rs. 25 per mensem, in service from 21st December 1871, is an active young man knowing his duties well, and was found attentive to them. There is one warder named Krishnaji Babaji, of the Juvenile Male Prison establishment, of Rs. 15 per mensem, in service from 1st December 1879. He is sharp and useful hand to the master.
		General remarks and recommendations by the Inspecting Officer.	The head-master deserves some encouragement for his working hard and bestowing pains on teaching his pupils, if there be funds available.

Description of School.	Number of Boys on the Register.	Number of Classes.	Average Attendance during preceding twelve months.	Number of Boys present at inspection.	Number of Boys examined under each Standard.*	Standard under which examined.	NUMBER PASSED.										Amount of Proficiency Allowances.	Amount of Capitation Allowances.	Remarks and Reasons for failure in any Head of Examination, and number passed under the same standards in previous years.			
							Vernacular Schools.					Anglo-Vernacular Schools.										
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Upper Primary Poona City Jail School.	64	4	67.6	64	17	I	17	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Percentage 95, which is excellent. Of the number passed under all heads of the standards, only 2 of Standard IV passed under the same in previous year. Reading and meaning of words of Standard II were not so well done in comparison with other subjects to which the master's attention is drawn. Excepting these, the school on the whole was found in a satisfactory state of progress, taking into consideration the state of the juvenile convicts, their activities and their mother tongues. Some of the convicts seemed to be sharp, and among them 2 Afghan lads seemed to be very intelligent. Maráthi being not the mother tongue of majority of the convicts, still by studying it they understand and express it well, owing to the exertions on the part of the master, and his bestowing pains on teaching them, which is creditable to the teacher and the taught.	
	71	...	...	...	20	II	19	8	20	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	6	III	6	5	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	...	...	...	...	5	IV	5	4	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	...	...	...	...	16	Below Standard I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
					64																	

Forwarded to the Educational Inspector, C. D.

K. N. SANE,

Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona S. D.

Poona, 13th July.

Despatched to the Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 12th of July 1882, through the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, S. D.

NARO B. DEODHAR,

Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholápur Sub-Division.

N.B.—Those below the standards should be shown separately.

No. ^a/_{1554 C} OF 1883.

FROM
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th March 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Shikárpur Juvenile Prison for the year 1882.

2. The following table shows the number and disposal of the juvenile prisoners for each year since the prison was established :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
Number remaining at close of previous year,	30	53	38	24	13	17	17	13	...
Number admitted during the year	19	14	33	31	29	11	13	16	13
Total ...	49	67	71	55	42	28	30	29	13
Released ...	16	37	18	15	18	15	12	12	7
Died ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Remained ...	33	30	53	38	24	13	18	17	6
Daily average strength ...	30	41	50	30	18	15	16	17	8

3. Though there has been a slight increase in the number admitted, there has been a large decrease in the daily average strength, the number remaining at the close of the year being much the same as in the preceding year.

4. There were no deaths during the year amongst the boys. This is remarkable, as the mortality amongst the adult prisoners in the Jail was exceptionally large, the highest in the Presidency. It is difficult to account for this, except that the boys are employed on intramural labour or attend school, and are thus not exposed to the same extremes of temperature as the adults.

5. The trades taught in the school have been confined to carpentry and blacksmith's work, and though it is reported that none of the boys have attained such proficiency in their trades as to enable them to earn an independent livelihood, still they have learnt sufficient to enable them to mend the rough tools used in the agriculture of the province which may be of use to them in later years, though they do not seem to take to the trades they have learnt in Jail, which is a matter of regret.

6. The profit from their labour is larger than last year, but is very trifling, as the boys spoil a good deal of raw material, and only turn out rough work saleable at a low price.

7. The conduct of the boys is reported as very good, and also that they have made satisfactory progress in education.

8. It is to be regretted that boys on attaining 16 years of age cannot be transferred from the Juvenile Prison to the Jail; on my inspection there were the 5 boys alluded to by the Superintendent, well grown lads fit for a hard day's extramural work, confined in the Juvenile Prison, which was interfering with the working of the institution, as it was necessary to form them into a separate class, so that they should not mix with the younger boys. The same remark applies to the Poona Juvenile Prison, and I think it would tend to the better administration of these prisons if boys could be removed from them on attaining the age of 16 years.

9. The Superintendent reports that the establishment has worked well and to his satisfaction, and I was pleased on my inspection with the good order prevailing in this small Juvenile Prison.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector General of Prisons.

No. ⁶/₁₆₁ OF 1883.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

DISTRICT JAIL, SHIKÁRPUR;

TO

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

POONA.

*Jail Office, Shikárpur,
13th February 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual statements concerning the working of the reformatory connected with the Shikárpur District Jail.

2. The number of admissions is greater than that of the previous year by 5, and 5 of these have been previously convicted (Statement B).

3. As stated in the report of the previous year, carpentry and blacksmith's work have been the only trades taught, and although none of the boys have arrived at a state of proficiency, still some of them have a very fair knowledge of the work, and if it is not the means of their earning a livelihood, still I think it will come useful to them in an agricultural life, and it is to the agricultural class that the greater portion of the boys belong. The chief trades taught them were how to make nails, horse-shoes, horse-shoe nails in blacksmith's work, and Persian wheels and the rough carts of the country in carpentry. The financial results are double those for the previous year; this is in a measure due to the large purchase of horse shoes and nails by the Sind Horse.

4. I quite agree with my predecessor that the establishment of an agricultural class would be an advantage, since the boys do not seem to take to the trades taught them in the Jail (Statement D). In the summer the day is portioned out as follows: from early morning to 8 the boys work in the garden, from 8 to 11 A. M. they have lessons, and from 1 to 5 P. M. they are taught the trades; in the winter the hours are altered slightly. If the behaviour of the boys is considered satisfactory they are allowed to go for a walk on Sundays in charge of warders and their school-master. This has had a very beneficial effect, for Statement F shows that no boys have been punished during the year, which speaks well both for the master and the boys.

The education of the boys has progressed very satisfactorily, as will be seen from the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector. Of 20 boys presented all passed. Of the boys who were not presented for the examination some are only

beginners, and 2 or 3 do not belong to the province, and find it a little difficult to learn a language almost new to them.

There are now 5 boys who I consider are over the age of 18 years, and those are segregated from the younger ones both day and night. I would very much like to see these boys entirely removed from the Juvenile Prison, as they greatly interfere with the regularity of the work,—the teacher and carpenter having to devote a portion of their time entirely to these boys, whereas it might be more profitably spent among the younger and backward ones.

The health of the boys has been good, no deaths occurred during the year, and a few only had trifling ailments, serious illness being unknown amongst them.

The establishment has worked to my satisfaction, and there has been no change during the year under report. The school-master has been attentive to his duties, and has been greatly assisted by the reformatory warder.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,343-5-9, and the amount realized from the work of the boys Rs. 87-13-10.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,
Superintendent District Jail and Juvenile Prison, Shikárpur.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN of Juvenile Convicts confined in the Reformatory, Shikárpur, during the year 1882.

No.	Names.	Age.	Caste.	Previous Occupation.	District or Jail from which received.	Date of Arrival.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Previous Education.	Education received at the Reformatory.	Work on which employed and the progress made.	Conduct.	Health.	Remarks.
1	Utoo valad Tharoo ..	15	Hindu	Shop-keeper ..	Karáchi ..	15th March 1880.	380	18th Mar. 1880	2 years ..	Hindu Sindi ..	Has passed Standard. IV	Can make chairs and manjirs ..	Good ..	Good.	
2	Ghanasho ..	11	Do.	Nil ..	Shikárpur ..	27th Jan. 1880.	380	14th Jan. '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Once before.
3	Ghunnoo ..	14	Do.	....	Karáchi ..	25th Aug. 1881.	380	23rd Aug. '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Has passed Standard. III	Do. and nails ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
4	Dad ..	15	Khaskali	Cattle-grazer ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	25th Oct. 1878.	377	17th Sept. '79	5 do. ..	Nil ..	Do. ..	Can make chairs and manjirs ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
5	Khanisa ..	15	Shidi	Labourer ..	Do. ..	23th Sept. 1880.	411	25th Sept. '80	2 do. ..	Arabi Sindi ..	Do. ..	Can make horse-shoe nails ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
6	Vero ..	16	Hindu	Shop-keeper ..	Shikárpur ..	5th Feb. 1880.	380	28th Jan. '80	2 do. ..	Nil ..	Has passed Standard. II	Can make chairs and manjirs ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
7	Ebrahimsha ..	14	Syed	Student ..	Karáchi ..	22nd June 1880.	454, 467 & 380	12th May '80	3 years and Rs. 50, or 50 days.	English ..	Do. ..	Do. and nails ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
8	Ramsan ..	19	Burt	Cattle-grazer ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	21st March 1880.	408	2nd March '80	3 years ..	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
9	Thudo ..	14	Hindu	Labourer ..	Karáchi ..	8rd Oct. 1881.	454 & 380	1st Oct. '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Once before.
10	Mannoo ..	18	Máohhi	Do. ..	Do. ..	14th March 1880.	379	11th March '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
11	Jam ..	14	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	14th March 1880.	379	11th March '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
12	Sumar ..	13	Ghangro	Do. ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	7th May 1880.	379	3rd May '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
13	Sahibdin ..	14	Nemari	Do. ..	Shikárpur ..	1st May 1880.	379	26th April '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
14	Laloo ..	18	Kowrijo	Do. ..	Karáchi ..	22nd July 1880.	408	13th July '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
15	Fasal ..	13	Murri	Cattle-grazer ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	10th Nov. 1880.	457, 380 & 224	5th Oct. '80	3 do. 6 ms.	Do. ..	Has passed Standard. I	Can make chairs and manjirs ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
16	Parlo ..	16	Shikári	Do. ..	Shikárpur ..	21st Dec. 1880.	379 & 224	20th Dec. '80	18 months ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
17	Laloo ..	12	Hindu	Labourer ..	Karáchi ..	23rd April 1881.	379	21st April '81	2 years ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
18	Khodabux ..	14	Dhar	Do. ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	8th Oct. 1880.	379 & 224	24th Sept. '80	2 do. 6 ms.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
19	Kandero ..	14	Otho	Cattle-grazer ..	Karáchi ..	18th Sept. 1880.	379	15th Sept. '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
20	Antoni Andrew ..	12	Christian	Labourer ..	Do. ..	15th Sept. 1880.	379	15th Sept. '80	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
21	Anohar ..	15	Máohhi	Do. ..	Do. ..	23th Sept. 1880.	380	2nd March '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
22	Tindo ..	12	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	23th Sept. 1880.	380	2nd March '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
23	Jalal ..	10	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	23th Sept. 1880.	380	2nd March '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
24	Sumar ..	14	Carpenter	Do. ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	18th May 1881.	379	6th May '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
25	Manasho ..	18	Hindu	Beggar ..	Shikárpur ..	22nd June 1881.	379	22nd June '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
26	All ..	12	Do.	Labourer ..	Do. ..	22nd June 1881.	380 & 457	22nd June '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
27	Joona ..	11	Mohano	Do. ..	Do. ..	26th June 1881.	380 & 457	20th June '81	12 months ..	Do. ..	Nil ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
28	Rahim ..	12	Lashari	Do. ..	Upper Sind ..	4th Aug. 1881.	379	4th Aug. '81	do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Good ..	
29	Rajaball ..	13	Bengali	Beggar ..	Shikárpur ..	5th Nov. 1880.	380	18th Oct. '80	4 years ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
30	Chibo ..	13	Hindu	Labourer ..	Karáchi ..	10th Oct. 1880.	380	15th Oct. '81	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
31	Karamali alias Khanan valad Moharali ..	15	Maget	Do. ..	Shikárpur ..	4th Feb. 1882.	379	30th Jan. '82	6 months ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
32	Mickloo valad Lado ..	12	Hindu	Do. ..	Karáchi ..	6th Feb. 1882.	379	4th Feb. '82	2 years ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
33	Mowledino ..	16	Carpenter	Do. ..	Shikárpur ..	16th Feb. 1882.	380	18th Feb. '82	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Has passed Standard. III	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
34	Ibrahim ..	16	Kowrijo	Do. ..	Karáchi ..	17th March 1882.	379	7th Feb. '82	3 do. ..	Do. ..	Nil ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
35	Kheo ..	16	Hindu	Do. ..	Shikárpur ..	21st March 1882.	380 & 457	21st March '82	12 months ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
36	Halim ..	15	Weaver	Do. ..	Do. ..	4th April 1882.	380	4th April '82	15 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
37	Nubeobux ..	14	Lashari	Cattle-grazer ..	Upper Sind ..	24th April 1882.	379	20th April '82	18 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
38	Kalm ..	14	Máohhi	Do. ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	11th May 1882.	379	9th May '82	2 years ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Sick.	
39	Eaden ..	12	Mohano	Labourer ..	Shikárpur ..	31st May 1882.	380	31st May '82	15 months ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Good.	
40	Bagro ..	12	Chandao	Do. ..	Do. ..	31st May 1882.	380 & 554	31st May '82	12 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
41	Ninda ..	17	Hindu	Beggar ..	Do. ..	27th July 1882.	379	27th July '82	12 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
42	Jama ..	15	Khaskali	Labourer ..	Hyderabad, Sind ..	2nd July 1882.	380	30th June '82	2 years ..	Do. ..	Has passed Standard. II	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
43	Sárika ..	11	Hindu	Beggar ..	Upper Sind ..	7th Aug. 1882.	380	4th Aug. '82	12 months ..	Do. ..	Nil ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
44	Sullahee ..	15	Langha	Do. ..	Do. ..	12th Sept. 1882.	192	8th Sept. '82	2 years ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Sick.	
45	Veeroo ..	13	Hindu	Labourer ..	Karáchi ..	17th Sept. 1882.	511 & 454	14th Sept. '82	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Good.	
46	Hassoo ..	17	Do.	Do. ..	Shikárpur ..	18th Sept. 1882.	379	15th Sept. '82	12 months ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
47	Goolbag ..	14	Do.	Beggar ..	Karáchi ..	26th Oct. 1882.	380	24th Oct. '82	2 years ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
48	Fyzoo ..	13	Sher	Cattle-grazer ..	Upper Sind ..	30th Oct. 1882.	379	23rd Oct. '82	1 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
49	Goolam Husain ..	12	Kooreah	Labourer ..	Frontier. Karáchi ..	13th Dec. 1882.	457	8th Dec. '82	2 do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	

Shikárpur Jail Office,
13th February 1883.

C. N. HALL,
Jailer and Manager, Juvenile Prison, Shikárpur.

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,
Superintendent of Jail, Shikárpur.

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT B, showing the Number of Juveniles admitted into, and released from, the Reformatory at Shikárpur from

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	Remarks.
Number confined on 1st January..	30	53	38	24	
Admitted during the year ...	19	14	33	31	
Total ...	49	67	71	55	
Released during the year ...	16	37	18	15	
Died ...	...	...	...	2	
Remaining on 31st December ...	33	30	53	38	

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,

*Shikárpur Jail Office, }
13th February 1883. }*

Superintendent, District Jail,
Shikárpur.

C. N. HALL,

Jailor and Manager, Juvenile Prison,

Shikárpur.

STATEMENT C.

No.	Crime.	No.	Length of Sentence.
20	Theft in dwelling-house, &c.	1	Six months.
18	Theft and resistance to lawful apprehension.	8	One year.
3	House-breaking.	3	One year and six months.
2	Do. by night, and resistance to lawful apprehension.	31	Two years.
2	Rape and unnatural offence.	2	Three years.
1	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	1	Four years.
1	Criminal breach of trust as a servant.	1	Five years.
1	Dishonest misappropriation of property.	2	Two years and six months.
1	False evidence.		
49	Total.	49	Total.

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,

*Shikárpur Jail Office, }
13th February 1883. }*

Superintendent, District Jail and Juvenile Prison,
Shikárpur.

C. N. HALL,

Jailor and Manager, Juvenile Prison,

Shikárpur.

STATEMENT D.

No.	Name.	Trade taught in Jail.	Present Occupation.	Remarks.
1	Jumo valad Ramzan ...	Carpentry ...	Labourer.	
2	Jam " Matwalo ...	Do. ...	Municipal sweeper.	
3	Mano " Suhanjro .	Do. ...	A convict in the Karachi Jail.	
4	Uttoo " Tharoo ...	Do. ...	Shop boy.	
5	Kandero " Abid ...	Blacksmith and reed-work.	Cultivator.	
6	Laloo " Pandhi ...	Blacksmith ...	Domestic service.	
7	Pario " Haji ...	Reed-work ...	Do.	
8	Sahibdino " Haji ...	Carpentry and blacksmith's work.	Labourer.	

Of the remaining 8 boys there is no trace.

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,
Shikarpur Jail Office, } Superintendent, District Jail and Juvenile Prison,
 13th February 1883. } *Shikarpur.*

C. N. HALL,
 Jailor and Manager, Juvenile Prison,
Shikarpur.

STATEMENT E.

STATEMENT E, showing the Cost of Maintenance, &c., and the Pecuniary Result of Work of the Boys confined in the Shikarpur Juvenile Prison for the year 1882.

Cost of					Amount realized from the labour of the Juveniles.	Remarks.
Maintenance.	Clothing and Bedding.	Books and other Miscellaneous Articles.	Establishment.	Total of Columns 1 to 4.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
564 11 0	106 9 0	12 1 9	660 0 0	1,343 5 9	87 13 10	

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,
Shikarpur Jail Office, } Superintendent, District Jail and Juvenile Prison,
 13th February 1883. } *Shikarpur.*

C. N. HALL,
 Jailor and Manager, Juvenile Prison,
Shikarpur.

STATEMENT F, showing Number of Punishments inflicted on Juveniles for committing Jail Offences during the year 1882.

No.	Name.	Number of times punished.	Remarks.
		Nil.	

*Jail Office, Shikárpur, }
13th February 1883. }*

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,
Superintendent, District Jail and Juvenile Prison,
Shikárpur.

C. N. HALL,
Jailor and Manager, Juvenile Prison,
Shikárpur.

Copy of Remarks by the Educational Inspector in Sind on the Juvenile School during 1882.

"Visited the Jail school; 29 boys present, the 4th standard being the highest. The boys did a-sum correctly, and the school appears to be going on satisfactorily. The want of books, noticed by the Acting Educational Inspector, cannot at present be supplied, as the stock has been out, but arrangements will shortly be made for supplying them."

(Signed) HART-DAVIES,
Educational Inspector.

March 11th, 1882.

(True Copy)

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I. M. D.,
Superintendent Jail, Shikárpur.

EXTRACT from the Deputy Educational Inspector's Examination Result held on the 27th July 1882.

Number of Boys presented.	Number of Beginners.	Standards under which examined.	Number of Boys in each Standard.	NUMBER OF BOYS PASSED IN			Remarks.
				Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	
29	9	{	1	8	8	8	
			2	6	6	6	6
			3	3	3	3	3
			4	3	3	3	3

(True Translation)

*District Jail Office, Shikárpur, }
10th February 1883.*

H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon, I.M.D.,
Superintendent, District Jail and
Juvenile Prison, Shikárpur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1883.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, No. $\frac{8}{1554A}$, dated 20th March 1883—Submits, with his remarks, the Annual Report on the Jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, No. $\frac{8}{2314}$, dated 1st May 1883—Forwards, for the orders of Government, a printed copy of the above report.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Jail Report for 1882 shows that there has been a satisfactory decrease in the Jail population during the year under review, the numbers confined during 1881 having been 23,451 and during 1882, 26,545—a decrease of 1,906. The number of prisoners in Jail on the first day of the year under report was 9,112 and on the last day 8,098—a fact which indicates that crime must gradually have decreased as the year advanced.

2. The admissions into the Bombay Jails have however been more numerous than last year. The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate should be drawn to Dr. Cruickshank's statement that many of these convicts are habitual criminals, that they are admitted over and over again into Jail, and that their sentences are as a rule for very short terms of imprisonment.

3. The daily average number of prisoners in Jail for the past eight years has been as follows :—

1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
9,008	8,846	11,411	12,752	12,631	11,236	9,734	8,689

It will be seen therefore that the Jail population has now shrunk to or indeed a little below its dimensions prior to the famine.

4. There is an increase of 50 in the number of Europeans admitted to Jail in 1882 as compared with 1881, the figures for the two years being 276 and 226 respectively; this increase is exactly accounted for by the numbers admitted for offences under the Shipping Act, these numbers having been 127 in 1881 and 177 in 1882—the largest number since 1878.

5. There is a slight decrease in the number of female prisoners admitted, the number in 1881 having been 1,362 compared with 1,323 during the year under report.

6. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of juveniles admitted, there having been 243 and 309 in 1882 and 1881 respectively.

7. The ratio of convicts previously convicted and received into Jail to the total number of prisoners admitted has steadily increased during the past four years, the figures having been as under :—

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
11.2	12.5	13.9	15.1

This result seems due to the greater care which has recently been bestowed upon the registration and recognition of re-convicted prisoners and not to the gradual growth of a class of habitual criminals in the Mofussil. It is to be observed that one-third of the total admissions under this head is into the Jails of the City of Bombay.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of re-convicted juveniles has decreased from 42 (which was also about the average for the previous three years) in 1881 to 18 in 1882.

Escapes. 8. Twenty-four prisoners escaped during the year compared with 31 during the previous year.

Of these escapes 4 only were from inside Jails, the remaining 20 being from extra-mural gangs.

Punishments. 9. Government are glad to observe that the ratio of punishments to daily average strength has decreased from 25.9 per cent. during 1881 to 21.1 per cent. during the year under review. It is particularly satisfactory to notice that the cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted have decreased from 806 in 1881 to 320 in 1882. There is also a decrease of about 100 under each of the heads "Penal Diet" and "Other Punishments."

The amount of corporal punishment inflicted in the Karáchi Jail is still excessive.

Remissions under the mark system. 10. Government are also glad to observe that there has been an increase in the number of prisoners who have gained remissions under the mark system, 16.6 per cent. of those eligible having gained remissions in 1882 compared with 13.4 per cent. in 1881, but it is evident that the rules require to be worked on more uniform principles in the different Jails of this Presidency, as the percentage of remissions gained to the number which might possibly have been gained has varied from 1.9 at Dhuliákot to 53.8 at Dhulia. Government cannot expect exact uniformity in a matter of this description, but the very great differences shown in the statement under paragraph 12 of the Inspector General's report indicate that many of the Jail Superintendents must err on the side either of undue severity or undue lenity. Government trust that the next report will show that the mark system has been worked with greater uniformity throughout the Presidency.

Transportation convicts. 11. There is a decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to transportation during the year, but there is a considerable increase in the number of transportation prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December. The Inspector-General of Prisons draws attention to this point and to the very large number of such prisoners from this Presidency who cannot be sent to the Andamans because they do not come up to the standard of the Medical Committee at Calcutta. Dr. Cruickshank is of opinion that the Medical Officers at Calcutta, accustomed to the large men of the Punjab and the North-West, reject the small Maráthas from this Presidency more frequently than they should do, and he points out that unless some change is made not one in three of the prisoners sentenced to transportation in this Presidency will be sent to the Andamans.

Government have now under consideration certain proposals for the treatment of transport prisoners not sent to the Andamans, but it is undoubtedly desirable that as many as possible of these convicts who are eligible in point of health, age and length of sentence, for transportation to the Andamans should be sent there.

The Government of India should be separately addressed on this subject, it being pointed out to them that sending convicts to Alipore and then having them returned as unfit is both costly and unsatisfactory, and that the Medical authorities in this Presidency are therefore unwilling to send small but strong and hardy Maráthas as their experience tells them that these men will not satisfy the eye of the Medical authorities at Alipore when compared with the more stalwart races of Northern India.

It should be suggested to the Government of India that out of the number of convicts it is proposed to send to the Andamans a certain proportion should each year be assigned to this Presidency; that this number, if so many are qualified, should be selected by a Board of Medical Officers at Thána, and that the decision of this Board should be final. The object of the Government of India is to send to the Andamans only men physically fit for the life there, and this question of fitness can as regards men belonging to this Presidency be best determined by Medical Officers accustomed to the races in question and assisted by the Medical Officer at Thána who will have had many of the convicts under his observation for a considerable time.

FINANCIAL.

12. There has been a decrease of upwards of 1,000 in the average daily number of prisoners in 1882 compared with 1881 and the gross cost of maintaining and guarding them has decreased from Rs. 6,11,577 to Rs. 5,77,915, showing a saving of Rs. 33,662. The following table contrasts the expenditure under the different heads during the two years :—

	Total Cost.		Cost per Prisoner.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations... ..	1,99,427	2,34,041	22 9 5	23 12 4
Establishment... ..	2,30,845	2,29,267	26 2 4	23 4 7
Police guard... ..	64,915	63,184	7 5 8	6 6 8
Hospital charges... ..	14,183	17,173	1 9 8	1 11 11
Clothing... ..	22,686	25,954	2 9 1	2 10 2
Contingencies... ..	45,859	41,958	5 3 1	4 4 2
Total... ..	5,77,915	6,11,577	65 7 3	62 1 10

There has been a decrease under rations, hospital charges and clothing both as regards actual cost and cost per prisoner, but there has been an increase under establishment, police guard and contingencies.

The decrease in the cost of rations, hospital necessaries and clothing is chiefly due to the decrease in the number of prisoners, but it has been helped as regards the first two heads by a slight fall in the price of food.

The increase in the cost of establishment and police guard is slight, and is satisfactorily accounted for; these charges are almost constant and it follows that with a smaller number of prisoners the cost per head increases. The increase in the cost of contingencies is mainly due to additional expense resulting from sending convicts to extra-mural gangs.

13. Dr. Cruickshank submits some interesting statements contrasting the present Jail expenditure with that of the year 1871. The results so far as this Presidency is concerned are indicated below :—

	Cost per head of average strength.	
	1882.	1871.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations... ..	22 9 5	38 14 10
Establishment and guards... ..	33 8 0	46 8 7
Hospital charges... ..	1 9 8	2 1 10
Clothing... ..	2 9 1	5 1 2
Contingencies... ..	5 3 1	5 14 5
Total... ..	65 7 3	98 8 10

For the purposes of the above comparison the charges for establishment and guards have been taken together, as in 1871 many of the duties now performed by the establishment were discharged by the guard. There has been a decrease under each head during the past ten years, and the cost of a prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 98 to Rs. 65 per annum.

14. The way in which prisoners sentenced to labour were employed during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

Employment of convicts.

		Average number under sentence of labour.	Sick and convalescent.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Grinding grain and preparing articles for Jail use.	On additional alterations and repairs to Jail buildings.	Manufactures.	Public Works.
1882...	Number ...	2,291	530	250	261	708	564	713	406	2,695	2,166
	Percentage ...	100	6.4	3.0	3.2	8.5	6.3	8.5	4.9	32.5	26.1
1881...	Number ...	2,321	665	195	306	706	744	910	470	2,081	2,154
	Percentage ...	100	7.1	2.1	3.3	8.5	8.0	9.8	6.0	35.1	23.1

During the year under review there has, in consequence of the better health of the convicts, been a decrease of about 1 per cent. in the number of sick and convalescent, but there has been an increase of about 1 per cent. in the number of those employed on unremunerative labour. This is a result of the increase in the number of short-sentence prisoners sent to the Jails in the City of Bombay as these men partly on account of their indifferent physique and partly on account of the shortness of their sentences cannot be employed on extra-mural labour.

The proportion of convicts employed as Prison Officers and Servants and the proportion of those employed on Jail Buildings has continued about the same, but there has been a decrease of about 1 per cent. in the proportion of those employed in gardening and in grinding grain, &c., &c., for Jail use.

The bulk of the prisoners sentenced to labour are employed either on manufactures or on Public Works.

15. 2,695 prisoners were employed on manufactures, being 32.5 per cent. of those sentenced to labour (compared with 33.1 per cent. in 1881), and their work produced a profit of Rs. 62,156, besides a nominal profit of Rs. 20,133 on articles made up for Government.

16. 2,166 prisoners (or 26.1 per cent. compared with 23.1 per cent. in 1881) were employed on extra-mural work, and earned Rs. 1,43,820. The majority of these men (1,838) were employed with the extra-mural gangs at Mhasvad, Gokák and the Nára.

17. The following statement contrasts the strength and earnings of these three extra-mural gangs during the past two years. The number of prisoners earning wages and not the actual strength of the gangs is shown:—

The three large extra-mural gangs.

Name of Gang.	Average strength.		Earnings.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
			Rs.	Rs.
Mhasvad	339	407	25,635	17,211
Gokák	361	263	19,596	17,065
Nára	590	552	66,913	63,500
Total	1,290	1,222	1,12,144	97,776

In spite of a considerable decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to hard labour there has been some increase to the strength of these gangs, and their earnings have risen from Rs. 97,776 in 1881 to Rs. 1,12,144 in 1882. These extra-mural gangs have been a very decided success in this Presidency.

18. The total cash profits resulting from the employment of convict labour during the year under review have been Rs. 2,15,777 as against Rs. 1,92,429 during the previous year—a satisfactory result when it is remembered that the daily average strength has been upwards of 1,000 less during 1882.

Profits resulting from the employment of convicts.

19. There has been therefore a decrease of Rs. 33,662 in the gross cost of the prisoners and an increase of Rs. 23,348 in their earnings, making a total saving of Rs. 57,010 in the year under review compared with the previous year.

Net financial results.

The net cost to Government has fallen from Rs. 4,07,856 in 1881 to Rs. 3,50,234 in 1882, and the net cost per prisoner from Rs. 42 to Rs. 40 per annum.

20. In 1871 the net cost of a prisoner was Rs. 82 per annum. This by economy in management and increased earnings has been reduced to Rs. 40—less than one-half, which means a saving to Government of upwards of four lakhs of rupees per annum.

Net cost in 1871.

VITAL.

21. The health of the prisoners has been generally good, the daily average sick list having fallen from 309·8 in 1881 to 222·6 in 1882, while the number of deaths fell from 406 to 288 and the percentage of deaths to total population from 1·4 to 1·0. Fifty deaths have resulted from fever, 60 from respiratory diseases, 57 from dysentery and diarrhœa, and 35 from anœmia and general debility, the remainder being due to cholera, scrofula, jaundice and ulcers, &c., &c. 120 deaths or nearly half the total number took place among prisoners under six months in Jail, and as is usually the case the death-rate varied in inverse proportion to the length of residence in Jail.

Health of prisoners.

22. Including the hospital accommodation in the accommodation of a Jail there has been no overcrowding if the accommodation be compared with the daily average strength, but there has been overcrowding in the Common Jail, Thána, Surat and Rájkot Jails for short periods.

Overcrowding.

The figures would indicate that there had been overcrowding in the Shikárpur Jail, but there was really none, as a gang 200 strong was camped out on canal work.

23. All the Jails have been decidedly healthy except those at Belgaum, Sholápur, Surat, Gokák, Nára and Shikárpur. In the first three Jails the number of deaths—3, 8 and 11—were few, though they give a somewhat high percentage.

Unhealthy Jails.

But at Gokák, the Nára, and Shikárpur the death-rate has been somewhat heavy, the deaths having numbered 34, 44, and 51 in these three Jails respectively.

At Gokák the death-rate has fallen from 6 per cent. in 1881 to 3 per cent. in the year under review. This rate is still heavier than it should be, but Government are glad to learn that it is decreasing. The sickness and mortality in this outstation have been a constant source of uneasiness and anxiety to Government and have continued in spite of the earnest attention of the Inspector-General and many expedients to alleviate them. The gang was visited in 1881 by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Mr. Ashburner and there was nothing found in the circumstances of the prisoners to account for their continued ill-health

except the nature of the work—rock-cutting for the Gokák Irrigation Canal. The period of release from work in the hottest hours of the day was then further extended, the diet scale revised, and a new Medical Officer appointed. If the liberal diet prescribed was actually enjoyed by the gang, the low tone of health exhibited was extraordinary. On the whole it is a matter of relief that the completion of the important task upon which the gang have been employed permits its removal as soon as the fall of rain in the Deccan shall have rendered this prudent.

In the Nára Gang the mortality has risen from 2 per cent. in 1881 to 3·3 per cent. This appears to have been due to the transfer to the gang of some weakly men who were unable to stand the exposure during the cold season. Government presume that the Jail Superintendents in Sind have been ordered to exercise great care in selecting men for employment with this extra-mural gang.

In the Shikárpur Jail the admissions to hospital have been very numerous, though the number of deaths (51) has not been greater than in 1881 when the same number of prisoners died. The percentage is, however, somewhat higher, as the total Jail population fell from 2,672 in 1881 to 2,365 in 1882, and the death-rate consequently rose from 1·9 to 2·2 per cent. The Superintendent explains that the strongest of the convicts in his Jail were drafted to the Nára Gang and that the next strongest men were employed on the Shikárpur Canal Works, leaving only the weakly and sickly who were constantly admitted to hospital. This explanation is not altogether satisfactory, as in the first place as above noted some weakly men have been sent to the Nára Gang and the health of that Gang has not been good, and in the second place the convicts employed on the Shikárpur Canal Works are understood to be included in the population of the Shikárpur Jail upon which the percentages have been calculated. The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that the sanitary condition of the Jail is good and the food and clothing sufficient, and that he is inclined to attribute the sickness and the mortality from lung disease to chills caught in the early morning during the cold weather. On his inspection of the Jail he ordered that the prisoners should not be allowed out of barracks until the sun rose, that they should be allowed a smoke in the early morning, and that they should not be allowed to go about in the cold with their jackets open. It is to be hoped that these measures will prove effective.

24. There are three diet scales in force in the
Diet scales. Jails of this Presidency,—

- (1) the 1 lb. 3 ozs. scale for women, juveniles, under-trial prisoners, prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, and prisoners sentenced to hard labour for three months and under;
- (2) the 1 lb. 4 ozs. scale (the Jail Conference scale) for male convicts employed on ordinary intra-mural labour;
- (3) the 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale for male convicts employed on extra-mural work and for the few convicts who are employed on intra-mural work which is really hard labour.

Special additions are made to these scales as circumstances dictate, convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and those employed on severe extra-mural labour receiving an extra allowance. All the prisoners in Sind too receive an increased allowance as they are larger men and require more food than the natives of the Presidency proper. The maximum diet is that of the Nára Gang, viz., 2 pounds per diem.

Of the 17,670 prisoners discharged during the year 9,409 gained and 6,514 lost weight, the rest remaining stationary. In 1881 a slightly larger proportion lost weight.

The Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that the Jail diet in this Presidency is sufficient, and in this view Government generally concur. Experience, however, shows that sickness, mortality and loss of weight is greatest among convicts during the early months of their confinement, and Government, therefore,

consider it desirable to remove male prisoners sentenced to hard labour for three months and under from scale I. to scale II. Government too do not consider it desirable to keep women sentenced to hard labour and growing youths sentenced to hard labour under scale I., and are pleased to order their transfer to scale II. The effect of these orders will be to confine scale I. to under-trial prisoners and to convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment without labour.

JUVENILE PRISONS.

Poona. 25. The juvenile prisons at Poona and Shikárpur are in fact juvenile reformatories.

The daily average number of boys in the Poona Juvenile Prison fell from 76 in 1881 to 61 in 1882, the fresh admissions for the two years being 24 and 16 respectively.

There were 3 deaths compared with 5 in the previous year. This is still a high percentage and the general health of the boys has not been good. The Superintendent has ordered a change of diet, the raising of the sleeping platforms and the closing of a portion of the doors, as he considers that the cells are damp and over-ventilated. He has also arranged for the boys to go through a regular course of gymnastics as he thinks that the monotony of their lives may affect their general health.

The behaviour of the boys has been good and their progress in education satisfactory; but after release they seem seldom to follow the occupation they have learnt in Jail. Probably however a boy who has been taught black-smith's work or carpentry, though he may not follow the trade of a black-smith or carpenter, finds the special knowledge of the trade useful in many ways.

Shikárpur. 26. The daily average number of juveniles in the Shikárpur Reformatory fell from 41 in 1881 to 30 during the year under review. The health of the boys has been very good, and there were no deaths among them, in fact except in 1879 when two boys died there have been no deaths in this Reformatory since it was established in 1874.

The conduct of the boys has been good and their progress in education satisfactory, but the same remark applies to them as to the Poona boys in regard to their following after release the trades taught them during their confinement.

The Inspector-General of Prisons should submit a separate report on the subject of the three youths referred to in his 8th paragraph.

CONCLUSION.

Summary of results. 27. The chief points in connection with the past year's Jail administration are the decrease in the number of prisoners and their improved behaviour as evidenced by the decrease in the number of punishments inflicted and by the increase in the number who have qualified for remission under the mark system; the decrease in the net cost of the convicts resulting partly from their diminished numbers and partly from their greater earnings, the continued satisfactory development of the extramural gang system, the satisfactory state of the health of the convicts in nearly all the Jails and the increasing inconvenience which is resulting from the difficulty of having transport prisoners belonging to this Presidency sent to the Andamans. The statement appended contrasts the main results of the last two years.

28. Dr. Cruickshank has, during the year under review, supervised the working of the Jails in this Presidency with his customary zeal and ability.

Among the Superintendents Dr. Greany, Captain Walshe, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wellis, and Assistant Surgeon Postvála deserve special credit, and in the Subordinate Establishment Mr. Taylor, the Jailor of the Yerrowda Central Jail, has done excellent work.

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29. Copy of this Resolution should as usual be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a copy should also be placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Political Resident at Aden,
The District Judges, } Including Sind.
The District Magistrates, }
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar,
The Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Bombay (Criminal Side),
The Superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay,
The Compiler of the Administration Report,
The Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer,
The General Department,
The Secretary to the Government of India, } By letter.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, }
The Editors' Table.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate.

APPENDIX

Statement contrasting the main results of 1882 and 1881.

Admissions into Jail.		Total number of prisoners.		Average daily number of prisoners.		Number executed.		Number transported beyond Seas.		Number died.		Number escaped.		Number of re-convictions among admissions for the year.		Number of punishments.		Cost of maintenance and guarding.		Cost of maintenance and guarding per head.		Actual cash profits from Factory Extramural Gangs, &c., &c., &c.		Net cost of prisoners.		Net cost per head.					
1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.				
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
17,433	18,026	26,545	28,451	8,689	9,734	67	52	98	135	291	410	30	35	2,060	1,922	1,765	2,434	5,77,915	6,11,577	65	7	3	62	1	10	2,27,681	2,03,721	3,50,234	4,07,856	40	42

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