

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT

No. XCVIII. New Series

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

JAILS IN SINDH

1864-65



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PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

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پاران ایم ایچ پنهور انسٹیٹیوٹ آف سنڌ اسٽڊيز، ڄامشورو.

Digitized by M. H. Panhwar Institute of Sindh Studies, Jamshoro.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

JAILS IN SIND

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-1865.

Under the orders of Government conveyed in the 3rd paragraph of Resolution No. 1767, dated the 8th of June 1865, the Report on the Sind Jails is submitted in a separate form through the Commissioner in Sind.

2. It had hitherto been the practice to prepare the Annual Report for the calendar year, and nearly all the returns for this period were complete on receipt of the orders of Government Nos. 2184 and 2528, dated respectively the 10th of July and 2nd August 1865, wherein Jail Reports were, in future, directed to be submitted for the official year. The returns for the calendar year above alluded to were consequently useless; it was, therefore, necessary to call for fresh returns involving much labour and time in their preparation; hence the cause of the unusual delay in the submission of this Report.

3. The Jail at Kurrachee is the only one
Inspection. which has been visited.

4. The following contrasted statement exhibits the total number
Prisoners in custody. of prisoners confined in the Sind Jails during the official years 1863-64 and 1864-65. The number in confinement on the 30th April 1865 was 1,447, and the number admitted during the year 3,628, giving a total of 5,075 against a total of 5,802 for the previous year:—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year	1,421	26	1,447	1,689	25	1,714
Number admitted into the Jail during the year	3,547	81	3,628	4,009	79	4,088
Total....	4,968	107	5,075	5,698	104	5,802

5. There has consequently been a decrease of 727 prisoners in confinement in the Jails during the last year.

6. In the different Lock-ups there were 13,258 prisoners in confinement and 465 were transferred from the Hyderabad Jail to Oomerkote, so that the total criminal population or the number of prisoners in the Province was 18,798.

7. Prisoners under sentences of six months' imprisonment and under are confined in the Lock-ups for want of sufficient accommodation for them in the Jails; hence the reason of the large number borne on the Lock-up returns.

8. The 5,075 prisoners shown in the preceding table as being Disposal of the prisoners in confinement in the Jails were disposed of as exhibited below :—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts ..	859	3	862	506	12	518
Released	2,799	77	2,876	3,523	65	3,588
Escaped	14	..	14	12	..	12
Died	71	1	72	224	..	224
Executed	9	2	11	12	1	13
Remaining in Jail on the last day of the year	1,216	24	1,240	1,421	26	1,447
Total....	4,968	107	5,075	5,698	104	5,802

9. The only remarkable feature in the above table is the small number of deaths as compared with the previous year ; this is due to the circumstance that in 1863-64 a fatal epidemic of fever prevailed for some months in the Kurrachee Jail.

10. The number of prisoners admitted during the year, amounting to 3,628, is accounted for in the table given below :—

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Committed to Jail by order of the Magisterial authorities of the district	2,990	3,727
„ by order of the Civil and Revenue authorities of the districts	297	244
„ under sentence of Courts Martial	5	9
„ by the Ducoity Departments .....	....	....
„ under special orders of Government ....	....	....
Recaptured after escape in previous years.....	....	1
Transferred from one district to another for trial ....	....	1
„ for confinement .....	....	....
„ for banishment.....	....	....
„ for transportation.....	83	106
„ for benefit of health.....	....	....
„ for release.....	....	....
„ for special reasons ....	....	....
„ after recapture .....	....	....
„ from sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Jails .....	....	....
Kept in Jails while on the way from one district to another	253	....
Total....	3,628	4,088

11. The admissions into Jail were 460 less during the present than during the preceding year.

12. The details of the 862 prisoners transferred during the year are given below :—

Particulars of transfer.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Transferred from one district to another for trial . . . .	....	....
„ for confinement	770	288
„ for banishment . . . . .	....	....
„ for transportation	84	130
„ for benefit of health . . . . .	....	....
„ for release . . . . .	....	....
„ after recapture . . . . .	....	....
„ to lunatic asylums	2	2
„ from sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Jails . . . . .	....	....
Kept in Jails while in transit from one district to another	6	98
Total	862	518

13. The number of prisoners acquitted
 Particulars of prisoners released. or otherwise released is shown in the annexed
 table :—

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district	754	524
„ by the Session Judge	136	127
„ by the Sudder Court	1	6
Liberated by order of Government	4	....
Released on expiry of sentence	1,694	2,167
„ on payment of debts, &c.	287	154
„ for good conduct . . . . .	....	2
„ for extreme sickness . . . . .	....	608
Total	2,876	3,588

14. Of the 2,876 releases, 891 were acquittals, being 234 more than during the previous year.

15. The large number of releases on account of sickness occurred from the Kurrachee Jail during the epidemic of fever between January and April 1864, under circumstances which were fully reported to Government at the time, and regarding which Govern-

ment have recorded their views in Resolution No. 2615 of 1st September 1864.

16. Out of a daily average number of prisoners amounting to 1,499, there were 72 deaths against 224 out of Deaths. an average daily strength of 1876 during the previous year. This marked decrease is due, as already stated, to a severe epidemic at Kurrachee during 1863-64, and is altogether exceptional.

17. Of the 72 prisoners who died, one was a female, the remaining 71 males.

18. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 4·8 against 11·94 in the previous year, and the percentage of deaths of males to the male population or the actual number in confinement was 1·63 and of females ·93.

19. The following table gives information under this head in a detailed form in accordance with that Hospital statistics. supplied in Doctor Mouat's last report :—

	In 1864-65.	In 1863-64.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes sick and well in custody.....	547,146	685,305
Daily average number of prisoners	1,499	1,876
Aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the Jail hospitals	1,703	3,768
Number discharged cured	1,593	3,390
Number who died	72	224
Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April.	38	51
Ratio per cent. of aggregate in hospital to strength..	113·61	200·85
" " of discharged to treated	93·54	89·97
" " of deaths to aggregate in hospital ..	4·23	5·94
" " of deaths to average strength	4·8	11·94
Prison population including males and females	5,075	5,802
Percentage of deaths of both sexes to prison population	1·42	3·86
Male prisoners in Jails	4,968	698
Deaths of male prisoners.....	71	5,224
Percentage of deaths to the male prison population..	1·63	3·86
Female prisoners in Jails	107	104
Deaths of female prisoners	1	....
Ratio of deaths of females to female prison population.	·93	....

20. Out of 1703 treated, 1,593 were discharged cured, and 38 remained in hospitals on the last day of the year in the three Jails, giving a little more than 12 sick to each hospital.

Admissions into hospitals according to the classification of the Registrar General.

21. The admissions into and deaths in the Jail hospitals are given below, under each class of disease :—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.
CLASS I.						
<i>Zymotic diseases, viz. :—</i>						
Miasmatic	} 1,237	50		} 2,326	168	
Enthetic .....		..			..
Dietic .....		..			..
Parasitic .....		..			..
Total ...	1,237	50	4·04	2,326	168	7·22
CLASS II.						
<i>Constitutional diseases, viz. :—</i>						
Diathetic	} 5	1		} 5	2	
Phthisis		3			3	
Total	5	4	80	5	5	100
CLASS III.						
<i>Local diseases, viz. :—</i>						
Diseases of the Nervous system ..	} 347	..		} 741	..	
„ of the Organs of circulation ..		..			..
„ of the Respiratory organs ..		11			10	
„ of the Digestive organs ..		2			5	
„ of the Urinary organs ....		..			..
„ of the Organs of generation ..		..			..
„ of the Organs of locomotion ..		1			..	
„ of the Integumentary organs ..		..			13	
Total ...	347	14	4·03	741	28	3·78

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.
CLASS IV.						
<i>Developmental diseases, viz. :—</i>						
Diseases of Children.....	} 10	..	}	} 29	..	4
„ of Adults.....		..			5	1
„ of Old people.....		1			1	
„ of Nutrition.....						
Total....	10	1	10	29	10	34.48
CLASS V.						
<i>Violent diseases, viz. :—</i>						
Accident.....	} 43	3	}	} 546	13	
Suicide.....		..			..
Execution.....		..			..
Other violent causes, not classed.		..			..
Sudden deaths, causes not ascertained.....		..			..
Total....	43	3	6.98	546	13	2.38
TOTALS.						
All causes.....	1,642	72	4.38	3,647	224	6.14
Specified causes.....	1,642	72	4.38	3,647	224	6.14

22. With reference to the 14th paragraph of the Resolution of Government No. 2374 of the 22nd of July 1865, in which the classing of suicides and executions under the head of violent diseases is pointed out to be inappropriate, I would respectfully explain that suicides and executions are regarded as diseases only in those rare but possible cases in which they come under treatment.

23. In the table in paragraph 8, it will be observed that there were 11 executions, and that they are there entered as one of the modes of release or disposal, yet in the preceding table which gives the hospital statistics or admissions and deaths from different classes

of disease these executions have been excluded, because they were never under treatment. Their inclusion in this table in the previous year's Report, though in accordance with the practice in Bengal, was erroneous.

24. This classification, however, is adopted in the forms of Jail Hospital Returns issued from the Medical Department, and by Doctor Mouat in those which are annexed to his annual reports, and I would respectfully submit that, under the explanation above given, it should be retained.

25. The deaths and ratios of deaths are exhibited in the subjoined table according to religion :—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindoos	196	6	3·16	228	9	3·95
Mussulmans	1,292	65	5·03	1,631	213	13·06
Christians	8	..	....	5	..	....
Other denominations..	9	1	11·11	12	2	16·67
Total..	1,499	72	4·8	1,876	224	11·94

26. The rates of mortality during both years were greatest among Mussulmans, excluding those entered under the term "other denominations," whose numbers are too small for any fair comparison.

27. The deaths and ratios of deaths with respect to sex are given in the subjoined table:—

Sex.	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.
Males	1,471	71	4·83	1,847	224	12·13
Females	28	1	3·57	29	..	....
Total....	1,499	72	4·8	1,876	224	11·94

28. The rates of mortality for both sexes were 4·8 for the year under report, and 11·94 for the preceding one; the increase in the latter is assignable to causes already specified; the number of females was, however, so small as scarcely to admit of any fair comparative results.

29. The period after date of imprisonment at which death occurred is given in the annexed table:—

Period of confinement
at time of death.

	In 1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.
<i>Among Term Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement for 3 months and under	1,488	14	·94	1,863	24	1·29
„ „ 6 months and above 3 months		20	1·34		38	2·04
„ „ above 6 months and up to 1 year ..		10	·67		32	1·72
„ „ 1 year and up to 2 years. .		23	1·55		77	4·13
„ „ 2 years and up to 5 years. .		3	·20		40	2·14
„ „ 5 years and up to 10 years		1	·07		11	·59
„ „ 10 years		1	·07		2	·11
Total. . .	1,488	72	4·84	1,863	224	12·02
<i>Among Life Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement for 6 months and under	11	..	....	13	..	....
„ „ above 6 months and up to 1 year ..		..	....		..	....
„ „ 1 year and up to 2 years. .		..	....		..	....
„ „ 2 years and up to 5 years. .		..	....		..	....
„ „ 5 years and up to 10 years		..	....		..	....
„ „ 10 years and up to 20 years. .		..	....		..	....
„ „ 20 years and up to 30 years. .		..	....		..	....
„ „ 30 years .....		..	....		..	....
Total. . .	11	..	....	13	..	....
Grand Total. . .	1,499	72	4·8	1,876	224	11·94

30. Excluding those prisoners whose terms of imprisonment varied from two years and above, whose numbers are too small for comparison, the lowest rate of mortality occurred among those who had been in confinement above 6 months and up to 1 year, the highest among those between 1 and 2 years.

31. There were no deaths among life prisoners in the year under report.

32. The deaths and rates of mortality among labouring, non-labouring, and untried prisoners are shown in the following table:—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength of each class in custody.
<i>Labouring Prisoners.</i>						
In-door labourers	731	50	6.84	582	60	10.31
Out-door labourers.....	637	15	2.35	966	164	16.98
Total....	1,368	65	4.75	1,548	224	14.47
<i>Non-Labouring Prisoners.</i>						
Sentenced without labour and civil prisoners.....	28	5	17.86	39	..	....
Inefficient from age or sickness and convalescents excused from labour	73	..	....	17	..	....
Total....	101	5	4.76	56	..	....
<i>Untried Prisoners.</i>						
In confinement without work.	30	2	6.66	272	..	....
Grand Total....	1,499	72	4.8	1876	224	11.94

33. Of in-door and out-door labourers, the highest rates of mortality occurred among the former during the period under report, and among the latter in the preceding year; but the rates in respect to the non-labouring and civil prisoners for the present year were in excess of either of the former.

34. The out-door labourers here referred to are merely those employed in the gardens and in the vicinity of the Jail, many of the former being convalescent and weakly prisoners, and do not include those in Public Works gangs.

35. The death rates among prisoners employed on the different kinds of labour are given below :—

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 4.
<i>In-door Labourers.</i>						
Employed in manufactures	298	10	3.36	322	28	8.70
" as Jail servants	135	2	1.48	185	19	10.27
" in miscellaneous works	116	11	9.48			
" as hospital attendants ..	11	..	..	
" as burkundazes .....	..	..	..	75	13	17.33
" in repairing Jails	46	..	..	
" on light labour	125	27	21.6			
Total of in-door labourers.	731	50	6.84	582	60	10.3
<i>Out-door Labourers.</i>						
Employed in making bricks	10	..	..	928	163	17.56
" in miscellaneous works ..	481	6	1.25			
" in buildings .....	..	..	..
" in digging kunkur .....	..	..	..	38	1	2.63
" on the roads	112	8	7.14			
" in the Jail garden	34	1	2.94			
Total of out-door labourers.	637	15	2.35	966	164	16.98
Total of labouring prisoners.	1,368	65	4.75	1,548	224	14.47
Sentenced without labour and civil prisoners	28	..	..	39	..	..
Inefficient from age, convalescents and others excused from labour on account of physical debility ..	73	5	6.76	17	..	..
Prisoners under trial	30	2	6.67	272	..	..
Grand Total....	1,499	72	4.8	1,876	224	11.94

36. From the above it will be seen that, of in-door labourers, the highest rates of mortality occurred during the two years among prisoners employed on light labour; this is explained by the fact that prisoners selected for this kind of labour are the weak, aged and convalescent; and during the past year among those engaged in miscellaneous work the healthiest were those employed as Jail servants.

37. Of out-door labourers, those employed on the roads give the highest rates of mortality, and excluding the small number under the first heading, those engaged on miscellaneous works exhibit the lowest rates.

38. The mortality among prisoners under trial is as high as that which may be called exceptional among the aged, convalescents, and debilitated.

39. The sentences of those who died, and the proportion of deaths to the different terms of the sentences, are exhibited in the annexed table:—

Sentences.

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average of Prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per column 1.	Daily average of Prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per column 4.
TERM PRISONERS.						
<i>Sentenced for</i>						
6 months and under	394	18	4.57	496	94	18.95
Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	525	15	2.86	431	57	13.23
„ 1 year and up to 2 years. .	313	28	8.16	375	39	10.4
„ 2 years and up to 5 years. .	124	7	5.64	187	23	12.3
„ 5 years and up to 10 years.	37	1	2.7	53	6	11.32
„ 10 years	3	1	33.3	5	3	60
Total . . .	1,426	70	4.9	1,547	222	14.35
Till security is furnished	15	..	....	26	..	....
As civil prisoners	17	..	....	18	..	....
As criminal lunatics	1	..	....	....	..	....
<i>Life Prisoners.</i>						
Sentenced for life	10	..	....	13	2	15.38
Under trial	30	2	6.66	272	..	....
Total . . .	1,499	72	4.8	1,876	224	11.94

40. The highest rates of mortality occurred during the two years among those sentenced to above 10 years, but their numbers are too small for fair comparison.

41. All the rates in 1863-64 are excessive, owing to the fatal epidemic at Kurrachee. During the past year the lowest rates occurred among prisoners under sentences above 5 years and up to 10 years and above 6 months and up to 1 year. The anterior and intermediate periods show a comparatively high death rate.

42. In the annexed table are given the classes of criminals among whom death occurred in the largest proportions :—

CLASSES.	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 1.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 5.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.
Thieves	479	37	7.72	51.39	708	80	11.30	35.71
Cattle stealers	271	15	5.54	20.83	369	33	8.94	14.73
Burglars	292	6	2.05	8.33	367	23	6.27	10.27
Total	1,042	58	5.57	80.56	1,444	136	9.42	60.71

43. This table supplies the information which was wanting in my last Annual Report, * viz. the strength of each class among whom the largest number of deaths took place and the percentage of deaths in each class.

Vide paragraphs 17 and 19 of Resolution of Government No. 2374 of 1st October 1864.

44. The largest proportion of deaths occurred among thieves during both the official years as given in the table.

45. This table shows the occupation of those among whom there was the greatest proportion of deaths :—

	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Agriculturists.....	710	51	7.18	70.83	1,132	116	10.25	51.79
Labourers	457	8	1.75	11.11	671	86	12.82	38.39
Total	1,167	59	5.06	81.94	1,803	202	11.2	90.18

46. During the past year, agriculturists have died in the largest proportions, coolies and labouring servants being next on the list; but during the previous year, it appears that the ratio of deaths in each class was highest among labourers, although the ratio of deaths to total casualties in the Jail was highest among the agriculturists.

47. The castes and sects which furnished the largest proportion of deaths are given in the following table :—

Castes and sects.

CASTES AND SECTS.	In 1884-85.				In 1893-94.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 6.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
<i>Mussulman.</i>								
Mussulmans.....	532	18	3.38	25	The detail for this year was not supplied.			
Seedees.....	176	17	9.66	23.61				
Beloochees	293	15	5.12	20.83				
Hill and desert country Mussulmans.....	101	6	5.94	8.33				
Khaskhellies	46	3	6.52	4.16				
Total....	1,148	59	5.14	81.94	..	..	..	..
<i>Hindoo.</i>								
Lohana	89	4	4.49	5.55	..	..	..	..

48. The largest number of deaths occurred among the different sects of Mussulmans, Seedees supplying the larger proportion in each class, and Lohanas among the Hindoo castes.

49. The ages at which the larger proportion of deaths took place are given below—

Ages.

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average of Prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average of Prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
Under 20 years of age	127	6	4.72	250	..	....
From 20 to 30 years	664	29	4.37	787	133	16.64
„ 30 to 40 years	504	27	5.36	472	62	13.1
„ 40 to 50 years	171	6	3.51	323	11	3.4
„ 50 to 60 years	25	3	12.0	35	13	37.14
„ 60 to 70 years	8	1	12.5	5	3	60.0
„ 70 to 80 years .....	....	..	....	3	2	66.66
Above 80 years .....	....	..	....	....	..	....
Total....	1,499	72	4.8	1,876	224	11.94

50. Excluding those above 50 years of age, whose numbers are comparatively very small, the highest rates of mortality during the past year occurred in prisoners from 30 to 40 years of age, and in the previous year from 20 to 30 years.

51. The deaths are arranged below according to the period of sentence unexpired at the time of death—

	In 1864-65.	In 1863-64.
1 Month and under.....	1	No information was supplied.
Above 1 month and up to 6 months.....	37	
„ 6 months and up to 1 year	18	
„ 1 year and up to 5 years	12	
„ 5 years and up to 10 years	2	
„ 10 years and up to 15 years .....	....
Above 15 years	
	70	

52. The deaths and rates of mortality among prisoners of the Locality of imprisonment. district in which they are confined, and among those of other districts, are given below :—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of Prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in column 4.
Prisoners of the districts..	1,440	70	4.86	1,605	196	12.21
„ of other districts.	59	2	3.39	271	28	10.33
Total	1,499	72	4.8	1,876	224	11.94

53. The number of casualties, as well as the rates of mortality, were greatest among prisoners of the district in which they were imprisoned during both years. Transfers from other districts do not appear to have enhanced the rates of mortality.

54. It would appear from the following table that the greatest Deaths according to amount of sickness occurred in the months season. of April, May, October and December during the year 1864-65, and during 1863-64 in the months of January, February, March and May. The rates of sickness generally throughout this year are high and exceptional, and contrast unfavourably with those of the year under report.

55. The rates of mortality were in 1864-65 highest during January, March, April and June, and during February, March and April in the previous year.

56. It is satisfactory to note that during neither of the two years under comparison did cholera make its appearance in any of the Sind Jails.

57. The cases of dysentery were comparatively so few during the two years as scarcely to be said to preponderate during any particular month. Of diarrhoea the rates of mortality were highest in April during 1864-65, and in January, February and March during the previous year.

58. Fevers were most fatal in June, January and April during 1864-65, and in February, March and April during the previous year, during which months the epidemic already alluded to was at its height.

59. All other diseases were most fatal in November and January in 1864-65, and in December, February and March during the previous year.

60. On a review of these data it would appear that the most fatal months were January, March and April during the year under report, and February, March and April during 1863-64.

	Daily average strength in custody.		Aggregate number treated in hospital during each month of the year.		Number discharged cured.	Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to daily average strength in Jail.		Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated, discharged to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.
	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.
May	1,520	1,766	237	404	144	290	15.59	22.88	60.76	71.78
June	1,519	1,856	69	268	110	237	4.54	14.44	159.42	88.43
July	1,658	1,845	96	265	87	271	5.79	14.36	90.62	102.26
August.....	1,541	1,894	114	305	111	276	7.4	16.1	97.37	90.49
September	1,660	1,894	126	280	118	269	7.59	14.78	93.65	96.07
October	1,698	1,843	195	267	212	298	11.48	14.49	108.72	111.61
November	1,554	1,933	142	262	148	275	9.14	13.55	104.22	104.96
December	1,470	1,965	152	236	143	216	10.34	14.55	94.08	91.53
January	1,436	2,015	130	333	118	169	9.05	16.53	90.77	50.75
February.....	1,410	1,992	94	436	98	263	6.66	21.89	104.27	60.32
March	1,306	1,931	121	503	107	547	9.26	26.05	88.43	108.75
April	1,216	1,578	227	209	197	279	18.77	13.24	86.78	133.49
Total.....	17,988	22,512	1,703	3,768	1,593	3,390	9.47	16.74	93.54	89.97
Mean	1,499	1,876	142	314	133	283	9.47	16.74	93.54	89.97

Mean

5.94

DEATHS FROM

MONTHS.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Fever.		Phthisis.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.
Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
May.....	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
June.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
July.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
August.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
September.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
October.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
November.....	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
December.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
January.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
February.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
March.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
April.....	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.14	0.05
Total.....	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.57	0.02	0.01
Mean.....	0.27	0.53	0.86	1.24	2.0	6.82	0.2	0.16	0.01	0.16

DEATHS FROM												Total Deaths from all Causes
Other Causes.												
All other Diseases.				Accidental.				Suicidal.				
1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.
Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	Deaths.
1864-65.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	1863-64.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	1864-65.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	1863-64.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	1864-65.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	1863-64.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Jail.	1864-65.
1	0·07	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1	0·07	2	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1	0·06	3	0·16	2	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1	0·06	2	0·1	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	3	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3	0·19	2	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1	0·7	4	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3	0·21	3	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
2	0·14	8	0·4	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	..	..	4
2	0·15	17	0·88	..	..	11	0·57	..	..	..	..	7
3	0·25	2	0·12	..	..	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	15
19	0·1	47	0·2	3	0·02	13	0·06	..	..	72	0·4	224
..	1·27	..	2·5	..	0·2	..	0·69	..	..	..	4·8	..
Total....												1·
Mean												11·94

MONTHS.

May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....
January.....
February.....
March.....
April.....

61. The diseases which were the most fatal, as contrasted with Specific causes of the deaths from all other diseases and causes, are death— given below—

DISEASES.	In 1864-65.		In 1863-64.		Increase or Decrease in 1864-65 as compared with 1863-64.			Increase or Decrease in 1864-65 as compared with the average of the 2 preceding years.			Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Jail.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Mortality during the 2 years pre- ceding 1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1864-65.	In 1863-64.	
Dysentery	4	0.27	10	0.53	..	0.26	0.41	..	0.14	5.54	4.46	
Diarrhœa	13	0.87	23	1.24	..	0.37	0.96	..	0.09	18.06	10.27	
Fever	30	2.	128	6.82	..	4.82	4.	..	2.	41.67	57.14	
Phthisis	3	0.2	3	0.16	0.04	..	0.17	0.03	..	4.17	1.34	
Total.	50	3.33	164	8.75	..	5.42	5.54	..	2.21	69.44	73.21	
All other causes . .	19	1.26	47	2.5	..	1.24	1.92	..	0.66	26.39	20.99	
Other causes, acci- dental, suicidal, old age and decay.	3	0.2	13	0.69	..	0.49	0.35	..	0.15	4.17	5.8	
Grand Total. . .	72	4.8	224	11.94	..	7.14	7.81	..	3.01	100.00	100.00	

62. There has been a marked decrease of mortality from dysentery, diarrhœa and fever; in the case of the latter the decrease is

partly due to special causes as already explained, but in the two former the decrease may be regarded as an index of improved healthiness, due, no doubt, to closer attention to sanitary measures.

63. The proportion of deaths from cholera and from ordinary diseases is given below, but as there were no deaths from cholera, these figures are merely recorded for the sake of comparison in future years.

64. It would have been satisfactory had it been possible to make the comparison for the last ten years, but the data for three years only are available.

	Ratio of deaths by cholera.	Ratio of deaths from ordinary diseases.	Total.
In 1862	3·67	3·67
„ 1863-64	11·94	11·94
Average of the above 2 years	7·8	7·8
In 1864-65	4·8	4·8
Decrease	3·	3·

Jails in which the deaths were below 6 per cent. and also below the average of the last two years.

65. In the two Jails entered in the table below, the deaths were below 6 per cent. and also below the average of the two preceding years. The data for two years only are available, but year by year this defect will be lessened until the decennial period is reached.

JAILS.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 2 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Decrease.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Kurrachee	3.71	..	3.71	11.52	..	11.52	..	7.81	..	..	7.81
Shikarpoor.	3.86	..	3.86	4.34	..	4.34	..	0.48	..	..	0.48

66. In none of the Jails was the mortality below 6 per cent. but in excess of the previous two years, nor was it above 6 per cent. but below the average of the previous two years.

67. At Hydrabad alone were the deaths above 6 per cent. and above also the average of the previous two years, as shown in the following table :—

JAIL.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 2 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Increase.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Hydrabad	6.81	..	6.81	4.11	..	4.11	2.70	..	..	..	2.70

68. The increase at Hydrabad has been 2.70 per cent., entirely due to ordinary diseases.

Decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the previous two years.

69. Although this information has been included in a former table, it is here separately tabulated for convenience of comparison in future years :—

JAILS.	Mortality by ordinary diseases in 1864-65.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 2 years preceding 1864-65.	Decrease in 1864-65.
Kurrachee	3.71	11.52	7.81
Shikarpoor	3.86	4.34	0.48

70. The decrease amounts to 7.81 at Kurrachee, and to 0.48 at Shikarpoor. At Hydrabad alone was there an increase of mortality from ordinary diseases, as already shown in a preceding table.

71. The rates of mortality to average strength are given below, and the most unhealthy Jail is placed first on the list :—

Jails in the order of their unhealthiness.

JAILS.	Mortality in 1864-65.						Average mortality during the 2 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference between 1864-65 and the preceding biennial averages.						
	Deaths from				Ratio of deaths.		Ratio of deaths.			In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by cholera.		Actual increase or decrease.		
	Daily average strength.	Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hydrabad..	499	34	..	34	6.81	..	6.81	4.11	..	4.11	2.70	..	..	..	2.70	..
Shikarpoor..	596	23	..	23	3.86	..	3.86	4.34	..	4.34	..	0.48	..	..	..	0.48
Kurrachee..	404	15	..	15	3.71	..	3.71	11.52	..	11.52	..	7.81	..	..	..	7.81

72. The only increase took place at Hyderabad.

73. The Jail population includes the prisoners remaining at the close of the preceding year as well as those admitted during the year, and the rates of mortality have been calculated on the entire numbers, and are shown separately for both sexes in the following table :—

	Remaining in Jail on the last day of 1863-64.			Admitted during 1864-65.			Total.			Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths to total populations.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Kurrachee.	305	..	305	92	21	944	1,228	21	1,249	15	..	15	1.22	..	1.22
Hydrabad.	607	11	618	1,895	37	1,932	2,502	48	2,550	33	1	34	1.32	2.08	1.33
Shikarpoor.	509	15	524	729	23	752	1,238	38	1,276	23	..	23	1.86	..	1.8
Total.	1,421	26	1,447	3,547	81	3,628	4,968	107	5,075	71	1	72	1.43	0.93	1.42
Mean Average.	473.67	8.66	482.33	1,182.33	27	1,209.33	1,656	35.66	1,691.66	23.67	0.33	24.	1.43	0.93	1.42

74. This mode of calculation, adopted by the Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, gives the death rate possibly in too favourable a light, but taken in connection with the following figures perhaps a truer conception of the real average mortality may be gained in this way than by calculating the rates on the average strength, as is usually done, and as has been shown elsewhere.

Comparative statement of mortality calculated on the average and actual prison population.

75. In this table are shown the death rates on the average and actual strength together with the mean rates :—

JAILS.	Daily average strength in Jail.			Total prison population of the year.			Deaths.			Ratio of deaths to daily average strength in Jail.			Ratio of deaths to prison population.			Mean ratio of mortality derived from the two methods of calculation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kurrachee	400	4	404	1228	21	1249	15	..	15	3.75	..	3.71	1.22	..	1.2	2.48	..	2.45
Hydrabad.	489	10	499	2502	48	2550	33	1	34	6.75	10	6.81	1.32	2.08	1.33	4.03	6.04	4.7
Shikarpoor.	582	14	596	1238	38	1276	23	..	23	3.95	..	3.86	1.86	..	1.8	2.90	..	2.87
Total....	1471	28	1499	4968	107	5075	71	1	72	4.83	3.57	4.8	1.43	0.93	1.42	3.13	2.25	3.11
Mean Average.	490.33	9.33	499.66	1,656	35.66	1691.66	23.67	0.33	24	4.83	3.57	4.8	1.43	0.93	1.42	3.13	2.25	3.11

76. An analysis of the above table gives the following results:—

Daily average number of males in custody	1,471
Deaths	71
Ratio per cent.	4.83
Daily average number of females in custody	28
Deaths	1
Ratio per cent.	3.57
Daily average of both sexes	1,499
Deaths	72
Ratio per cent.	4.8
Prison population of 1864-65, males	4,968
" " " females	107
Deaths of males	71
" of females	1
Ratio per cent. of mortality among males	1.43
" " " " females	0.93
Total prison population male and female	5,075
Total deaths	72
Ratio per cent. of mortality	1.42
Mean rate of deaths among males	3.13
" " " " females	2.25
Mean rate of the two combined	3.11

77. From the above it will be seen that the ratio per cent. of deaths calculated on the average strength was 4·8, and on the Jail population or actual strength 1·42. The mean rate was 3·11; this probably represents a fair and reliable average.

78. The number of escapes and recaptures as compared with the previous year is given below :—

YEARS.	Daily average strength.	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escapes to strength.	Number of recaptures.	Ratio of recaptures to escapes.	Amount of reward paid for the recaptures.	Average cost of each recapture
1864-65	1,499	14	·93	4	28·6	....	....
1863-64	1,876	12	·64	..	..	....	....

79. The escapes were rather more numerous during the year. Of the 14, 1 took place from within Jail walls, 4 from outside the Jail at Kurrachee, 6 from without also, at Hyderabad, and 2 from Shikarpoor. 1 was effected from the Hyderabad Jail Hospital.

80. The number remaining at large at the close of the year under report is here shown :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of last year	12	..	12
Add escaped this year	14	..	14
	26	..	26
Deduct recaptured of escapes of former years	2	..	2
	24	..	24
“ “ of this year's escapes	4	..	4
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year	20	..	20

81. Of 26 escapes during the last two years 6 only were recaptured, and 20 remained at large.

82. This is a large proportion, and the subject demands the attention of the Police authorities.

83. The state of education among the 3,628 prisoners admitted into the Jails during the year is here exhibited :—

YEARS.	Prisoners fairly educated for their position in life.				Prisoners who can only read and write.				Prisoners entirely ignorant.			
	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1864-65.....	40	..	40	1.1	60	..	60	1.65	3,447	81	3,528	97.25
1863-64.....	77	..	77	1.88	63	..	63	1.54	3,869	79	3,948	96.58
1863	103	..	103	2.24	103	..	103	2.24	4,343	50	4,393	95.52

84. From these data it would appear that 1.1 per cent. of the prisoners were fairly educated, 1.65 per cent. could read and write only, and that 97.25 per cent. were entirely ignorant.

85. A comparison of these results with those of the two previous years shows that education among the criminal class has made no progress; on the contrary, that there has been some retrogression.

86. In the following statements are given in detail the financial results of the administration of the Jails for the official year under report.

87. The manner in which the average number of prisoners

Disposal of prisoners
sentenced to labour.

sentenced to labour during the two last years
were employed is given below in detail :—

	In 1864-65		In 1863-64.	
	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.
Employed in ordinary manufactures.	362	25.39	298	19.95
Hired by the Department of Public Works ..	..	..	316	21.08
„ by other departments	250	17.53	97	6.49
Employed as Jail servants.....	186	13.04	249	16.67
„ as guards	18	1.26	..	..
„ on the roads	112	7.85	..	..
„ on miscellaneous duties	227	15.92	301	20.15
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	65	4.56	..	..
Inefficient from age	26	1.82	234	15.66
Sick in hospital	51	3.54		
Excused labour on account of Sundays and holidays	129	9.05		
Total....	1,426	100.00	1,494	100.00

88. It appears from the above that, although the average number of prisoners sentenced to labour during 1864-65 was less than during the previous year, yet the number of those employed on manufactures had increased, and it is satisfactory to find that the percentage of those employed as Jail servants had fallen from 16.67 to 13.04. The extension of the system of convict intra-mural guards is also apparent from the above details, and is a satisfactory indication that its introduction is becoming more general.

89. The following data give the result of the labour of the 362 prisoners employed on manufactures within the Jail, as compared with the operations of the previous year :—

Jail manufactures and industry.

	In 1864-65.	In 1863-64.
Value of manufactured articles sold, for which money was realized and paid into the treasury	Rs. a. 13,874 13 10	Rs. a. p. 17,794 14 4
Value of manufactured articles used for public purposes	4,284 10 0	2,042 4 0
„ „ „ in store at the close of the year.	6,737 9 8	7,414 15 4
Total....	24,897 1 6	27,252 1 8
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year.....	7,414 15 4	8,413 15 7
Gross receipts of the year....	17,482 2 2	18,838 2 1
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.....	11,884 10 1	11,644 15 7
Net profits of the year	5,597 8 1	7,193 2 6
Against the previous year	7,193 2 6	Information not forthcoming.
Decrease....	1,595 10 5	.....

90. There has been a falling off of Rupees 1,355-15-11 in the gross receipts of the year, and of Rupees 1,595-10-5 in the net profits. This result appears inconsistent with the fact already mentioned, that there had been an increase in the number of prisoners employed on manufactures.

91. This apparent inconsistency will, however, be explained on a reference to the following table, from which it will be seen that the average earning per prisoner at Kurrachee amounted to a mere trifle.

92. The epidemic which proved so fatal at the close of the year 1863-64, and the release of a large number of the survivors, put a stop to all factory operations for the greater part of the succeeding year, which have scarcely, even up to this time, been entirely revived.

	Earning of each manufacturing Prisoner.	Total cost per Prisoner.	Excess of cost over earning.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	0 15 3·3	96 5 10	95 6 6·7
Hydrabad	11 11 3·3	72 5 4	60 10 0·7
Shikarpoor	47 7 2	58 9 2	11 2 0

93. It was impossible to contend against circumstances so untoward and calamitous, and it is to these alone that the unfavorable financial results of the manufacturing operations are attributable.

Jails in which there was an increase. 94. There has been an increase of profits in one Jail only, as given below :—

Number.	Jail.	Names of Officers in charge, and periods of service.	Names of Jailor and periods of service.	Amount of increase.	Average of increase per Prisoner.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Shikarpoor.	G. C. Grant, Esquire, Session Judge, from 1st May to 10th December 1864	Mr. Woodward.	840 10 11	8 15 1
		W. A. Ingle, Esquire, Deputy Magistrate, from 11th December 1864 to 11th January 1865			
		Doctor J. Ffolliott, from 12th January to 30th April 1865..			

95. This result is satisfactory, and might, it is believed, be largely increased, were a permanent system of intra-mural labour permitted to be established, uninterrupted by indiscriminate transfers to Public Works gangs.

Jails in which there was a decrease. 96. In the two other Jails there was a falling off in the profits to the extent shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Jail.	Names of Officers in charge and periods of service.	Names of Jailor and periods of service.	Amount of decrease.	Average of decrease per Prisoner.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee.	T. Weeding, Esquire, from 1st May to 27th August 1864.. F. Gibbons, Esquire, Deputy Magistrate, from 28th August to 27th September 1864.... A. H. Plunkett, Esquire, Deputy Magistrate, from 28th September 1864 to 30th April 1865	Mr. Horne.	3,041 10 0	16 5 7
2	Hydrabad.	Major Widdicombe, from 1st May to 9th November 1864. W. T. Cole, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 10th November to 28th December 1864 Doctor Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, from 29th November to 14th March 1865..... B. Bradford, Esquire, Deputy Magistrate, from 15th March to 30th April 1865.....	Mr. Phillips.	2,860 10 7	34 14 2

97. In the case of Kurrachee this falling off is susceptible, as already noticed, of satisfactory explanation, but at Hydrabad the factory operations demand more careful attention.

General financial results of labour of all kinds.

98. This information is contained in the following table :—

	In 1864-65.	In 1863-64.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures	5,597 8 1	10,659 1 11
Amount credited to this department for value of convict labour hired to the Department of Public Works .....	....	23,157 11 11
Amount received for value of convict labour lent to other departments	5,682 9 4	4,727 1 1
Amount of fines in commutation of labour ....	....	....
Total value	11,280 1 5	38,543 14 11
Against of the preceding year	38,543 14 11	41,676 5 8
Showing a decrease this year of.....	27,263 13 6	3,132 6 9

99. There has, on the whole, been a large decrease amounting to Rs. 27,263-13-6 in the financial results of the year. The breaking up of the Hand's Hill and Manora gangs and the entire stoppage of the factory at Kurrachee, in consequence of the epidemic at the close of the previous year, are the reasons which have chiefly contributed to this very unsatisfactory financial decrease.

100. The details under this head are given in the table below, in which the most successful manufacturing Jail is placed at the head of the list:—

Jails in the order of the results of manufactures.

No.	NAME OF JAIL.	Number of years during which manufactures have been carried on.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profits in 1884-85.	Proportion of profits on each Prisoner employed on manufactures.	Proportion of profit on each Prisoner sentenced to labour.
1	Shikarpoor .....	..	579	94	4,460 2 0	47 7 2	17 7 8
2	Hydrabad .....	..	465	82	959 12 10	11 11 3	2 1 9
3	Kurrachee .....	..	382	186	177 9 3	0 15 3	0 7 5

101. The average number of prisoners employed on manufactures bears far too low a proportion to the average strength of those sentenced to labour. The cause of the results being so small at Kurrachee arises from those employed being inexperienced, or only learners, at the time the manufacturing operations were re-established.

102. In the following table are given the details of the cost of maintenance of the prisoners in the three Sind Jails :—

	In 1884-85.			1883-84.		
	Prisoners 1,499.			Prisoners 1,876.		
<i>Food.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	55,213	13	10	65,625	11	10
Money allowance	313	2	0	1,824	13	11
	55,526 15 10			67,450 9 9		
<i>Establishment.</i>						
Fixed Executive Staff and Police Guards.....	34,265	0	1	43,760	9	7
Extra	4,429	11	0	2,925	7	4
	38,694 11 1			46,686 0 11		

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Prisoners 1,409.			Prisoners 1,876.		
<i>Hospital Charges.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
European medicines	87	3	4		103	11 9
Bazar ditto	336	5	5		526	11 2
Sick diet.	727	11	6		2,155	15 3
Furniture including extra bedding and blankets . .	177	13	0	687	6	0
			1,329	1	3	3,473 12 2
<i>Clothing.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cloth, bedding, blankets. .	7,133	9	3	10,800	12	10
			7,133	9	3	10,800 12 10
<i>Public Works Charges.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Additions, alterations and repairs.	2,653	14	7	3,969	8	5
			2,653	14	7	3,969 8 5
<i>Contingencies.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Contingent expenses including stationery	4,592	14	11	7,304	0	7
			4,592	14	11	7,304 0 7
			1,09,931	2	11	1,39,684 12 8
Against of the previous year . . . . .	....		1,39,684	12	8	1,27,508 14 6
Decrease. . . .	....		29,753	9	9	Increase. . . . 12,175 14 2

103. These data are satisfactory, showing a decrease in the gross cost of maintenance of Rupees 29,753-9-9. The decrease, although general under every head of expenditure, and an evidence that economy has been attended to, is yet partly due to the smaller number of prisoners in the Jails during the last year.

104. The total cost of each prisoner is given in detail in the following table, and amounts to Rs. 73-5-5 against Rupees 74-7-4 during the previous year:—

Detailed cost of each prisoner.

	1861-63.		1863-64.	
	Prisoners 1,490.		Prisoners 1,876.	
<i>Food.</i>	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rations, including money allowance.				
		37 0 8		35 15 4
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Fixed, including guards	22 13 9		23 5 3	
Extra	2 15 3		1 8 11	
		25 13 9		24 14 2
<i>Hospital Charges.</i>				
European medicines	0 0 11		0 0 11	
Bazar ditto	0 3 7		0 4 6	
Sick diet	0 7 9		1 2 5	
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	0 1 11		0 5 10	
		0 14 2		1 13 8
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Cloth, blankets, bedding .....	....	4 12 2		5 12 1
<i>Public Works Charges.</i>				
Additions, alterations, and repairs..	....	1 12 5		2 1 10
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Contingent expenses including stationery .....	....	3 1 0		3 14 3
Total....	....	73 5 5		74 7 4
Against of the previous year....	....	74 7 4		73 7 1
Showing a decrease of....	....	1 1 11	Increase..	1 0 3

105. It will thus be perceived that there has been a decrease in cost of Rs. 1-1-11 per prisoner during the past year, which, on the whole, is a satisfactory result.

Cost of food.

106. The cost per prisoner for rations is here exhibited :—

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	48 10 3	43 6 10
2	Hydrabad	36 8 6	36 6 7
3	Shikarpoor	29 9 11	20 12 6

107. This increase is entirely due to the high price of food ; the charge at Kurrachee appears excessive, and might, it is believed, be reduced by closer attention on the part of the local officers, and probably by adopting the departmental system of provisioning.

108. This is shown in the annexed table
 Cost of clothing. to have been highest at Hydrabad and lowest at Shikarpoor :—

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	5 12 4	6 7 5
2	Hydrabad	6 1 3	6 12 2
3	Shikarpoor	2 15 6	3 5 7

109. The decrease, as compared with the previous year in the latter Jail, though small, is satisfactory.

110. The table shows a decrease at Shikarpoor and Hydrabad under this head, but an increase at Kurrachee :—
 Cost of fixed establishment.

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	29 13 0	20 6 4
2	Hydrabad	23 1 10	29 15 5
3	Shikarpoor	17 14 10	22 5 8

111. The increase at Kurrachee is stated to be the inclusion of the cost of reliefs of guards which had been omitted in the calculations for the preceding year.

112. There is a decrease in this item at Shikarpoor and an increase in the other two Jails :—

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	4 11 6	1 2 5
2	Hydrabad	2 14 5	1 10 1
3	Shikarpoor	1 12 10	2 4 8

113. The increase at Kurrachee is partly due to extra guards having been rendered necessary for the prisoners removed into tents during the epidemic, and who were not returned into Jail until after the close of the year.

114. This return is imperfect, the information from Kurrachee having been received too late for insertion.
 Cost of European medicines. The cost, however, is trifling.

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee .....	....	....
2	Hydrabad	0 2 9	0 3 6
3	Shikarpoor .....	....	....

115. There was no charge on this account at Shikarpoor debitable to the year under report.

Cost of bazar medicines.

116. This information also is incomplete for the reason above assigned :—

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee .....	....	....
2	Hydrabad	0 1 7	0 8 10
3	Shikarpoor	0 7 8	0 8 11

117. Both of these charges are trifling, and indicate attention to economy on the part of the medical officers.

118. These include hospital diet, furniture, and all expenses other than those contained in the preceding two tables :—

Hospital charges.

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	1 10 3	2 12 1
2	Hydrabad	0 0 4	....
3	Shikarpoor	0 6 2	0 10 0

119. These results are satisfactory and show that economy has been carefully practised by the Civil Surgeons.

Cost of additions and alterations.

120. These charges refer to works executed by the local officers by prison labour.

	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	0 8 6	1 2 2
2	Hydrabad	1 5 5	0 8 1
3	Shikarpoor	2 15 7	5 10 7

121. The mud Jail buildings at Hyderabad and Shikarpoor are more costly than the more substantial building at Kurrachee.

122. The contingent expenses in the three Jails, as given below, are high; a costly item, however, included under this head, is the transfer of prisoners, and to this cause may chiefly be attributed the high average cost per prisoner :—

Cost of contingencies.

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	5 4 0	4 0 0
2	Hydrabad	2 1 3	5 5 8
3	Shikarpoor	2 6 6	2 3 3

123. The three Jails are placed in the order of economy as regards the gross cost in the following table:—

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Shikarpoor	58 9 0	57 13 2
2	Hydrabad	72 5 4	81 6 4
3	Kurrachee	96 5 10	79 5 3

124. The cost of maintenance at Kurrachee demands the serious attention of the officer in charge; at Hydrabad, although there has been a decrease, it is still too high, and the closest attention to economy is demanded.

Net cost. 125. This represents the cost per prisoner after deducting the value of prison industry :—

No.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	95 7 7	53 2 3
2	Hydrabad	55 6 6	66 12 2
3	Shikarpoor	45 15 6	49 1 4

126. Both Shikarpoor and Hydrabad show a decrease in the net cost, whereas the increase at Kurrachee is far from satisfactory, though it is chiefly accounted for by the interruption in all manufacturing operations consequent on the epidemic.

Increase of cost.

127. This refers to the gross cost which has increased at Kurrachee and Shikarpoor :—

No.	JAILS.	1864-65.	1863-64.	Increase in 1864-65.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee	96 5 10	79 5 3	17 0 7
2	Shikarpoor	58 9 0	57 13 2	0 11 10

128. The cause of increase at Kurrachee has already been explained ; at Shikarpoor it appears to have been chiefly owing to the increase in the cost of rations.

Decrease of cost.

129. This has taken place at Hydrabad to the extent of Rupees 9-1 per prisoner, as shown below :—

No.	JAIL.	1864-65.	1863-64.	Decrease in 1864-65.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hydrabad	72 5 4	81 6 4	9 1 0

130. This information for the past, as well as for the three preceding years, is shown in the annexed table:—

Years.	Average number of prisoners.	Gross cost of maintenance.			Average gross cost per prisoner.	Deduct income of the Jails from all sources.	Net cost of maintenance.	Average net cost of maintenance.
		Cost of food, clothing, establishment, contingencies, &c.	Cost of repairs.	Total.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1862	1,486	99,961 13 7	1,648 11 0	101,600 8 7	69 4 10	24,646 14 10	76,953 9 9	52 7 10
1863	1,735	123,557 13 0	3,951 1 6	127,508 14 6	73 7 2	41,670 5 8	85,832 8 10	46 7 6
1863-64	1,876	135,715 4 3	3,909 8 5	139,624 12 8	74 7 4	35,391 1 7	104,233 11 1	55 9 6
1864-65	1,490	107,277 4 4	2,653 14 7	109,931 2 11	73 5 5	16,314 3 0	93,616 15 11	62 7 3
Total ..	6,576	460,502 3 2	12,223 3 0	478,725 6 2	72 12 9	118,028 9 1	360,696 13 7	54 13 7

131. The average gross cost of maintenance has been less than during the three preceding years, but rather higher than in 1862; this has been effected in spite of the heavy and increasing cost of every article of consumption as well as of Police guards.

132. The average net cost, however, does not give so favorable a result, and this is owing to the chief source of income, *viz.* the manufactures, having entirely failed at Kurrachee for reasons already frequently alluded to.

133. There is one source of revenue which, if successfully prosecuted, would, I feel confident, cover one-third of the Jail expenditure in this Province. I refer to the manufacture of gunnŷ bags, for which there is at all times a large demand and ready market.

134. I have endeavoured to introduce this branch of industry, which is so extensively and profitably carried on at Alipore and elsewhere, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, but as yet, I regret, without success.

135. The attention of the local officers shall again be directed to the subject, and every endeavour made to attain so important an object as the reduction of the enormous expenditure with which the State is at present burdened.

136. A tabular statement is attached to this Report embodying the information contained in the monthly returns from the Lock-ups of the different districts.

Lock-ups.

137. From this it appears that there were during the year 13,258 prisoners confined in the Lock-ups. Of these, 5,243 were transferred to District Jails after conviction or for trial before the Session Judges, 4,317 were acquitted, 3,112 released without trial, and 6 died. The number remaining in confinement at the close of the year was 580.

138. The total cost on account of these prisoners was Rupees 49,733-12-7; the average cost cannot be given in the absence of information as to the daily average strength, but it is small as compared with that of the Jails.

139. A table is also appended giving such details as are available regarding the number of reconvictions during the year, together with their crimes and sentences.

Reconvictions.

140. At Kurrachee it is reported that no case of reconviction appears on the records. At Hydrabad there were 75, 33 of which were for theft. At Shikarpoor 25, 11 of which were for cattle stealing and house trespass.

141. The sentences awarded varied from 6 months to 5 years.

142. The general results of the year have been a large decrease of mortality, owing to the absence of epidemics and the care and attention devoted to sanitary arrangements, and a decrease in the net profits of prison labour and industry, due to causes which have already been explained.

Concluding remarks.

143. The system of dry-earth sewage is successfully carried out in the Jails in this Province, the climate of which is peculiarly well adapted for such a purpose.

144. My suggestions on all matters of Jail management have met with attention ; defects in sanitary and disciplinary arrangements, which had been previously noticed, now no longer exist, and were a system of intra-mural labour organized on a permanent footing, and transfers, frequently of skilled convicts trained with much patient labour and at considerable expense, to Public Works gangs, prohibited, not only would the profits from prison industry be largely increased, but a uniform and much more efficient system of discipline than under present circumstances is now practicable would be established.

145. Under such a system not only would the discipline and financial position of the Jails be improved, but the rates of sickness and mortality would materially decrease.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

KURRACHEE.

This Jail was visited in the month of May 1864 by order of Government in consequence of an epidemic of fever which proved extremely fatal.

Details regarding the number and disposal of the 404 prisoners in this Jail are given in the annexed table:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well in custody, during the year 1864-65	1,45,886	1,506	1,47,392
Daily average of ditto	400	4	404
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year	305	....	305
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1864-65	923	21	944
Transferred to other districts	327	2	329
Released	678	17	695
Escaped	5	....	5
Died	15	....	15
Executed .....	....	....	....
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1865.	203	2	205

The small daily average number in this table is altogether exceptional, and is due to the large number of deaths and releases on account of sickness which took place during the epidemic at the close of the previous year.

No new buildings have been constructed, no alterations effected, except the removal of a building which had been commenced by the Session Judge, but which was found objectionable from its position.

Jail buildings.

On the whole satisfactory, although some dismissals have taken place. The Jailor, Mr. Hoſne, is reported to be “indefatigable in his exertions to render the manufactory profitable, and has brought about a much improved state of things as regards order and discipline.”

Conduct of prisoners. Good.

There has been a large decrease in the net profits owing to untoward circumstances which are here given by the Deputy Magistrate in charge. “A large number of convicts were employed on the harbour improvement works in 1863 by which considerable profit accrued to the Jail. They were, however, withdrawn early in 1864, consequent on the appearance of the severe sickness that visited the Jail in the early part of the year, and which formed the subject of special report at the time. The removal of the prisoners into tents for several months, as well as the cessation of work and manufactures in consequence of sickness for a considerable portion of the year, shows an unfavorable result under the head of labour and manufactures in 1864-65; the manufactures were not fairly revived until a late period of the year, and considerable difficulty was even then experienced owing to nearly all the trained hands having died or been released during the epidemic.”

Cost. There has been an increase in the cost of maintenance for reasons already mentioned in the body of the Report.

Classification. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement. “A few” are reported to have been “confined for breach of Jail rules and discipline.”

Education. “Instruction in reading and writing in Sindee has been attempted during the year.”

Juvenile prisoners. “The number during the year was 7;” they “are confined apart from the adult convicts,” and “are put to school under an adult good conduct convict for 6

hours a day, and are employed during the rest of the working day in learning trades or on profitable labour."

Reconvictions. No reconvictions have been reported during the year.

Escapes. Of the 5 escapes 1 only took place from within the Jail, 2 have been recaptured, and 3 remain at large.

Gardens. There is no garden to this Jail, nor are there means of making one which would in any way be advantageous.

Sickness and mortality. As shown below the health of the prisoners has been remarkably good:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	1,535	275	150	13	16·18	3·21	9·77	4·73
Constitutional	5	..	4	..	0·43	..	80·	..
Local.....	495	99	17	1	1·83	0·25	3·43	1·01
Developmental	9	2	1	1	0·1	0·25	11·11	50
Violent	531	16	12	..	1·29	..	2·26	..
Epidemic cholera .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treatment after punishment..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	2,581	395	184	15	19·84	3·71	7·13	3·8

These results are extremely satisfactory, and are an indication that the sanitary measures adopted in consequence of the epidemic have been very successful.

SHIKARPOOR.

Inspection.

Not inspected.

The report furnished by Dr. Ffolliott, the officer in charge of this Jail, is so concise that I subjoin it, with but a few exceptions, *in extenso*.

Jail Buildings.

“ The Jail buildings underwent extensive repairs during the past year, the sum of Rupees 1,771-3-6 having been expended thereon by the Public Works Department, details of which are furnished in Statement No. 14.

“ The high wall which divided the new from the old Jail has been removed by prison labour, and the *debris* used in filling hollows and improving the drainage of the Jail compound.

“ A cooking house has been made in the female prison as an experimental measure, with a view to have the whole of the prisoners' food prepared by the female convicts, if practicable. It has now had a fair trial for 11 months, and has been found very successful; the food being better prepared, and a system of peculation, which under the old plan it was difficult to guard against, defeated.

“ The alterations recommended in relation to the sleeping barracks have not yet been carried out, but the work is in the hands of the Executive Engineer, and will be commenced at once, and I hope completed before the close of the ensuing hot season, during which the prisoners sleep upon the ground in the open air, and do not require the barracks.”

Prisoners and their Disposal.

“ The subjoined abstract exhibits particulars regarding the prisoners during the year, *viz*:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well in custody, during the year 1864-65	2,12,398	5,076	2,17,474
Daily average of ditto	582	14	596
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year.....	509	15	524
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1864-65	729	23	752
Transferred to other districts	1	1	2
Released	582	19	601
Escaped	2	..	2
Died.....	23	..	23
Executed	4	1	5
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1865	626	17	643

“ The number of criminals sentenced to death amounted to 5, all of whom, with the above exceptions, were transferred to the Deputy Magistrates for execution at the scene of their crimes.”

Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners.

“ The establishment under the orders of the Jailor has worked satisfactorily, with the exception of the English writer, who was removed for incompetency, and replaced by a Parsee from Kurrachee, who, after a service of 3 months, got a better paid appointment in the Collector's Office, and was replaced by the present clerk, Mahomed Jumall. The efficient services of Mr. Woodward, the Jail Marshall, have been noticed in former reports, and I have much pleasure in recording my sense of his zeal in promoting Jail manufactures and prison discipline.

“ There have been 467 punishments inflicted on prisoners during the year for breaches of discipline. The offences were for the most part trivial, and confined to a small section of bad character, the most frequent being in default of performing allotted tasks, refusing work, and being in possession of snuff, tobacco, &c. These forbidden luxuries are introduced by the Rural Police, but up to the present they have managed to escape detection.

“ The usual punishment is from six to thirty lashes with a cat-o-nine-tails on the bare back : as many as fifty lashes have occasionally been inflicted for attempts to escape, but this is exceptional, the average number awarded being ‘ twelve lashes.’ Generally speaking, the prisoners conduct themselves respectfully, and never combine for any object, owing to the diversity of tribes and caste among them.”

Labour and Manufactures.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	94 0 0	97 0 0
Net profit realized	4,460 2 0	3,619 7 1
Average earnings of each prisoner	47 7 2	37 5 0

“ Contrasted with the previous year the period under review exhibits a falling off in profits of Rs. 840-10-11. This decrease is attributable to the fact of no profits having been credited to the manufacture and making of the prisoners’ clothing, and the impracticability of turning out cotton fabrics at remunerative prices owing to the high rates demanded for the raw material. The deficit is, however, apparent only, as the manufacture of prisoners’ clothing from the raw material by Jail labour has been found more economical than purchasing in the bazar, and has helped to effect a saving in the total

cost of each prisoner of Rs. 0-6-1 as compared with the previous year. By out-door labour a sum of Rs. 5,661-5-7 has been realized, giving an annual average earning of Rs. 21-7-1 per prisoner.

“ The following table exhibits the works upon which the prisoners were employed, and the amount realized on each :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Repairing Bund of Sherwah Canal	3,930	6	7
Digging and cleaning canals	1,287	4	0
Repairing roads	443	11	0
Punkha coolies			
Public Works Department.	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0

“ The release of the three Chinese convicts has been a severe loss to the Jail Factory. They were offered Rs. 20 each per month to remain, and teach the prisoners ; but, finding the conditions of their pardon did not prevent their return to China, they could not be induced to remain.

“ The subjoined comparative statement shows the cost of maintaining prisoners during the years 1863-64 and 1864-65 :—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
Cost.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average number of prisoners	596	0	0	471	0	0
Rations per day	0	1	3	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing (including bedding, blankets, &c.)	1,769	15	0	1,577	4	4
Fixed establishment (including guards and reliefs)	10,685	0	0	10,528	1	7
Extra Establishment	1,075	7	9	1,080	0	0
Hospital charges (including Europe and bazar medicines, sick diet, furniture, bedding, extra blankets	516	1	8	554	14	9
Contingencies, including stationery	1,434	15	9	1,037	8	9
Additions, alterations and repairs	1,771	3	6	2,672	4	0
Total net cost of each prisoner per annum	45	15	6	49	1	4

“ The daily ration of each prisoner during the past year has cost 1 anna and 3 pies against 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie only in the previous year.

The increased expenditure is owing to the higher price of all articles of food during the period under review. Destructive inundations, deficient harvest, and a famine in Kutch combined to treble the value of grain in Sind throughout the year.

“ Under the head of clothing, &c., a sum of Rs. 192-10-8 in excess of the previous year has been expended to meet the increased requirements of a higher daily average number of prisoners—the numbers having been during the past and previous years 596 and 471 respectively.

“ In the fixed establishment a saving of Rs. 156-14-5 is shown, but, as no details have been furnished by the Captain of Police, the cause is not accurately accounted for, no reduction in the number of guards having been effected since last report.

“ The hospital charges during the past year exhibit a saving of Rs. 38-13-1 as compared with the previous year ; the stock of Europe medicine and clothing on hand permitted a corresponding reduction in the yearly estimate.

“ The contingent expenses are more by Rs. 397-7-0 than in the previous year in consequence of extra charges being incurred by transferring prisoners to Kurrachee for transportation and in the purchase of dead stock.

“ The total cost of each prisoner has amounted to Rs. 45-15-6 against Rs. 49-1-4 in the previous year, showing a saving in favor of the period under report of Rs. 3-1-10 per prisoner. This result is partly due to the savings enumerated in the preceding paragraphs and the great economy of the non-periodic system of clothing. Besides, a quantity of warm clothing remaining from the previous year was made available, and obviated the necessity for further expenditure under this head.”

Classification.

“ The prisoners are divided into six classes, *viz* :—

1. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
2. Ditto ditto to simple ditto.
3. Females.
4. Juveniles.
5. Convict guards and muccadums.
6. Civil debtors.

“ The first class is sub-divided into hard labour and sedentary prisoners, employed as designated (details will be found in Statement No. 15).

“ The second class, or simple imprisonment and security men, are kept separate from all other prisoners ; they are allowed to do light work, such as cleaning and spinning wool and cotton, but no pressure is used to force the labour. What they do, is for amusement and of their own accord.

“ The number of females imprisoned during the year averaged 14 ; they have distinct wards in a walled enclosure, and are employed in cooking the prisoners' food. This is found a great improvement on the system of allowing the male prisoners to cook ; speculation has been defeated, the food is better prepared, and, in addition to these advantages, it supplies a fitting employment for the females.

“ The juvenile offenders averaged 43 during the year. They have also distinct wards, and are kept apart from the elder prisoners within a walled enclosure, and are taught some trade if sentenced to a long period of imprisonment ; otherwise they are employed in cleaning and spinning wool and cotton.

“ The fifth class is composed of convict guards and mucadums, selected from among the best behaved prisoners, in accordance with instructions received on the subject. The system works satisfactorily, and the average number employed during the year was 5.

“ The civil debtors' prison is distinct from the criminal Jail and divided by a wall for male and female debtors.”

Solitary Confinement.

“ Solitary confinement being rarely awarded by the Magistrates as a punishment, the solitary cells are almost exclusively used for the punishment of refractory prisoners and security of condemned criminals.”

Education.

“ No attempts have been made in this direction.”

Juveniles.

“The average number of boys under 15 years of age confined during the year was 43. All sentenced to over six months are sent in charge of a muccadum to the factory during the day for the purpose of learning some trade. The short-term prisoners are employed under charge of a muccadum in cleaning and spinning wool and cotton, and all are kept apart from the elder prisoners, and sleep in an enclosed yard during the night.”

Reconvictions.

“During the period under report there have been 25 reconvictions. But the individuals were professional thieves who had no other means of subsistence. The deterring effect of Jail discipline upon this class is doubtful; several cases having lately come under my notice of prisoners, seemingly reformed and capable of earning a living by trades acquired in confinement, having been reconvicted more than once.”

Escapes.

“2 prisoners escaped during the year from gangs employed in out-door labour, were recaptured, and sentenced to additional imprisonment for the offence.”

Gardens.

“The amount realized by sale of vegetables from the jail garden has amounted to Rs. 245-4-2. Deducting for labour and other expenses Rs. 28-4-0 the net profit amounted to Rs. 217-0-2. The garden is not large enough to supply sufficient vegetables to the prisoners throughout the year. More ground should be taken in, and the cultivation extended to afford a healthy employment for the prisoners and secure a supply of fresh vegetables throughout the year.”

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases.....	456	484	8	14	1·70	2·35	1·75	2·89
Constitutional „ .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local „	179	150	7	6	1·49	1·01	3·91	4·
Developmental „	10	5	4	..	0·85	..	40·	..
Violent „	10	18	1	3	0·21	0·5	10·	16·67
Epidemic cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	655	658	20	23	4·25	3·86	3·05	3·5

“ About one-half the number of deaths may be fairly attributed to the effects of cold caught at night for want of sufficient covering. The difference of temperature between the day and night ranges from 40° to 60°, and the ill effects of sudden fall in the temperature at night are increased by the tiled floors of the sleeping wards and the absence of doors and windows.

“ When it is remembered that at least one-third of the number of prisoners who come from the left bank of the Indus have enlarged spleens, and suffer more or less with miasmatic cachexia, their unfavorable position in confinement will be apparent. Otherwise the health of the prisoners generally has been good, and no disease of an epidemic character has appeared during the year.”

General remarks and recommendations—

“ The desideratum in the Shikarpoor Jail is suitable in-door employment for the prisoners. The manufacture of gunny bags would,

in a great measure, supply this if it could be introduced. But an attempt made during the previous year failed through want of skilled workmen to teach the prisoners.

“ Raw hemp can be imported cheaply and without trouble from Mooltan, and any quantity of the manufactured article would find a ready sale in Sukkur or Kurrachee. As no workmen can be found in Sind who understand the manufacture of the fabric suited for gunny bags, I would recommend the transfer from the Allipore Jail to Shikarpoor of a few spinners and weavers to teach the mode of working.

“ Carpenters’ and cabinet-makers’ work find a ready sale in Upper Sind, but the prisoners at present engaged in these trades are unskilled, and turn out only the coarsest articles. All manufactured are, however, sold at once, and this branch of industry is susceptible of great extension.

“ The manufacture of carpets and cotton fabrics generally has been crippled by the high price of cotton, and is consequently limited to orders and current demands.

“ The conservancy of the Jail has been already reported on and works satisfactorily. Dr. Ritchie, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, inspected the Jail on 21st of December 1864, and was much pleased with the general cleanliness and the respectful bearing of the prisoners.

“ In conclusion, I would invite attention to the fact, that the daily average number of prisoners during the year has been nearly 600, and is steadily increasing. The number was kept below 500 in former years by transferring prisoners to Kurrachee for employment upon the harbour works; but as those works have been stopped, and no more transfers are likely to take place, the average number will seldom be below 600 in the Shikarpoor Jail. Under these circumstances I would respectfully submit a proposition to increase the Jail and hospital establishments; under existing rules first-class hospital establishments are sanctioned to Jail containing an average of over 500.

“ The sum sanctioned for the Jailor’s salary is not sufficient to secure the services of a competent and trustworthy man. Mr.

Woodward has taken the appointment on Rs. 10 per mensem less than he received in the Collector's Office, upon the hope held out to him of increased pay and advancement in this department.

"Lieutenant Grant, the Session Judge of Shikarpoor, who has taken the greatest interest in the development of the Jail factory and prison discipline, relinquished charge of the Jail on 10th December last to Mr. Ingle, the then Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, from whom I received charge on his appointment to act as Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor and Sukkur on 11th January 1865."

I have much satisfaction in bringing to the notice of Government the great attention devoted to the careful management of the Jail by Captain Grant, the Session Judge lately in charge, and by Dr. Ffolliott, the Civil Surgeon at present in charge, and in bearing personal testimony to the success with which these officers' exertions have been attended.

HYDERABAD.

Inspection. Not inspected.

No additions or alterations have been completed during the year.

Buildings. Quarters are under construction for the Jailor to enable him to reside near the Jail.

Prisoners and their disposal. This information is contained in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65.....	1,78,500	3,780	1,82,280
Daily average of ditto	489	10	499
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year	607	11	618
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1864-65.	1,895	37	1,932
Transferred to other districts	531	....	531
Released	1,539	41	1,580
Escaped	7	....	7
Died	33	1	34
Executed	5	1	6
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1865.	387	5	392

The Jailor discharged for misconduct. The conduct of the other subordinates and prisoners is reported to have been good, but the establishment to be insufficient; this will be remedied by the new scale recently recommended for the Sind Jails.

The average earning of each prisoner has been Rs. 11-11-3-3 and the net profits amount to Rs. 959-12-10 only; these small profits are attributed to the high price of raw materials.

The total cost per prisoner has been Rs. 72-5-4 against Rs. 81-6-4 during the previous year; there has been a decrease in the charges for clothing establishment and contingency, which is satisfactory, although the cost of feeding has increased by Rs. 0-1-11 per prisoner.

Classification. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement. Employed as a punishment for breaches of discipline in the cases of refractory and hardened convicts.

Attempted in the case of juvenile offenders with some success.

Education. An educated and well-conducted convict is selected as a teacher.

There have been 75, 6 of which have been for three times and 69 have returned to Jail twice. The discipline is said to be very strict, and the officer in charge is of opinion that reconvictions cannot be attributed to any relaxation of discipline but to the dearth of food.

Escapes. There have been 7 escapes, viz. 6 from out-door gangs and 1 from hospital.

At a considerable distance from the Jail and not sufficiently productive to supply all its wants. It has been an expensive experiment and will shortly be relinquished.

Gardens.

The subjoined table shows an increase of mortality chiefly due to zymotic diseases in consequence, no doubt, of the overcrowded state of the Jail :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases.....	335	478	10	23	2.09	4.61	2.99	4.81
Constitutional „	1	4	1	4	0.21	0.8	100.	100
Local „	66	98	4	7	0.84	1.4	6.06	7.14
Developmental „	10	3	5	..	1.05	..	50.	..
Violent „	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treatment after punishment ....	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	417	599	20	34	4.19	6.81	4.8	5.68

The formation of a gang at Oomerkote afforded the relief which the Jails were unable to supply.

General remarks and recommendations.

None offered by the officer in charge.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

APPENDIX N^o. II.

SANITARY REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE

JAILS IN SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Kurrachee Jail
for the Year 1864-65.*

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

The soil about Kurrachee is tight clay or sandy, with rocky eminences cropping out here and there. The elevation of the Jail site, and of the native town generally, is low. The climate during the hot season was pleasant and agreeable, and cooler on the whole than is generally the case, westerly and south-westerly winds prevailing from May to the beginning of October; subsequently the winds were variable, sometimes westerly, at others north-east. Rain fell in May, July, August, December, January, and March, and the fall for the year was 9 inches and 31 cents, exceeding the usual average by some inches.

The maximum temperature for the year was 108°, the minimum 42°, and the mean 75°.

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

The Jail is situated at the eastern side of the native town, and close to it, and rather more than one mile west of the camp.

It is proposed to remove the cells for untried prisoners and native debtors from their present position on the south-west side of the wall of the large sleeping yard in order that openings may be made in the wall for the better ventilating of that yard. It is proposed also to remove the cells for European debtors, but the sites for these cells, when removed, have not yet been determined.

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

Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
266	Lbs. oz. 119 12 $\frac{9}{1}$ $\frac{6}{3}$	Lbs. oz. 119 1 $\frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{7}{3}$	101 lost, 33 gained, 132 stationary. Average of gain. Lbs. oz. 2 8 $\frac{8}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ Average of loss. Lbs. oz. 2 11 $\frac{9}{1}$ $\frac{0}{1}$				

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

The above table of weights extends over about ten months of the year only, as the weighing of prisoners was suspended during the late epidemic fever, and was not resumed till the month of June; hence long-sentenced prisoners are not included. The general health of prisoners for the last nine months of the official year has been remarkably good, and although there has been, in a considerable number of convicts, some loss of weight, their appearance has been that of well nourished men.

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

The diet has been of good quality, and sufficient in quantity, and since the disappearance of the epidemic and the introduction of further sanitary improvements subsequently the prisoners have been remarkably healthy. During the epidemic it was found necessary to allow extra diet for some months, and it was afterwards considered advisable to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of ghee to each convict in place of oil, as this article enters into the diet of all the people of Sind, who do not use oil at all.

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

All out-door labour ceased just prior to the commencement of the official year. In-door labour, therefore, was the only labour employed for several months; the only out-door labour that comes under this description was carrying earth for the renewal of the surface of the Jail compound, the floors of the sleeping pendalls and hospital, and carrying water, and the removal of nightsoil tubs.

The number of in-door labour prisoners has been 313 and of out-door 27, but no separate register of the number treated in each class has been kept. The deaths all occurred in the in-door labour list.

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

The sleeping pendalls are all open on every side except during the cold season, when a date mat is hung up on the north-east side of each pendall. The hospital and all the cells are sufficiently ventilated at the top and at the sides by doors and windows.

It is proposed to make openings (large) in the south-west wall of the large sleeping yard for the purpose of increasing ventilation.

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

The floors of the cells, pendalls, and hospital and the yards are all swept daily, and the floors are cow-dunged weekly, while the walls of the several cells and of the hospital are white-washed several times a year.

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

There are very few drains in the Jail, and those which exist are made of stone and chunam. They are in good condition, and are simply for the purpose of carrying off the refuse water from the wells used by the prisoners for washing and bathing. They answer the purpose required very well.

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

Dry conservancy has been in use for the last 4 years, and for the last 10 months earth sewage has been employed in addition. No other deodorising agent has been used since the earth system was put in operation, which has answered the purpose admirably and has destroyed all odour. Previous to this, chloride of lime and charcoal were had recourse to when needed. The nightsoil is carried away in tubs without disturbance of their contents, and buried in a trench $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. I have no improvement to suggest.

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

The clothing during the past year has been of a better description than formerly, and the usual quantity has been found sufficient; it is washed about once in ten days or so, and there has not been any tendency to pulmonary affections.

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

The average number of prisoners for the year has not exceeded 404, which has afforded very ample space for each prisoner, much within the above mentioned limit, besides which it must be remembered that the sleeping pendalls are open on all sides, thus affording the most free circulation of air.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
404	15	3·7	..	..	10	2·4	..	..	3	·7

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

In May and June there were 6 fatal cases of fever, *viz.* 4 of severe remittent and 2 of intermittent ; these occurred in prisoners who had only 3 months previously suffered from the epidemic fever then prevalent in the Jail, and who were more or less cachectic. The remaining cases were of the ordinary intermittent character complicated with bowel or chest affections, occurring in subjects of broken constitution. The cases of diarrhœa were all complicated with chest affections or fever, and the subjects were all cachectic.

The only suggestion I can make as to prevention is the rigid carrying out of the sanitary rules now in operation.

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

There has not been epidemic disease of any kind prevalent in the Jail during the year.

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

In the early part of the official year the mortality was rather in excess owing to cases arising out of the great prevalence of epidemic fever in the months of January, February, March and April preceding, *viz.* the cachectic and reduced state in which it had left many of the prisoners. During the latter 8 months there were only 5 deaths, and the prisoners during that period have been remarkably healthy.

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

The sanitary condition of the Jail is so satisfactory as to leave little suggestion for improvement. In the months of May, June, and July the prisoners were in tents, and during that period the surface of the Jail and the floors of the pendalls, cells and hospital were completely renewed by fresh earth. The drainage is good, and the system of conservancy as perfect as it can be made. It was recommended by a medical committee that the south-west wall of the new sleeping yard should have openings made in it for the better ventilation of the yard, and this subject is yet under consideration.

JOHN BEAN, Civil Surgeon,

In Medical Charge.

D. RITCHIE,

Dy. Inspector General of Hospitals,

Sind Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Hyderabad Jail, for the year 1864-65, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

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

Hydrabad is situated on the most northerly point of a chain of low calcareous hills running parallel to the River Indus and at a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from it, 99-35 feet elevation above the sea, $40\frac{1}{2}$ above adjacent country.

Climate may be considered a medium between that of Upper Sind and Kurrachee, cold and bracing from the beginning of

November till the end of February, but hot and oppressive during the intermediate months.

Rain-fall during the year 10 inches 9 cents.

Temperature during the hot months often 109° in the shade, and during the cold season below 50 Fahrenheit

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

Position of the Jail very good, being highest to the north-east of camp and to the north of the Hyderabad city.

The Jailor's house has been put in repair and the verandah near the outer gate.

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

Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
1927	114	106	No. gained 151, No. lost 291, stationary 33, average gained 6 lbs., average lost 8 lbs.	..	..	..	..

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

The prisoners were very healthy till the month of January, and in March and April a great number of cases of fever and diarrhœa

occurred. The Jail is always so overcrowded that it is almost surprising that generally there is so little sickness.

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

The diet table is herewith forwarded. It appears well suited to the natives of Sind. No modifications to propose.

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

The in-door prisoners have suffered much more than the out-door ones—the percentage of deaths to treated amongst the in-door being 12, amongst the out-door 1.

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

Ventilation secured by roof ventilators, open windows, which appear to answer very well, except in the hospital, where, owing to there being no windows in the back wall, ventilation in the hot months is very imperfect.

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

Cleanliness maintained by daily sweeping and watering, and cow-dunging the barracks once at least every week.

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

Water escapes from the Jail through a hole in the wall emptying into an open drain to the rear of the Jail, which is kept clean.

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

Dry-earth sewage in use, dry earth and wood ashes the deodorizers, nightsoil removed twice a day and buried at some distance to the rear of the Jail.

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

Each convict is provided with two suits yearly of the usual Jail pattern, the winter jackets being lined or quilted.

Cleanliness is maintained by boiling in water and potash.

Pulmonary affections very prevalent during the cold season.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 648 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted—

Daily average of overcrowding during the year ending 30th of April 1865—249. I think the great sickness during the past month and the general sickly appearance of all, is to be attributed to overcrowding, to relieve which a large number were transferred as follows:—

Transferred to Oomerkote.....	525
„ for transportation	6
Died and hanged	42
Transferred to districts and escaped	30
Discharged on the recommendation of medical officer.	7

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
483	34	07	1	·2	15	·3	..	..	6	·1

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

The above table shows the cause of death of 22 only ; the others died from other causes.

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

No epidemic during the year under report.

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

During the year 599 were admitted into hospital ; of these 34 died.

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

Water should be obtained from another source, especially during the hot months. I am of opinion that improved ventilation of the hospital is much required, but, owing to faulty construction of the building to ventilate it properly, would be attended with many objections.

The Jail should be enlarged to prevent the daily overcrowding.

N. HOPKINS,

Assistant Surgeon,

In Medical Charge Hyderabad Jail.

*Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Shikarpoor Jail
for the year 1864-65.*

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

Shikarpoor is situated upon an alluvial plain in 60° 40' N. lat. and 28° 10' E. long. ; it is 22 miles west of the River Indus, and 193 feet above the sea level at Kurrachee. The climate is dry throughout the year, with an excessively high summer temperature and cold winter. The thermometer ranges during the winter months from 27° to 110°, and in the summer from 80° to 135° The annual rain-fall is under 4 inches, and the total quantity gauged during the past year was 3 inches and 91 cents.

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

The Jail is situated upon the high road leading from Sukkur to Jacobabad, about 600 yards S. W. of the camp and the same distance S. E. of the town of Shikarpoor. No additions have been made to the Jail buildings during the past year ; a high wall which divided the new from the old Jail has been removed, but the alterations recommended in relation to the sleeping barracks have not yet been carried out.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65—752.

Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.						Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.													
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.			Average weight of prisoners on discharge.			Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.			Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.			Average weight of prisoners on discharge.			Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.		
32	St.	lbs.	oz.	St.	lbs.	oz.	17 lost. 7 gained. 8 stationary. Average loss. lbs. oz. 2 10			408	St.	lbs.	oz.	St.	lbs.	oz.	212 lost 56 gained. 100 stationary. Average loss. lbs. oz. 2 3		
	9	6	2	9	3	8					8	4	14	8	2	4			

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

Bearing in mind the fact that a large number of these prisoners probably never performed a day's labour previous to their incarceration, the general health as deducible from the above data is rather favourable than otherwise. The out-door labour during the past year was unusually severe, and the prisoners underwent great and unavoidable exposure in repairing breaches in a canal to prevent a threatened inundation. A large gang (350) was encamped for nearly four months 5 miles distant from the Jail, and to the hard labour and exposure required from it may be referred one cause of the decrease in weight.

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

The chief and most important article of food is wheat, which can always be procured of good quality. Jowaree and bajree have been tried from time to time, and found to cause derangements of the stomach and bowels sufficiently serious to warrant their discontinuance. The scale of diet at present in use is, in my opinion, insufficient, the prisoners very generally complain of it, and I believe it might be increased a little with advantage to their health. As I have in a late report considered this subject in detail I beg to refer to it, to obviate recapitulation.

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

The out-door gangs are carefully selected, and composed of the most robust prisoners, and with a special reference to the previous occupation of the individuals when practicable: consequently, when no unusual amount of hard work is exacted from them, the percentage of sickness and mortality is not greater than among the in-door prisoners. The percentage of deaths to treated in each class during the period under review is, out-door 2, in-door 1·6; but the out-door labour during the past year was of an exceptional character, and three cases of death from sun-stroke occurred in the gang.

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

The ventilation is defective, but improvements have been recommended which, when carried out, will secure a better system. From the middle of April to the middle of October the prisoners sleep in the open air, and the barracks are only used in the event of rain or dust-storms. During the winter months, from the position of the doors and windows, the barracks are excessively cold, and the evil is increased by the tiled floors. It is proposed to throw all the wards in each barrack into one by cutting arches in the partition walls, to reduce the number of doors and substitute windows, and to remove the tiles and substitute earth floors.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the Jail generally—measures for improvements—

The barracks are swept out every morning, and the walls mud-washed occasionally; from the nature of the soil and climate cleanliness is easily maintained, and I have no improvements to suggest on this head. During the night dammered iron pots are placed in each ward for natural purposes—the pots are made in pairs to fit close together, one being round and the other crescentic, and are placed on small heaps of dry earth to prevent their being upset. They are removed in the morning by sweepers, washed and placed in the sun until required again in the evening. This plan is found very successful.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects, with measures for improvements—

The drainage is maintained by surface drains, which are effective and require no improvements.

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

All the privies in the interior of the Jail, with the exception of those in the hospital and female compounds, have been removed. The large privy referred to in a former report has been divided into

two divisions: one is at present used as a store for timber and other lumber which was lying about exposed in the Jail compound, the other is used as a privy and is found sufficiently large for the requirements of the Jail. The system practised is the dry-earth sewage, and the only deodorizer used is dry earth. The privy is cleaned by the sweepers thrice daily, and the nightsoil removed and buried in the Jail garden. This system is very successful.

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

The clothing used during the winter months is insufficient, consisting merely of a woollen cloth jacket and an extra cumby in addition to the summer clothing. After being washed a few times the jacket becomes threadbare and of little use as a warm covering, and it has been found necessary to allow the prisoners to wear a blanket in addition wrapped round the chest until 10 o'clock A. M. I would recommend a stout dungaree *pairan* to be worn under the jacket; it might be washed as often as necessary, and would save the jacket, which should never be washed (as a rule). The bedding is insufficient, and with the tiled floors is the chief cause of pulmonary affections so prevalent in the cold season. Steps have been taken to remedy these defects, which, when carried out, will cause a great improvement in the general health of the prisoners. The clothing is washed twice a week by men told off for that purpose.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 648 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted—

Excluding the hospital, solitary cells and civil prison, the total capacity at 648 cubic feet to each prisoner shows accommodation for 500. The average number confined during the year was 597, which is rather above the available capacity. No sickness or mortality has occurred which can be referred to overcrowding, increased supervision was found necessary in the preparation of food and general conservancy of the prison, and all prisoners sentenced to 6 months' and under were detained in the district jails to relieve the pressure.

XIII.—MORTALITY—

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest number died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
597	23	3·8	3	3·5	3	3·5	..	..	6	1

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

The immediate cause of death in 5 cases was pulmonary disease, in 10 diseases of bowels, in 3 fever, in 3 sun-stroke, and in 2 erysipelas. The exciting cause in above half the number of cases is, in my opinion, ascribable to the great vicissitudes of temperature during the cold season, and the want of sufficient clothing at night to meet this contingency. The bedding of a prisoner consists of a date mat 6 ft. × 2 ft. 3 in., a cumby 5 ft. 9 in. × 3 ft. 11 in. and 10 lbs. 4 oz. in weight, and an extra blanket 8 ft. 2 in. × 4 ft. and 2 lbs. 2 oz. in weight. This is not sufficient in a season when the thermometer falls as low as 27°, and frosts are frequent. When this deficiency is remedied I have no doubt of a satisfactory improvement in the health of prisoners.

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

No disease of an epidemic character has appeared among the prisoners during the period under review.

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

The mortality has amounted to 3·8 per cent. of the average strength; the average number of sick has been 14·2 only out of a daily average of 597 prisoners. If the 3 deaths from sun-stroke be considered accidental, and deducted from the total deaths for the year, the average will be very much below that of last year, and will be much less than the average of the past ten years. The average of former years cannot be taken as a fair criterion, as the mortality appears to have been kept down by the practice of releasing, while during the past two years no prisoner was released on account of sickness.

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

The measures proposed to improve the sanitary state of the Jail may be summarized as follows:—Improved ventilation and earth floors in the barracks, increase in the warm clothing during the winter months, and a little addition to the dietary. The extent of ground under cultivation as a Jail garden is not large enough, and should be increased by taking in more land; the married Police lines might be moved to the north of the Jail, where there is plenty of unoccupied ground, and the present lines given up to the Jail to be added to the garden. The privy could then be moved to the garden aspect of the Jail; its present position next the high road is objectionable, the sweepers having to walk a considerable distance on the road to reach the garden.

J. FFOLLIOTT,

Civil Surgeon, Shikarpoor.

APPENDIX N^o. III.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Number of Admissions and during the

	1			2			3			4			5		
JAILS.	Aggregate of the daily average number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from the 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.			Daily average strength of Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail at the end of last year.			Number admitted into Jail during the year.			Total number in Jail or aggregate of columns 3 and 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Kurrachee ..	1,45,886	1,506	1,47,392	400	4	404	305		305	923	21	944	1,228	21	1,249
Hydrabad ..	1,78,500	3,780	1,82,280	489	10	499	607	11	618	1,895	37	1,932	2,602	48	2,650
Shikarpoor ..	2,12,398	5,076	2,17,474	582	14	596	509	15	524	729	23	752	1,238	38	1,276
Total....	5,36,784	10,362	5,47,146	1,471	28	1,499	1,421	26	1,447	3,547	81	3,628	4,963	107	5,070

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. III.

No. 1.

*Disposal of Prisoners of all classes in the Jails in Sind
year 1864-65.*

6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	14		15	16	REMARKS.
Transferred to other districts during the year.		Released during the year.		Escaped during the year.		Died during the year.		Executed during the year.		Total of columns 6 to 10.		Number remaining in Jail on the 30th of April 1865.			Percentage of Deaths to average strength in column 2.	Number the Jail is capable of containing, allowing 500 cubic feet of air to each man.		Number confined below capacity.	Number confined above capacity.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.						
327	2	678	17	5	..	15	..	..	..	1,025	19	203	2	205	3.71	530	126	..		
531	..	1,539	41	7	..	33	1	5	1	2,115	43	387	5	392	6.81	234	..	265		
1	1	582	19	2	..	23	..	4	1	612	21	626	17	643	3.86	600	4	..		
859	3	2,799	77	14	..	71	1	9	2	3,752	83	1,216	24	1,240	4.8	1,364	130	265		

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

JAILS.	Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1864-65.			Daily average strength of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year.			Aggregate number treated during the year.	Number discharged cured.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April 1865.	Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to average strength.	Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kurrachee	1,45,886	1,506	1,47,392	400	4	404	425	405	15	5	105.2	95.29
Hydrabad.....	1,78,500	3,780	1,82,280	489	10	499	612	563	34	15	122.6	91.99
Shikarpoor	2,12,398	5,076	2,17,474	582	14	596	666	625	23	18	111.7	93.84
Total....	5,36,784	10,362	5,47,146	1,471	28	1,499	1,703	1,593	72	38	113.61	93.54

No. IV.

No. 2.

in Sind during the year 1864-65.

CLASSIFICATION OF RATIO OF DEATHS.																					
Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength.	Deaths from															Ratio per cent. of Deaths.				
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other diseases.	Other Causes.										Total of all classes of deaths.	By Cholera.	By Dysentery.	By Diarrhoea.
								Accidental.						Suicidal.							
								Drowning.	Natural decay.	Atrophy and debility.	Apoplexy.	Total.	Hanging.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
3.53	3.71	..	..	3	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	0.74
5.56	6.81	..	1	6	15	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	0.21	1.2
3.45	3.86	..	3	4	5	..	8	..	..	..	3	3	..	23	..	0.5	0.67	
4.23	4.8	..	4	13	30	3	19	..	..	..	3	3	..	72	..	0.27	0.87	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

JAILS.	CLASSIFICATION OF RATIO OF DEATHS.						RELIGION.							
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths.						Daily average strength of				Deaths among			
	By Fever.	By Phthisis.	By other diseases.	By other causes.		Total of all classes.	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Christians.	Other denominations.
	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	Accidental.	Suicidal.	Total of all classes.								
	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.	To total daily average strength in Jail.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kurrachee ..	2.47	..	0.5	..	..	3.71	88	302	8	6	2	13	..	..
Hydrabad ..	3.0	0.6	1.8	..	..	6.81	40	459	..	..	1	33	..	..
Shikarpoor ..	0.85	..	1.34	0.5	..	3.86	62	531	..	3	3	19	..	1
Total ..	2.0	0.2	1.26	0.2	..	4.8	190	1,292	8	9	6	65	..	1

No. IV.

No. 2 (*continued*).

in Sind during the year 1864-65.

Ratio per cent. of Deaths.				SEX						SENTENCE.									
				Daily average strength of		Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.		Daily average strength of Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment for									
To daily average strength of Hindus.	To daily average strength of Mussulmans.	To daily average strength of Christians.	To daily average strength of other denominations.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	To daily average strength of Males.	To daily average strength of Females.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
2.27	4.3	..	..	400	4	15	..	3.75	..	95	120	108	48	9	2	7	8	6	1
2.5	7.19	..	..	489	10	33	1	6.75	10	185	139	103	28	9	1	7	3	1	..
4.84	3.57	..	33.33	582	14	23	..	3.95	..	114	266	132	48	19	..	3	4	3	..
3.16	5.03	..	11.11	1471	28	71	1	4.83	3.57	394	525	343	124	37	3	17	15	10	1

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

JAILS.	SENTENCE.														
	Deaths among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for										Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for				
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kurrachee	2	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·1	3·33	6·48	4·17	..
Hydrabad	13	5	11	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	7·03	3·6	10·68	7·14	11·11
Shikarpoor	3	6	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·63	2·26	7·58	6·25	..
Total....	18	15	28	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	4·57	2·86	8·16	5·64	2·7

No. IV.

No. 2 (continued).

in Sind during the year 1864-65.

SENTENCE (continued).				IMPRISONMENT.								
Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for				Daily average strength of		Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of						
Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till security is furnished.	Life.	Term Prisoners.	Life Prisoners.	8 months and under.	6 months and above 8 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	398	6	5	4	1	4	1	..	..
100	498	1	2	13	5	11	1	1	1
..	592	4	7	3	4	9	1	..	..
33.3	1,488	11	14	20	10	23	3.	1	1

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

JAILS.	IMPRISONMENT.													
	Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of								Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of					
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years and up to 20 years.	Above 20 years and up to 30 years.	Above 30 years.	3 months and under.	6 months and above 3 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.
									To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kurrachee...	1.26	.1	0.25	1.	0.25	..
Hydrabad...	0.4	2.61	.1	2.21	0.2	0.2
Shikarpoor...	1.18	0.51	0.68	1.35	0.17	..
Total..94	1.34	.67	1.55	.20	.07

No. IV.

No. 2 (*continued*).

in Sind during the year 1864-65.

									OCCUPATION.					
Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of									Prior to Imprisonment					
To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	Above 10 years, 6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 3 years.	Above 3 years and up to 4 years.	Above 4 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 6 years.	Above 6 years and up to 7 years.	Daily average strength of			Deaths among		
									Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	202	185	17	12	8	..
0.2	96	97	5	30	3	1
..	412	175	3	9	2	1
0.7	710	457	31	51	8	2

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

OCCUPATION.																
JAILS.	Prior to Imprisonment.			During Imprisonment.												
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of			Daily average strength of												
	Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.	Labouring Prisoners.								Total of labouring Prisoners.	Non-labouring Prisoners.			
				In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.					Sentenced without labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Judgt.
				Employed in manufactures.	Employed as Jail servants or other in-door work.	Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the roads and other out-door work.	Employed in the Jail garden.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Kurrachee ..	5.94	1.62	..	186	121	6	313	23	4	27	340	7	57	64	..	
Hydrabad ..	31.25	3.09	20	18	166	91	275	148	22	170	445	15	16	31	23	
Shikarpoor ..	2.18	1.14	11.11	94	21	28	143	432	8	440	583	6	..	6	7	
Total..	7.18	1.75	6.45	298	308	125	731	603	34	637	1,368	28	73	101	30	

No. IV.

No. 2 (continued).

in Sind during the year 1864-65.

During Imprisonment (continued).

Deaths among												Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of					
<div> <div>Labouring Prisoners.</div> <div> <div>In-door Labourers.</div> <div> <div>Employed in manufactures.</div> <div>Employed as Jail servants and on other in-door work.</div> <div>Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.</div> <div>Total.</div> </div> </div> <div>Out-door Labourers.</div> <div> <div>Employed on the roads and other out-door labour.</div> <div>Employed in the Jail garden.</div> <div>Total.</div> </div> </div>												<div>Labouring Prisoners.</div> <div> <div>In-door Labourers.</div> <div> <div>Employed in manufactures.</div> <div>Employed as Jail servants and on other in-door work.</div> <div>Employed on light labour, being convalescent, weak, or old men.</div> <div>Total.</div> </div> </div> <div>Out-door Labourers</div> <div> <div>Employed on the roads and on other out-door labour.</div> <div>Employed in the Jail garden.</div> </div>					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
6	5	3	14	1	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	3.23	4.13	50.	4.47	4.35	..
1	7	18	26	2	..	2	28	5	..	5	1	5.55	4.22	19.78	9.45	1.35	..
3	1	6	10	11	1	12	22	..	..	..	1	3.19	4.76	21.43	6.99	2.55	12.5
10	13	27	50	14	1	15	65	5	..	5	2	3.36	4.22	21.6	6.84	2.32	2.94

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

JAILS.	OCCUPATION.						LOCALITY OF IMPRISONMENT.					
	During Imprisonment.						Daily average strength of		Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of	
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of						Prisoners of the district.	Prisoners of other districts.	Prisoners of the district.	Prisoners of other districts.	Prisoners of the district.	Prisoners of other districts.
	Labouring Prisoners (contd.)		Non-labouring Prisoners.									
	Total of out-door labourers.	Total of in-door and out-door Prisoners.	Sentenced without labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in halut.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kurrachee..	3.7	4.41	..	..	..	..	345	59	13	2	3.77	3.30
Hydrabad..	1.18	6.29	33.33	..	16.13	4.35	499	..	34	..	6.81	.
Shikarpoor..	2.73	3.77	..	..	..	14.29	596	..	23	..	3.86	..
Total..	2.35	4.75	17.86	..	4.76	6.66	1,440	59	70	2	4.86	3.39

No. IV.

No. 2 (*continued*).*in Sind during the year 1864-65.*

CRIME.

Daily average strength of						Deaths among						Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of			
Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle stealers.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
77	..	26	59	48	186	3	..	..	..	..	12	3.9	..	..	..
158	8	9	..	127	190	26	..	..	..	6	2	16.46	..	..	..
244	9	5	212	117	6	8	..	..	15	..	..	3.28	..	..	7.08
479	17	40	271	292	382	37	..	..	15	6	14	7.72	..	..	5.54

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Return of Mortality in the Jails

JAILS.	CRIME (contd.)		AGE.											
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of		Daily average strength of Prisoners.								Deaths among			
	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kurrachee . . . .	..	6.45	27	116	175	75	9	2	..	..	1	7	5	1
Hydrabad	4.72	1.05	69	230	151	36	9	4	..	..	5	14	10	2
Shikarpoor . . . .	..	..	31	318	178	60	7	2	..	..	..	8	12	3
Total	2.65	3.66	127	664	504	171	25	8	..	..	6	29	27	6

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. IV.

No. 2 (*continued*).

in Sind during the year 1864-65.

Prisoners.				Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Prisoners.									REMARKS.
From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1	..	..	..	3·7	6·03	2·86	1·33	11·11	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	7·25	6·09	6·62	5·56	22·22	25·	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2·52	6·74	5·	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	4·72	4·37	5·36	3·51	12·	12·5	..	..

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

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENT No. 3.

ANALYSIS of the Mortality in the Sind Jails for the year 1864-65.

The deaths during the year amount to 72, of whom there were as regards—

	Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.		Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
1 Sex—					
Males	1,471	71	Of Mussulmans	532	18
Females	28	1	Mohanas	68	2
Total ...	1,499	72	Beloochees	293	15
			Bhungees	39	2
			Khaskheles	46	3
			Syud and Shaik	8	1
2 Religion—			Seedees	176	17
Hindus	190	6	Sumajahs	29	1
Mussulmans	1,292	65	Desert country	37	4
Christians	8	..	Hill country	64	2
Other denominations ...	9	1	Total of Mussulmans..	1,292	65
Total ...	1,499	72			
			<i>Of other Denominations.</i>		
3 Castes—			Parsees	1	..
<i>Of Hindus.</i>			Jews	3	..
Lohana	89	2	Bheels	2	1
Soos	1	1	Coolee	1	..
Purwaries	23	1	Thoree	2	..
Mangs	13	..			
Mochies	9	..	Total of other denominations.	9	1
Bheels	28	1			
Brahmins	2	..	Christians	2	..
Bunyas	18	1	Europeans	6	..
Amills	7	..	Total of all classes..	1,499	72
Total of Hindus..	190	6			

	Average Admission.	Deaths.		Average Admission.	Deaths.
4 Diseases—					
Dysentery .....	..	4	Brought over....	1,438	71
Diarrhœa.....	..	13	Earthen potmakers	2	..
Fever .....	..	30	Mohururs.....	2	..
Phthisis .....	..	3	Bhities	12	..
	..	50	Blanketmakers	5	..
			Leathermakers	3	..
Ordinary Diseases—			Landholders	4	..
Pneumonia .....	..	3	Songsters.....	10	1
Anasarca .....	..	1	Shopkeepers	23	..
Ascitis .....	..	1			
Scorbutus.....	..	1	Total....	1,499	72
Bronchitis .....	..	7			
Pleurites .....	..	1	6 Occupation at the time of death—		
Enteritis .....	..	1	In-door labourers employed on manufactures....	298	10
Erysipelas .....	..	2	„ As Jail servants ..	135	2
Atrophy and debility .....	..	5	„ In miscellaneous works	116	11
			„ As hospital attendants	11	..
			„ In repairing Jails ..	46	..
Total....	..	72	Employed on light labour, such as cleaning Jail compound, weeding grass, levelling grounds, &c ..	..	..
5 Occupation prior to imprisonment—			Convalescents, old and weak men	125	27
Agriculturists	710	51			
Labourers	457	8	Total....	731	50
Servants	31	2			
Beggars	78	1	Out-door labourers employed in making bricks	10	..
Tradesmen	11	1	„ Miscellaneous works ..	481	6
Chowkeedars	7	..	„ On roads	112	8
Barbers	17	..	„ In Jail garden	34	1
Carpenters	7	..			
Shepherds	5	..	Total....	637	15
Sweepers	7	5			
Prostitutes	26	..			
Washermen.....	2	..			
Blacksmiths.....	4	..			
Zumindars	3	1			
Goldsmiths	17	..			
Tailors	2	1			
Putwaries	5	..			
Boatmen	6	..			
Budmashes	16	1			
Butchers	27	..			
Carried over....	1,438	71	Total of labouring prisoners..	1,368	65

	Average Admission.	Deaths.		Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
<i>Non-Labourers.</i>			<i>Brought over....</i>	1,407	72
Sentenced without labour .	11	..	Arson	2	..
Civil prisoners.....	17	..	Disobedience of legal orders	1	..
Inefficient from age, sick in hospital since admission, and convalescents excus- ed labour.....	73	5	Desertion.....	3	..
Total....	101	5	Destruction of cattle	3	..
Hajut prisoners	30	2	Extortion.....	2	..
Grand Total....	1,499	72	Having in possession coun- terfeit coins	2	..
	Average No. in Custody.		Cheating	1	..
7 Crimes—			Offences against Abkaree and Salt laws	1	..
Theft	479	37	Escape from Jail	3	..
Dacoity	17	..	Breach of peace	3	..
Burglary	292	6	Bribery	1	..
Murder	40	..	Voluntarily causing hurt..	15	..
Cattle stealing.....	271	15	Unnatural crime	3	..
Culpable homicide	10	..	Prowling about a house by night	35	..
Receiving stolen property.	71	..	Civil prisoners	17	..
Perjury, or subordination of perjury	10	..	Total....	1,499	72
Assault.....	121	6	8 Sentences—		
Wounding	3	..	of 2 Months		1
Plundering .....	..	..	„ 3 Ditto		1
Highway robbery... ..	15	2	„ 4 Ditto		2
Bad livelihood.....	44	4	„ 5 Ditto		2
Rape	6	1	„ 6 Ditto		12
Rebellion.....	6	..	„ 7 Ditto		2
Assault attended with wounding.....	..	..	„ 9 Ditto		3
Larceny	8	1	„ 10 Ditto		1
Neglect of duty	9	..	„ 1 Year.....		9
Resisting process .....	..	..	„ 1 Ditto and 3 months.		3
Embezzlement.....	3	..	„ 1 Ditto and 6 do ..		10
Poisoning.....	2	..	„ 2 Years		14
Carried over....	1,407	72	„ 2 Ditto and 6 months.		2
			„ 3 Years		3
			„ 3 Ditto and 9 months.		1
			„ 4 Years		1
			„ 10 Ditto.....		1
			„ 15 Ditto.....		1
			„ 16 Ditto.....		1
			Hajut prisoners....		2
			Grand Total....		72

	Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.		Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
9 Unexpired periods of sen- tence—			Brought over. . . .		39
Under 15 days.	1		9 years and 6 months and above 9 years	1	
1 month & above 15 days.	5		Hajut prisoners	2	
2 months and above 1 month	10		Grand Total. . . .	..	72
3 months and above 2 months.	8	10	Age—		
6 months and above 3 months	14		18 years	2	
9 months and above 6 months	11		19 "	4	
1 year and above 9 months.	7		22 "	1	
1 year and 3 months and above 1 year	3		23 "	1	
1 year and 6 months and above 1 year and 3 months.	2		25 "	7	
1 year and 9 months up to 1 year and 6 months.	1		27 "	4	
2 years and 6 months and above two years	4		28 "	2	
3 years and above 2 years and 6 months	1		29 "	14	
3 years and 6 months and above 3 years	1		31 "	6	
7 years & above 6 years and 6 months	1		32 "	2	
Carried over. . . .	39		34 "	3	
			35 "	14	
			37 "	2	
			40 "	4	
			47 "	1	
			48 "	1	
			57 "	1	
			58 "	2	
			70 "	1	
			Total. . . .	..	72

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,**Poona, 20th February 1866.*

APPENDIX No. VI.

STATEMENT No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Admissions and Deaths in the Jail Hospitals in Sind for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65, according to the classification of the Registrar General of England.

JAILS.	Zymotic diseases.	Constitutional diseases.	Local diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Violent diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total admissions in each year.	DEATHS.			Average strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of sick to strength.	RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS TO STRENGTH.				REMARKS.		
									By ordinary diseases.		Total.			Deaths to strength.		Deaths to treated.				
									By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.				By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.		Total.	
Kurrachee, 1863-64	1,535	5	495	9	531	.	6	2,581	184	..	184	927	278.42	19.85	..	19.85	7.13	..	7.13	
1864-65	275	..	99	2	16	1	2	395	15	..	15	404	97.77	3.71	..	3.71	3.8	..	3.8	
Hydrabad, 1863-64	335	..	67	10	5	..	..	417	20	..	20	478	87.24	4.18	..	4.18	4.8	..	4.8	
1864-65	478	4	98	3	9	..	7	599	24	..	34	499	120.04	6.81	..	6.81	5.68	..	5.68	
Shikarpoor, 1863-64	456	..	179	10	10	..	..	655	20	..	20	470	139.36	4.26	..	4.26	3.05	..	3.05	
1864-65	484	1	150	5	18	..	..	658	23	..	23	596	110.4	3.86	..	3.86	3.5	..	3.5	

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

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

APPENDIX No. VII.

STATEMENT No. 5

*DEATHS in the Jails in Sind from all Causes during the
year 1864-65.*

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
All causes		6	31	25	6	3	1	..	..	72
Specified causes		6	31	25	6	3	1	..	..	72
CLASS.	CLASSES.									
	I. Zymotic diseases ..	4	22	18	4	2	..	..	..	50
	II. Constitutional	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	III. Local.....	1	5	4	2	1	1	..	..	14
	IV. Developmental ....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	V. Violent deaths ....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
ORDERS.										
I.	1 Miasmatic diseases. .	4	22	18	4	2	..	..	..	50
	2 Enthetic .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Dietic .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Parasitic .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	1 Diathetic diseases ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Phthisis .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
III.	1 Diseases of Nervous System .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Diseases of Organs of Circulation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	11
	4 Diseases of Digestive Organs .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	5 Diseases of Urinary Organs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Diseases of Organs of Generation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Diseases of Integumentary system ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
IV.	1 Diseases of Children.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Diseases of Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diseases of Old People .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Diseases of Nutrition ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
V.	1 Accident .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Battle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Homicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Suicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Execution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths, not classed .....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Sudden deaths, causes unascertained ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. VIII.

STATEMENT No. 6.

*DEATHS in the Jails in Sind from all Causes during the
year 1864-65.*

GENERAL STATEMENT.

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
I.	ORDER I.									
	1 Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Scarlatina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Quinsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Typhus and Infantile Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Erysipelas .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	9 Metria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Carbuncle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Dysentery .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
	13 Diarrhœa .....	..	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	13
	14 Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Ague	4	9	6	3	1	..	..	..	23
	16 Remittent Fever .....	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
	17 Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Pycemia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 Anthrax .....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	20 Beri-beri .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over	4	22	18	4	2	..	..	..	50

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought forward	4	22	18	4	2	..	..	..	50
	ORDER II.									
	1 Syphilis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Hydrophobia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Leprosy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER III.									
	1 Privation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Want of breast milk..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Purpura and Scurvy..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Alcoholism (<i>Del. tre-</i> <i>mens</i>), &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Tumour (of the pros- trate gland) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1 Thrush . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Worms, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	ORDER I.									
	1 Gout . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Anasarca	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Cachexia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Hydrothorax . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Cancer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Anæmia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Carcinomæ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Gangrene . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Mortification . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Otitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over	5	22	18	4	2	..	..	..	51

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought forward....	5	22	18	4	2	..	..	..	51
	ORDER II.									
	1 Scrofula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tabes Mesenterica..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Tubercle or Phthisis.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Hydrocephalus ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.	ORDER I.									
	1 Cephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Paralysis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Insanity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Puerperal convulsions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Staphyloma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Ophthalmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Brain diseases, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 Scirrhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1 Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Endocarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Syncope .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Heart diseases, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over....	5	25	18	4	2	..	..	..	54

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages
	Brought forward..	5	25	18	4	2	..	..	..	54
	ORDER III.									
	1 Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Bronchitis	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
	3 Empyema .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Pleuritis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Pneumonia .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
	7 Lung diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Hemoptysis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1 Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Enteritis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Peritonitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Ascites .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	5 Ulceration of Intestines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hernia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Ileus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Intussusception ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Hemorrhoids .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Stricture of Intestines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Fistula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Stomach diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 Pancreas diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14 Melena .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Hepatitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Jaundice .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Liver diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Spleen diseases, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over....	6	30	22	6	2	1	..	..	67

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought forward....	6	30	22	6	2	1	..	..	67
	ORDER V.									
	1 Nephritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Ischuria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diabetes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Stone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Stricture of Urethra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Extravasation of Urine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Kidney diseases, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VI.									
	1 Ovarian Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Uterine diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VII.									
	1 Arthritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Mollities Ossium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Joint diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VIII.									
	1 Phlegmon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Abscess .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Ulcer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Skin diseases, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Scorbutus .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Carried over....	6	30	22	6	3	1	..	..	68

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
IV.	Brought over	6	30	22	6	3	1	..	..	68
	ORDER I.									
	1 Premature Birth ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Cyanosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Spina Bifida .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other malformations .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Teething .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Myelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1 Paramenia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Childbirth (<i>see</i> Metria).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER III.									
	1 Old age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1 Atrophy and debility.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Asthemia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	ORDER I.									
	(<i>Accident.</i>)									
	1 Fractures & contusions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Wounds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Burns and scalds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Suffocation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 By bite of snake ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 While digging a tank.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Shot .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Otherwise.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over	6	30	23	6	3	1	..	..	69

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought forward..	6	30	23	6	3	1	..	..	69
	ORDER III. (Homicide.)									
	1 Murder and Man-slaughter.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV. (Suicide.)									
	1 Wounds— { Gun-shot.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Cut-stab..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Drowning.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER V. (Execution.)									
	1 Hanging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classed) .....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Sudden deaths, causes unascertained .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified or ill-defined .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	6	31	25	6	3	1	..	..	72

* Order II. comprises deaths in battle, and is, therefore, inapplicable to the above body of men.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.

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

STATEMENT No. 7.

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APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7 (continued).

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Jail Hospital in Sind during the 10 years from 1855 specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of 1864-65.

Hydrabad Jail.

YEARS.	Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Droopies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	RATIO PER CENT. OF				Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
			By Ordinary Disease.	By Cholera.															By Ordinary Disease.	By Cholera.	Total.		By Ordinary Disease.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Disease.		By Cholera.	Total.				
1855	374	2	44	10	97	..	4	..	5820	147	18	20	14	61	24	893	4	..	4	341	262	1.14	..	1.14	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.45
1856	447	..	48	10	57	..	4	1	6013	109	18	19	18	46	75	925	12	..	12	386	240	3.11	..	3.11	1.30	..	1.30	..	1.30	..	1.30	..	1.30
1857	288	..	47	4	89	..	20	2	729	133	15	20	9	49	28	785	15	..	15	377	208	3.78	..	3.78	1.91	..	1.91	..	1.91	..	1.91	..	1.91
1858	218	..	32	5	27	..	3	3	166	112	5	21	6	24	..	478	18	..	18	377	127	4.77	..	4.77	3.77	..	3.77	..	3.77	..	3.77	..	3.77
1859	268	..	61	4	76	..	6	3	3615	99	13	18	1	23	5	622	11	..	11	385	163	2.86	..	2.86	1.75	..	1.75	..	1.75	..	1.75	..	1.75
1860	108	..	18	4	25	..	5	1	2211	56	11	2	2	21	3	289	10	..	10	404	72	2.48	..	2.48	3.64	..	3.64	..	3.64	..	3.64	..	3.64
1861	103	..	31	3	37	..	3	2	714	36	10	2	2	22	..	272	14	1	15	484	56	3.09	0.30	3.39	5.51	0.37	5.51	..	5.51	..	5.51	..	5.51
1862	321	25	16	2	93	5	2	2	4711	99	7	15	4	26	..	675	14	..	14	475	156	3.35	..	3.35	2.15	..	2.15	..	2.15	..	2.15	..	2.15
1863	186	..	20	..	79	..	4	1	1712	74	14	7	10	215	..	639	17	..	17	401	112	4.73	..	4.73	3.78	..	3.78	..	3.78	..	3.78	..	3.78
1863-64	179	8	26	2	72	..	2	..	257	36	10	8	5	37	..	417	20	..	20	478	0.8	0.6	..	0.6	0.7	..	0.7	..	0.7	..	0.7	..	0.7
	2,492	35	343	44	652	553	15	360	118	901	121	132	71	524	135	6,001	135	1	136	4,108	146.8	3.29	0.02	3.31	2.25	0.02	2.27	..	2.27	..	2.27	..	2.27
1864-65	337	2	28	3	87	..	2	3	2414	43	7	9	3	30	7	599	34	..	34	479	120.04	6.81	..	6.81	5.68	..	5.68	..	5.68	..	5.68	..	5.68

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7 (continued).

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Jail Hospital in Sind during the 10 years from 1855, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of 1864-65.

Shikarpoor Jail.

YEARS.	RATIO PER CENT. OF																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Fever.	Bubonic Plague.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Tropics.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after publication.	Total admissions in each year.	DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Deaths to Strength.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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855	301	17	4	68	8	3	27	9	18	22	8	13	21	2	521	12	19	409	151	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2</

APPENDIX No. X.

STATEMENT No. 8.

Showing the PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., of PRISONERS of all Classes in the JAILS in SIND during the year 1864-65.

JAILS.	ADMISSIONS.														DISCHARGES, &c.,				
	Committed to Jail by order of the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. do. of the Civil, Revenue, and Abkare Authorities in ditto.	Do. under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under Special Orders of Government.	Do. do. of Deputy Commissioners.	Do. recaptured after escape.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. do. for Punishment.	Do. do. for Transportation.	Do. do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. do. for Release.	Do. do. for special reasons.	Do. do. after Recapture.	Do. do. from Sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Jail.	Kept in Jail while on the way from one District to another.	Total of Admissions.	Acquitted after Trial by the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. by the Session Judge.	Do. by the Sudder Court.
Kurrachee	629	224	2	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	6	944	14	27	1
Hyderabad	1,628	54	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	1,932	740	19	..
Shikarpoor	733	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	752	..	90	..
Total....	2,990	297	5	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	253	3,628	754	136	1

STATEMENT No. 8—(continued)

Jails.	DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, RELEASES, TRANSFERS, &c.																			
	Libertated by order of Government.	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do. on payment of Debt, &c.	Do. for good conduct.	Do. for extreme sickness.	Do. under the provisions of Inspector General's Circular Order No. 65 of 2nd April 1857.	Transferred to other Districts for Confinement.	Do. for Banishment.	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. for Release.	Do. for Special Reasons.	Do. after recapture in the District.	Do. to Lunatic Asylums.	Do. from Sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Jails.	Kept in Jail while in transit from one District to another.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total of Discharges, Removals, &c.
Kurrachee	4	473	176	..	..	..	239	..	83	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	5	15	..	1,044
Hyderabad ....	..	728	93	..	..	..	531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	34	6	2,158
Shikarpoor ....	..	493	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	23	5	633
Total....	4	1,694	287	..	..	..	770	..	84	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	14	72	11	3,835

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

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.

APPENDIX N^o. XI.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the state of Education of the Prisoners

Jails.	Labouring Prisoners who can read and write.						Non-labouring Prisoners who can read and write.					
	Hindus.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.		Hindus.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kurrachee	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	23	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	34	..	9	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. X I.

No. 9.

admitted into the Jails in Sind during the year 1864-65

Civil Prisoners who can read and write.						Total of Prisoners who can read and write.		Prisoners well educated for their position in life.		Prisoners altogether ignorant and uneducated.		Grand Total.		REMARKS.
Hindus.		Musulmans.		Other Denominations.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	..	1	..	2	..	14	..	14	..	895	21	923	21	
..	35	..	15	..	1,845	37	1,895	37	
3	11	..	11	..	707	23	729	23	
6	..	1	..	2	..	60	..	40	..	3,447	81	3,547	81	

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

APPENDIX No. XII.

STATEMENT No. 10.

ANALYSIS of the Occupation and Caste of Prisoners admitted into the Jails in Sind during the year 1864-65.

Of the 3,628 admissions into the Jails during the year there were as regards—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	Kurrachee.	Hydrabad.	Shikarpoor.	Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	Kurrachee.	Hydrabad.	Shikarpoor.
	No records.			Brought forward..	..	1,487	691
Agriculturists		461	437	Boatmen		60	5
Labourers		307	161	Bndmashes		207	4
Servants		25	2	Butchers		2	1
Weavers		10	..	Earthen-pot makers ..		2	..
Shopkeepers .....		..	23	Dufteries		1	..
Beggars		150	..	Blanket makers		3	..
Fishermen		196	9	Bhistees		5	..
Tradesmen		67	..	Russoy Brahmins		2	..
Basket maker .....		..	1	Havildar		1	..
Chowkedars		2	..	Leather makers		4	..
Priests .....		..	1	Landholders		2	..
Peons		9	1	Bricklayers		4	..
Barbers		7	3	Dyers .....		..	3
Carpenters		5	5	Mat makers		12	..
Shepherds		97	36	Khallasees		5	..
Prostitutes		2	1	Wine sellers		2	..
Melters		7	..	Sweepers		21	48
Writers .....		..	5	Mahajuns		25	..
Washermen		4	5	Sweetmeat sellers		2	..
Blacksmiths		3	..	Sugar sellers		5	..
Zemindars		117	..	Wood cutters		27	..
Goldsmiths		2	1	Vegetable sellers		2	..
Tailors		5	..	Baparies		17	..
Patwaries		4	..	Khismutgars		14	..
Mohurers		2	..	Brokers		20	..
Sepoys		5	..				
Carried over. ....	..	1,487	691	Total. ....	..	1,932	752

	Kurrachee.	Hydrabad.	Shikarpoor.		Kurrachee.	Hydrabad.	Shikarpoor.
<i>Castes of Hindus.</i>				Brought forward..	770	268	702
Hindus .....	..	..	46	Desert country .....	..	796	..
Brahmins	5	2	..	Sindies .....	..	557	..
Lohana	75	..	..	Hill country .....	..	269	..
Jats	3	..	..	Total...	770	1,890	702
Sooas	10	..	..		
Kayets	5	..	..	Castes—			
Putwaries	27	..	..	Christians .....	..	..	1
Mangs	3	..	..	Europeans	12	..	..
Mochees	3	..	..	Natives	10	..	..
Bheels	13	..	..	Total...	22	..	1
Bunyas .....	..	18	..				
Amill .....	..	7	..	Other denominations..	..	..	3
Total...	144	27	46	Parsees	3	..	..
Castes—				Jews	5	..	..
Mahomedans .....	..	..	702	Sweepers .....	..	10	..
Mohanas	120	..	..	Bheels .....	..	2	..
Beelochees	256	268	..	Colee .....	..	1	..
Bhungies	90	..	..	Thoree .....	..	2	..
Khaskheles	70	..	..	Total...	8	15	3
Syud and Shaik	65	..	..		
Seedees	9	..	..	Total of all classes..	944	1,932	752
Samajas	160	..	..		
Carried over..	770	268	702				

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

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing the Number of Escapes and Re-apprehensions

JAILS.	1863-64.																
	1	Number escaped during the year.										Total number recaptured of		9	10		
	Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1863-64.	Former years.	Remaining uncaptured.	Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.					
		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	From Hospital.	From Sub-division Lock up.	Total.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Kurrachee	927	..	..	2..	..	..	..	2..	..	..	..	2..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	478	1..	..	5..	..	..	..	6..	..	..	..	6..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor.	471	2..	..	2..	..	..	..	4..	..	..	1..	4..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	1,876	3..	..	9..	..	..	..	12..	..	..	1..	12..	..	..	..	..

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XIII.

No. 11.

of Prisoners in the Jails in Sind during the years 1863-64 and 1864-65.

1864-65.

11	Number escaped during the year.										Total number recaptured of				19	20	REMARKS.
A veragedaily number of Pri- soners during the year.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Remaining uncaptured.	Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.								
	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	From Hospital.	From Sub-division Lock up.	Total.	1864-65.	Former years.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.
404	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
499	..	..	6	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
596	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
1,499	1	..	12	..	1	..	14	..	4	..	2	..	20	..	..	..	..

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the Number, Crimes, &c., of Prisoners who

NAME OF JAIL.	Crime for which the Prisoners were recommitted to Jail.													
	Total number.	Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Cattle stealing.	Escape.	Bad livelihood.	Contempt of Court.	House trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder.	Abducting.
Kurrachee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	75	29	6	9	2	9	1	11	..	4	..	..	..	4
Shikarpoor	25	4	2	1	2	5	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..
Total	100	33	8	10	4	14	1	15	..	10	..	..	..	4

No. XIV.

No. 12 (continued).

were committed to Jail in Sind during the year 1864-65.

Period during which the Prisoners were at large.					
	Under 15 days.				
	From 15 days and less than 1 month.				
	From 1 month and less than 2 months.				
	From 2 months and less than 5 months.				
	From 6 months and less than 1 year.				
	From 1 year and less than 2 years.				
	From 2 years and less than 3 years.				
	From 3 years and less than 5 years.				
	From 5 years and less than 7 years.				
	From 7 years and less than 10 years.				
	From 10 years and above.				
	Hajut released.				

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

*Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Maintenance of the Prisoners
showing the amount under each head of Charge,*

		KURRAOHEE.	
		Prisoners in 1863-64,—927. Prisoners in 1864-65,—404.	
		1863-64.	1864-65.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations.....		39,722 3 6	19,334 11 11
Money allowance.....		537 4 0	313 2 0
	Total....	40,259 7 6	19,647 13 11
	Cost per prisoner	43 6 10	48 10 3
Fixed Establishment including Guards.....		18,909 3 3	12,044 10 10
	Cost per prisoner	20 6 4	29 13 0
Extra Establishment		1,067 7 11	1,907 1 4
	Cost per prisoner	1 2 5	4 11 6
	Total....	19,976 11 2	13,951 12 2
	Cost per prisoner	21 8 9	34 8 6
Hospital Charges.	{ European Medicines .....	.....	.....
	Cost per prisoner .....	.....	.....
	{ Bazaar Medicines.....	.....	.....
	Cost per prisoner .....	.....	.....
	{ Sick diet	2,088 13 0	663 14 8
	Cost per prisoner	2 4 1	1 10 3
	{ Furniture and bedding and extra blankets.....	462 0 0	.....
	Cost per prisoner	0 8 0	.....
	Total.....	2,550 13 0	663 14 8
	Cost per prisoner	2 12 1	1 10 3
Clothing including blankets and bedding		5,991 7 0	2,331 2 6
	Cost per prisoner	6 7 5	5 12 4
Contingencies		3,706 5 0	2,121 6 6
	Cost per prisoner.....	4 0 0	5 4 0
Additions, alterations, and repairs		1,055 0 0	214 12 0
	Cost per prisoner	1 2 2	0 8 6
Gross cost of maintenance		35,539 11 8	38,930 13 9
	Gross cost per prisoner	79 5 3	96 5 10
Deduct value of labour		24,277 11 1	359 8 6
Net total cost of maintenance		49,262 0 7	38,571 5 4
Net total cost per prisoner		53 2 3	95 7 7

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XV.

No. 13.

in the Jails in the Province of Sind for the official years 1863-64 and 1864-65, the number of Prisoners, and the cost per head.

HYDRABAD.			SHIKARPOOR.			SUMMARY.		
Prisoners in 1863-64—478. Prisoners in 1864-65—490.			Prisoners in 1863-64—471. Prisoners in 1864-65—506.			Prisoners in 1863-64—1,876. Prisoners in 1864-65—1,400.		
1863-64.	1864-65.		1863-64.	1864-65.		1863-64.	1864-65.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,215 11 2	18,227 3 4		9,687 13 2	17,651 14 7		65,825 11 10	55,213 13 10	
1,188 15 11	....		98 10 0	.....		1,824 13 11	313 2 0	
17,404 11 1	18,227 3 4		9,786 7 2	17,651 14 7		67,450 9 9	55,526 15 10	
36 6 7	36 8 6		20 12 6	29 9 11		35 15 4	37 0 8	
14,323 4 9	11,535 5 3		10,528 1 7	10,685 0 0		43,760 9 7	34,265 0 1	
29 15 5	23 1 10		22 5 8	17 14 10		23 5 3	22 13 9	
777 15 5	1,447 1 11		1,080 0 0	1,075 7 4		2,925 7 4	4,429 11 0	
1 10 1	2 14 5		2 4 8	1 12 10		1 8 11	2 15 3	
15,101 4 2	12,982 7 2		11,608 1 7	11,760 7 9		46,686 0 11	38,694 11 1	
31 9 6	26 0 3		24 10 4	19 11 8		24 14 2	25 13 0	
103 11 9	87 3 4		....	.....		103 11 9	87 3 4	
0 3 6	0 2 9		....	.....		0 0 11	0 0 11	
264 0 6	50 0 3		262 10 8	286 5 2		526 11 2	336 5 5	
0 8 10	0 1 7		0 8 11	0 7 8		0 4 6	0 3 7	
0 4 2	11 13 4		66 14 1	51 15 6		2,155 15 3	727 11 6	
....	0 0 4		0 2 4	0 1 5		1 2 5	0 7 9	
....	....		225 6 0	177 13 0		687 6 0	177 13 0	
....	....		0 7 8	0 4 9		0 5 10	0 1 11	
368 0 5	149 0 11		554 14 9	516 1 8		3,473 12 2	1,329 1 3	
0 12 4	0 4 8		1 2 11	0 13 10		1 13 8	0 14 2	
3,232 1 6	3,032 7 9		1,577 4 4	1,769 15 0		10,800 12 10	7,133 9 3	
6 12 2	6 1 3		3 5 7	2 15 6		5 12 1	4 12 2	
2,560 2 10	1,036 8 8		1,037 8 9	1,434 15 9		7,304 0 7	4,592 14 11	
5 5 8	2 1 3		2 3 3	2 6 6		3 14 3	3 1 0	
242 4 5	667 15 1		2,672 4 0	1,771 3 6		3,969 8 5	2,653 14 7	
0 8 1	1 5 5		5 10 7	2 15 7		2 1 10	1 12 5	
34,908 8 5	36,095 10 11		27,236 8 7	34,904 10 3		1,39,684 12 8	1,09,931 2 11	
81 6 4	72 5 4		57 13 2	58 9 0		74 7 4	73 5 5	
6,995 7 3	8,448 9 0		4,117 15 3	7,506 1 7		35,391 1 7	16,314 3 0	
31,913 1 2	27,647 1 11		23,118 9 4	27,398 8 8		1,04,293 11 1	93,616 15 11	
66 12 2	55 6 6		49 1 4	45 15 6		55 9 6	62 7 3	

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the Outturn of Manufactures in the

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAILS.	Average daily Number of Prisoners employed in manufactures.	Value of articles sold in the bazaar.	Value of articles consumed for public purposes.	Total Receipts.	Value of articles remaining in store at the close of the year.	Grand Total	Deduct value of articles in store at the close of past year.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee ..	186	3,496 0 11	....	3,496 0 11	2,416 13 3	5,912 14 2	2,498 1 5
Hydrabad ..	82	4,964 8 11	....	4,964 8 11	2,486 8 5	7,451 1 4	2,648 10 1
Shikarpoor ..	94	5,414 4 0	4,284 10 0	9,698 14 0	1,834 4 0	11,533 2 0	2,268 3 10
Total ..	362	13,874 13 10	4,284 10 0	18,159 7 10	6,737 9 8	24,897 1 6	7,414 15 4

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

N^o. XVI.

No. 14.

Jails in Sind during the year 1864-65.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	REMARKS.
Gross receipts of the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Profits.	Average earning per Prisoner.	Loss.	Profit on manufactures during the year 1863-64.	Average earning per Prisoner.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,414 12 9	3,237 3 6	177 9 3	0 15 3-3	....	3,219 3 3	17 6 5	
4,802 7 3	3,842 10 5	959 12 10	11 11 3-3	....	3,820 7 5	40 10 3	
9,264 14 2	4,804 12 2	4,460 2 0	47 7 2	....	3,619 7 1	37 5 0	
17,482 2 2	11,884 10 1	5,597 8 1	15 7 8	....	10,659 1 9	28 5 7	

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the Abstract of the Prisoners' Employment and their

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Daily average number of Prisoners.													Net Profit	
Jails.	Total sentenced to labour.	Employed in manufactures.	Hired by the Department of Public Works.	Hired by other Departments.	Employed on the roads.	Employed as Convict Guards.	Employed as Kafilabardars.	Employed as Jail servants.	Employed on light labour.	On miscellaneous works.	Sick in Hospital.	Insufficient from age.	On account of Sundays and holidays.	In Column 2.	
														Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee,	382	186	..	..	..	..	..	121	6	20	23	9	17	177 9 3	0 15 33
Hydrabad	165	82	..	98	..	13	..	47	51	91	17	17	49	959 12 10	11 11 33
Shikarpoor	579	94	..	152	112	5	..	18	8	116	11	..	63	4,460 2 0	47 7 2
Total, . . .	1,426	362	..	250	112	18	..	186	65	227	51	26	129	5,597 8 1	157 5

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

N^o. XVII.

No. 15.

Earnings in the Jails in Sind during the year 1864-65.

14	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
on account of Prisoners.				Total receipts as per Columns 14, 18, and 19.	Annual average of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Fines.		Total of Columns 20 and 23.
In Column 3.		In Columns 4 and 5.				Imposed.	Realized.	
Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	.....	....	177 9 3	0 7 5	....	....	177 9 3
....	....	21 3 9	0 3 6	981 0 7	2 1 9	....	....	981 0 7
....	....	5,661 5 7	21 7 1	10,121 7 7	17 7 8	....	....	10,121 7 7
....	....	5,682 9 4	15 11 2	11,280 1 5	7 14 7	....	....	11,280 1 5

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the daily Average Number of Prisoners employed in each

JAILS.	Brick making.	Pounding sorkey.	Manufacturing lime.	Pottery.	Manufacturing saltpetre.	Splitting wood for fuel.	Manufacturing charcoal and gools.	Husking rice and grinding atta and dhall.	Manufacturing oil.	Carpentry.	Iron work.	Saddlery.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Manufacturing gunny.	Manufacturing blankets.	Manufacturing cloth.	Manufacturing table covers, towels, and dusters.	Manufacturing tape.	Spinning thread.	Manufacturing carpets, durrees, &c.
Kurrachee . . . . .	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	6	5	..	5	10	..	8	14	5	1	38	..
Hydrabad	6	..	5	3	..	..	8	..	3	2	..	1	5	..	3	5	1	2	9	4
Shikarpoor	2	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	3	3	2	6	10	2	3	6	6
Total	8	..	5	13	..	..	40	..	12	7	..	9	18	2	17	29	8	6	53	10

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

N^o. XVIII.

No. 16.

branch of Manufacture in the Jails in Sind during the year 1864-65.

Manufacturing string and twine.	Manufacturing paper.	Manufacturing bamboo, rattan, and reed articles.	Breaking stone.	Manufacturing ink.	Gardening.	Making bread.	Building.	Making tiles, khuprels, &c.	Preparing kunker.	Cutting stone.	Miscellaneous manufactures.	Total.	REMARKS.
..	..	4	9	..	3	10	..	2	..	..	41	186	
..	..	1	4	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	82	
4	6	5	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	94	
4	6	10	13	..	23	26	..	2	..	..	41	362	

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

APPENDIX N^o. XIX.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Showing the result of Prisoners' Labour in each of the Jails in Sind during the year 1864-65.

NAMES OF JAILS.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of output of manufactures.	Average earning during 1864-65 of Prisoners employed on manufactures.	Average earning during 1864-65 from manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Average earning during 1863-64 of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.
Kurrachee	382	186	Rs. a. p. 177 9 3	Rs. a. p. 0 15 3-3	Rs. a. p. 0 7 5	Rs. a. p. 3 9 10
Hydrabad	465	82	959 12 10	11 11 3-3	2 1 9	7 13 6
Shikarpoor	579	94	4,460 2 0	47 7 2	7 11 3	8 1 7
Total	1,426	362	5,597 8 1	15 7 5	3 14 10	5 12 8

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

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

APPENDIX No. XX.

STATEMENT No. 18.

Showing the Names and periods of Service of the Officers and Medical Officers who were in charge of the Jails in Sind during the period embraced in this Report, viz. from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

JAILS.	Names of Officers with periods of Service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Names of Medical Officers with periods of Service from the 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Kurrachee	<p>T. Weeding, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May to 27th August 1864.</p> <p>F. Gibbons, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 28th August to 27th September 1864.</p> <p>A. H. Plunkett, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 28th September 1864 to 30th April 1865.</p>	<p>John Bean, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.</p>
Hydrabad	<p>Major W. Widdicombe, Session Judge, from 1st May to 9th November 1864.</p> <p>W. T. Cole, Esq., Acting Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, from 10th November to 28th December 1864.</p> <p>Doctor Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, from 29th December 1864 to 14th March 1865.</p> <p>B. Bradford, Esq., Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, from 15th March to 30th April 1865.</p>	<p>Assistant Surgeon A. N. E. Riddle, from 1st May to 15th September 1864.</p> <p>Assistant Surgeon N. Hopkins, from 16th September 1864 to 30th April 1865.</p>
Shikarpoor	<p>Lieut. G. C. Grant, Session Judge, from 1st May to 10th December 1864.</p> <p>W. A. Ingle, Esq., Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, from 11th December 1864 to 6th January 1865.</p> <p>Doctor J. Ffolliott, Officiating Deputy Collector, from 12th January to 30th April 1865.</p>	<p>Dr. J. Ffolliott, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.</p>

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Abstract Statement of the Out-turn of Manufactures

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEARS.	Number of manufacturing Jails.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Jails.	Average number of Prisoners employed upon manufactures.	Value of articles sold and consumed for public purposes.	Add value of articles in store at the close of the year.	Total.	Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1859	2	711	55	28,554 10 11	7,508 7 10	36,063 2 9	3,111 8 1
1860	3	1,310	398	45,199 12 2	10,938 7 11	56,138 4 1	7,011 6 4
1861	3	1,485	480	43,241 6 9	13,055 10 1	56,297 0 10	11,079 11 11
1862	3	1,431	291	21,335 9 7	7,973 14 9	29,309 8 4	11,624 8 7
1863-64.....	3	1,697	346	23,860 2 9	7,060 14 5	30,921 1 2	7,225 11 8
1864-65.....	3	1,426	362	18,159 7 10	6,737 9 8	24,897 1 6	7,414 15 4

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XXI.

No. 19.

in the Jails in Sind from 1859 to 1864-65.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	REMARKS.
Gross outturn of the year.	Charges incurred during the year on account of manufactures.	Net produce of the year.	Average earning of each Prisoner employed upon manufactures.	Average earning from manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Increase in the produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.	Decrease in the produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
32,951 10 8	28,794 8 1	4,157 2 7	75 9 4	5 13 7	.....	.....
49,126 13 9	25,318 7 10	23,808 5 11	59 13 1	18 2 9	19,651 3 4	.....
45,217 4 11	31,954 2 1	13,263 2 10	27 10 1	8 14 11	.....	10,545 3 1	
17,685 4 9	12,908 15 4	4,776 5 5	16 6 7	3 5 5	.....	8,486 13 5	
23,695 5 6	13,036 3 9	10,659 1 9	30 12 11	6 4 6	5,882 12 4	.....
17,482 2 2	11,884 10 1	5,597 8 1	15 7 5	3 14 10	.....	5,061 9 8	

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Profits realized from Jail

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEARS.	Number of manufacturing Jails.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Jails.	Average number of Prisoners employed on manufactures.	Charges.	Gross receipts or value of articles sold and of those consumed for public purposes.	Value of articles in store at the end of the year.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1859	2	711	55	28,794 8 1	28,554 10 11	7,508 7 10
1860	3	1,310	398	25,318 7 10	45,199 12 2	10,938 7 11
1861	3	1,485	480	31,954 2 1	43,241 6 9	13,055 10 1
1862	3	1,431	291	12,908 15 4	21,335 9 7	7,973 14 9
1863-64	3	1,697	346	13,036 3 9	23,860 2 9	7,060 14 5
1864-65	3	1,426	362	11,884 10 1	18,159 7 10	6,737 9 8

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XXII.

No. 20.

Manufactures in Sind from 1859 to 1864-65.

8	9	10	11	12	13	REMARKS.
Total out-turn or amount of Columns 6 and 7.	Net profits, being the excess of the amount in Column 6 over that in Column 5.	Average earnings of each Prisoner employed on manufactures.	Average earnings of each Prisoner sentenced to labour, from manufactures.	Increase in the profits of the year over those of the preceding year.	Decrease in the profits of the year from those of the preceding year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
36,063 2 9	.....	....	..	....	....
56,138 4 1	19,881 4 4	49 15 3	15 2 10	19,881 4 4	....
56,297 0 10	11,287 4 8	23 8 3	7 9 7	....	8,593 15 8	
29,309 8 4	8,426 10 3	28 15 4	5 14 3	....	2,860 10 5	
30,921 1 2	10,823 15 0	31 4 6	6 6 1	2,397 4 9	....
24,897 1 6	6,274 13 9	17 5 4	4 6 5	....	4,549 1 3	

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

*Statement showing the Expense incurred on account of the Prisoners
Net Cost during the*

YEARS.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total expense of Food per annum.	Total expense of Clothing per annum.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1859 (being for Hyderabad and Shikarpoor only) the data for the Kurrachee Jail not being forthcoming	754	20,382 10 8	4,600 1 8
1860	1,366	45,259 5 1	6,296 7 4
1861	1,567	59,134 13 8	6,860 15 5
1862	1,466	48,650 5 8	7,067 3 1
1863-64	1,876	67,450 9 9	10,800 12 10
1864-65	1,499	55,526 15 10	7,133 9 3

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XXIII.

No. 21.

in the Jails in Sind under every head, as well as the total Gross and years 1859 to 1864-65.

Total expense of Establishment and Guards per annum.	Total expense of Hospital charges per annum.	Total of all other expenses and contin- gencies per annum.	Gross cost per annum	Net cost per annum.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20,189 0 0	1,506 11 9	9,437 8 0	56,116 0 1	54,483 7 11
33,111 13 9	2,470 1 4	3,827 4 2	90,964 15 8	73,253 1 5
31,149 15 0	2,785 15 0	6,867 11 2	1,06,799 6 3	85,942 2 7
37,912 6 9	1,987 2 6	5,983 6 7	1,01,600 8 7	76,953 9 9
46,686 0 11	3,473 12 2	11,273 9 0	1,39,684 12 8	1,04,293 11 1
38,694 11 1	1,329 1 3	7,246 13 6	1,09,931 2 11	93,616 15 11

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

A P P E N D I X

STATEMENT

*Statement showing the Average Expense incurred on account of each
Gross and Net Cost during*

YEARS.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total average ex- pense of each Pri- soner's Food per annum.			Total average expense of each Prisoner's Clothing per annum.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1859	754	27	0	6	6	1	7
1860	1,366	33	2	1	4	9	9
1861	1,567	37	11	10	4	6	1
1862	1,466	33	3	0	4	13	1
1863-64.....	1,876	35	15	4	5	12	1
1864-65.....	1,499	37	0	8	4	12	2

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XXIV.

No. 22.

Prisoner in the Jails in Sind under every head, as well as the total the years 1859 to 1864-65.

Total average expense of Establishment and Guards on account of each Prisoner per annum.	Total average of all other Hospital charges on account of each Prisoner per annum.	Total average of all expenses and contingencies for each Prisoner per annum.	Gross average cost of each Prisoner per annum.	Net average cost of each Prisoner per annum.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
26 12 5	2 0 0	12 8 3	74 6 9	72 4 2
24 3 10	1 12 11	2 12 10	66 9 5	53 10 0
19 14 1	1 12 5	4 6 1	68 2 6	54 13 6
25 13 9	1 5 8	4 1 4	69 4 10	52 7 10
24 14 2	1 13 8	6 0 1	74 7 4	55 9 6
25 13 0	0 14 2	4 13 5	73 5 5	62 7 3

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

A P P E N D I X

STATEMENT

*Statement showing the Value of Articles manufactured for Prison use,
Buildings in the Jails in Sind for*

	1	2	3	4
JAILS.	Wheat ground for Prisoners' use.	Clothing and bedding for Prisoners' use.	Pottery for Jail purposes.	Baskets for Jail use.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee .....	.....	388 14 0	98 8 0	....
Hydrabad	696 8 0	3,032 7 9	237 4 3	....
Shikarpoor	942 1 6	1,145 8 0	240 0 0	....
Total....	1,638 9 6	4,566 13 9	575 12 3	....

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XXV.

No. 23.

*and the Product of Convict Labour employed on Jails or Public
the year 1864-65.—Indirect Profits.*

5	6	7	8	REMARKS.
Constructing Jail or other public buildings.	Vegetables grown in Jail garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total Indirect Profits.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	....	....	487 6 0	
1,843 3 8	291 14 1	43 8 9	6,144 14 6	
....	....	2,731 8 6	5,059 2 0	
1,843 3 8	291 14 1	2,775 1 3	11,691 6 6	

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

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

*Detailed Statement showing the estimated Saving to Government by the
all menial duties in the Jails*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAILS.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Cooks.	Employed in the Godown.	Hospital Attendants.	Moschees or Shoemakers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee ..	58 3 3	250 12 2	320 13 2	591 1 11	842 13 5	214 11 5	81 12 4
Hydrabad ..	48 0 0	144 0 0	216 0 0	384 0 0	....	144 0 0	48 0 0
Shikarpoor ..	48 0 0	216 0 0	144 0 0	960 0 0	48 0 0	192 0 0	96 0 0
Total....	154 3 3	610 12 2	680 13 2	1,925 1 11	890 13 5	550 11 5	225 12 4

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. XXVI.

No. 24.

substitution of Prison Labour for a paid Establishment in performing in Sind during the year 1864-65.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	REMARKS.
Sweepers.	Tailors.	Washermen.	Water Carriers.	Weighmen.	Writers.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,460 8 5	257 1 6	208 11 7	567 7 2	....	463 2 0	5 307 2 4	
432 0 0	360 0 0	144 0 0	288 0 0	....	288 0 0	2,496 0 0	
1,344 0 0	384 0 0	288 0 0	288 0 0	48 0 0	432 0 0	4,488 0 0	
3,236 8 5	1,001 1 6	640 11 7	1,143 7 2	48 0 0	1,183 2 0	12,291 2 4	

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

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

STATEMENT No. 25.

Statement showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of Prisoners in the Lock-ups in the Province of Sind during the year 1864-65.

LOCK-UPS.	Number of Prisoners remaining in Lock-ups on the 30th April 1864.	Number admitted into the Lock-ups during the year 1864-65.	Total Number in the Lock-ups and 3.	Transferred to Sudder Jails or for trial to higher Court.	Acquitted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	Total of Columns 4 to 9.	Number remaining in Lock-ups on the 30th April 1865.	EXPENDITURE.
1	8	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kurrachee { Sudder Station Courts ....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	Rs. a. p.
District Courts	132	3,082	9,214	794	1,193	1,138	..	..	3,126	88	
Hydrabad { Sudder Station Courts	14	827	841	680	187	37	..	..	804	37	}
District Courts	84	3,294	3,378	1,185	1,172	875	..	..	3,233	145	
Shikarpoor { Sudder Station Courts	28	1,564	1,592	976	351	165	..	..	1,492	100	}
District Courts	106	3,744	3,850	1,621	1,251	796	..	..	3,672	178	
Frontier districts { Sudder Station Courts ....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	}
Upper Sind.. { District Courts ....	..	383	383	87	163	101	..	..	351	92	
Total.....	364	12,894	13,258	5,243	4,317	3,112	..	6	12,678	580	84 0 0

LOOK-UP.	EXPENDITURE.							Total.
	Cost of Guards.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Transfer Charges.	Repairs to Lock-ups.	Miscellaneous Charges.		
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kurrachee { Sudder Station Courts .. }	5,881 1 5	5,165 1 3	240 1 11	1,907 3 3	526 15 9	1,781 1 3	14,982 8 10	
Hydrabad { Sudder Station Courts .. }	9,503 12 9	6,762 8 3	106 14 1	518 2 5	772 15 4	1,493 2 3	19,167 7 1	
Shikarpoor { Sudder Station Courts .. }	5,015 9 8	6,385 5 3	335 5 3	272 2 9	546 7 0	649 7 10	13,204 59	
Frontier districts { Sudder Station Courts .. }	1,738 0 0	522 13 5	8 4 0	20 6 4	....	99 15 2	2,389 6 11
Upper Sind.. { District Courts .. }								
Total.....	22,138 7 10	19,835 12 2	690 9 3	2,717 14 9	1,846 6 1	3,420 10 6	49,733 12 7	

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

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 20th February 1866.*

No. 182 OF 1867.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1867.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, dated 20th February 1866, forwards the Annual Report on the Jails in Sind for the official year 1864-65.

RESOLUTION.—The gross expenditure on the jails of Sind in the year under report was Rs. 1,09,931. The daily average number of prisoners was 1,499, and the cost per prisoner was therefore Rs. 73-5-5 per annum, or about Rs. 6-1-9 per mensem.

2. In the year 1863-64 each prisoner had cost per annum Rs. 74-7-4, and the annual cost of each has therefore fallen Rs. 1-1-11. This saving has not been effected upon “food” and “establishment,” these items being higher than in the previous year.

3. There is a decrease in the gross cost of maintenance of Rs. 29,753. This result is to some extent owing to the falling off in the number of prisoners, in itself a subject of congratulation.

4. The value of the prisoners’ labour in 1863-64 was Rs. 38,543, from which it has fallen in the year under report to Rs. 11,280, giving less than Rs. 7½ as the earning of each prisoner, that being less than one-third of the amount earned by each prisoner in the previous year.

5. The reasons given by the Inspector General of Prisons for such unsatisfactory results, are the breaking up of two special gangs, and the stoppage of the factory at Kurrachee (where the earnings have been next to nothing) by the outbreak of a severe epidemic at the close of the previous year.

6. The above causes would seriously affect the earnings at Kurrachee and the total earnings, but it is disappointing to find that

at Hyderabad, where no such causes were at work, each prisoner earned less than in the year 1863, when His Excellency in Council found the report of the Hyderabad jail unsatisfactory in this respect.

7. Reform is called for in the Kurrachee jail, where the expenses are very heavy, whether they are compared with the previous year's expenses, or with those of the other jails for the present year. The cost of maintenance is exceptionally high.

8. In paragraph 130 the Inspector General gives Rs. 16,314 as the income of the jails from all sources ; but it nowhere appears whence this amount is derived, it being much in excess of the value of the prisoners' labour.

9. 72 prisoners died during the year, giving a ratio of deaths to average strength of 4·8 per cent., which is considerably below the average for the last 10 years in the whole Presidency, excepting Sind.

10. It is no less satisfactory to note that cholera has made no victims, and dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever very few in comparison with the previous year.

11. It appears that the jail at Hyderabad had, during the period under report, become not only more costly, but far more unhealthy than it was in 1863. The marked unhealthiness of this jail is attributed by the Civil Surgeon to defective ventilation and overcrowding. The Inspector General could not at the date of this report offer an opinion, founded on personal knowledge, as to the possibility of improving the ventilation of the present jail, since his tours of inspection in Sind had not then extended further than Kurrachee.

12. There were 100 re-convictions. While admitting the truth of the Inspector General's remark, that it is difficult to reclaim professed thieves, His Excellency in Council notices also, that 97·25 per cent. of the criminal population of the province are totally uneducated. The attempt which has been made at Hyderabad and Kurrachee to educate juvenile prisoners having met with success, might apparently with advantage be extended to the Shikarpoor jail.

13. At a time when the Sind jails are so costly, and when a central jail has been decided upon, it does not seem advisable to His Excellency in Council to increase the jail establishment at Shikarpoor, as proposed by Dr. Wiehe at page 59 of the report.

14. In paragraphs 81 and 82 Dr. Wiehe remarks, "of 26 escaped convicts during the last two years, 6 only were re-captured and 20 remained at large. This is a large proportion, and the subject demands the attention of the Police authorities." The Superintendent of Police should endeavour to trace the prisoners who remain at large.

15. The Inspector General, in his Report dated 27th April 1863, represented that the floors of the Shikarpoor jail should be re-made, the stones removed, and a smooth mud floor substituted ; and in consequence it was ordered in the Government Resolution that the floors should be re-made. The Inspector General should state by whose orders, and for what reason, the tiles complained of by the Civil Surgeon were put down, instead of the mud floor recommended by him.

16. The Governor in Council will not, in connection with this report, further remark upon the nature of the statistical tables which it embodies, as that subject has been discussed in a recent Resolution No. 3572 of the 13th November last.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.