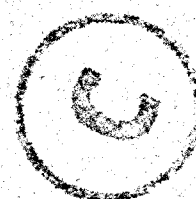


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Report on the Administration
of the

Police of the Madras Presidency

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1896



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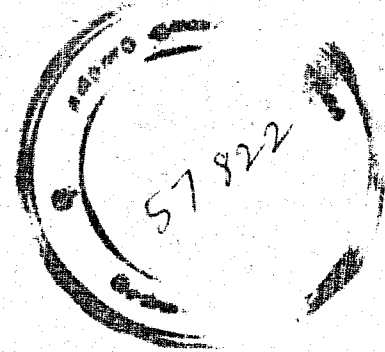
1896.

MADRAS:

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1897.

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 * கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது *
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 * கையொப்பம் *



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* Resolution of the Government of India, No. 610, dated 9th September 1870, and Proceedings of the Government of India, No. 1-61-71, dated 29th February 1884, embodied in G.O., No. 837, 31st March 1884.

† G.O., No. 323, J.D., 13th February 1885.

‡ G.O., No. 1746, J.D., 13th October 1882.

§ G.O., No. 2547, J.D., 23rd September 1886.

|| G.O., No. 2197, J.D., 2nd December 1874, para. 2, and G.O., No. 2198, J.D., 25th September 1887.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
MADRAS, 21st June 1897.

From

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Ootacamund.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to-submit the following report on the administration of the Police in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896, accompanied by the prescribed statements.

I was in charge of the department from the beginning of the year until the 18th December when I went on deputation to Calcutta.

Date of receipt of district reports. 2. The following statement shows the dates on which the district reports were received in my office :—

Statement showing dates of receipt of District Administration Reports and Crime Returns.

Number.	Districts.	Date of receipt of		Number.	Districts.	Date of receipt of	
		Administra- tion Report.	Crime Returns.			Administra- tion Report.	Crime Returns.
		1897.	1897.			1897.	1897.
1	Madras City	3rd May.	19th March.	13	Chingleput	8th April.	21st Feb.
2	Ganjām	27th March.	20th Feb.	14	South Arcot	2nd March.	15th Feb.
3	Vizagapatam	5th March.	8th Feb.	15	Tanjore	12th March.	11th Feb.
4	Jeyypore	3rd March.	11th Feb.	16	Trichinopoly	17th March.	22nd Feb.
5	Gōdāvari	12th March.	14th Feb.	17	Madura	1st April.	25th Feb.
6	Kistna	18th March.	21st Feb.	18	Tinnevely	13th March.	14th Feb.
7	Nellore	9th April.	11th Feb.	19	Salom	24th March.	22nd Feb.
8	Kurnool	9th April.	14th Feb.	20	Coimbatore	12th March.	14th Feb.
9	Bellary	8th April.	13th Feb.	21	Nilgiris	17th March.	14th Feb.
10	Anantapur	7th March.	14th Feb.	22	Malabar	12th April.	14th Feb.
11	Cuddapah	8th April.	26th Feb.	23	South Canara	18th March.	19th Feb.
12	North Arcot	19th March.	23rd Feb.				

The reports are most of them full and have been carefully drawn up. There is a tendency to insert matters in the reports which are not in place there, such as requests for additional establishment and proposals for changes in the administration. These are, however, better faults than those of omission, and in this year the

cases in which insufficient information has been furnished are few. The reports from Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madura and Malabar were received very late. In Malabar, the Superintendent was delayed, as his attention in the early part of the year was fully occupied with work in the Mappilla taluks of his district. In Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah the additional police work brought about by distress no doubt hindered the early preparation of the reports; in Nellore, Madura and Chingleput, the Superintendents should have explained the delay.

3. The following statements show the number of grave crimes which occurred in the year and the percentage of detection compared with similar results for a series of years past. The total results show a slight increase in the number of crimes, while there was a very serious increase in the number of murders and dacoities. The increase in dacoities was chiefly due to the sudden rise in prices which took place at the end of the year, while the low percentage of detection in this form of crime is due, no doubt, in part to the majority of the crimes having taken place at the end of the year, owing to which several cases were left undetected on the 31st of December, which have subsequently been brought to trial. This cause has also probably affected the percentage of detection in robberies and thefts. The increase in the number of murders and fall in the percentage of their detection, which is the most serious feature in these statements, will be discussed separately. The impression which I gathered from the perusal of the crime reports up to the middle of the year was that the crime of the year would prove very light. During the latter half of the year, however, owing, *first*, to the sudden rise in prices, *secondly*, to the appearance of the Kallar and Anti-kallar agitation in Madura and, *thirdly*, to the disturbed state of the Mappilla taluks in Malabar, violent crime increased almost everywhere:—

Grave crimes reported.

	Average.					1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	1863 to 1868.	1869 to 1874.	1875 to 1880.	1881 to 1886.	1887 to 1889.							
Murder	248	247	355	248	341	323	378	353	393	408	397	442
Dacoity	754	305	715	147	193	173	292	339	190	190	229	284
Robbery	947	555	763	247	292	359	400	400	388	378	420	442
House-breaking	7,632	6,691	10,585	5,979	6,710	7,000	7,361	7,945	7,142	6,693	6,130	6,221
Thefts	* 13,326	* 19,026	20,828	15,122	13,638	13,057	13,363	14,264	13,441	11,465	11,272	11,597
Cattle thefts	...	...	7,300	2,319	2,332	2,342	2,810	3,155	3,058	2,339	2,265	2,133
Total	27,907	26,824	40,546	24,092	23,066	23,254	24,640	26,476	24,612	21,389	20,713	21,119

* Includes cattle thefts.

† 1876 to 1879 were famine years.

NOTE.—The figures of dacoities and robberies represent so many independent occurrences without regard to the number of persons plundered, upon which the figures in Statement A are based.

Detection of grave crimes.

	Average.					1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	1863 to 1868.	1869 to 1874.	1875 to 1880.	1881 to 1886.	1887 to 1889.							
Murder	45.7	37.7	36.8	38.4	27.8	27.2	27.6	24.8	25.3	25	30.7	25.5
Dacoity	21.3	29.1	32.1	27.4	20.4	35.0	24.3	32.3	24.1	25.9	31.6	18.6
Robbery	22.1	37.9	40.1	44.7	38.2	42.4	42	39	37	40.3	40.9	30.7
House-breaking	18.9	29.2	43.9	31.8	32.4	35.1	31.7	38	35	37.9	39.6	40.6
Thefts	42.5	44.4	51.5	44.9	40.6	45.2	40.1	43.7	45.4	45.5	47.2	46.8
Cattle thefts	...	...	53.3	45.4	40.6	49.2	45.4	49.4	52.7	53.9	52.1	50.9
Total	33.6	40.6	50	42.2	37.9	42.1	37.7	42.1	43.4	43.3	44.7	44.1

NOTE.—The percentages are of total cases detected to true cases reported including previous years' cases disposed of during the year. The figures in previous reports have been altered according to this method introduced in 1895. The detection under dacoity and robbery is on the number of occurrences and not persons attacked.

4. The following is the usual statement of prices, in seers of 80 tolahs, of the staple articles of food in the presidency during the past seven years. The figures do not indicate what actually was the state of things during the year. Prices were generally low during the first three-fourths of the year, but in the last three months there was a very sudden rise all over the presidency, especially in the north and in the Ceded Districts—a rise which had a marked effect on crime:—

Statement showing the average price, in seers of 80 tolahs per Rupee, of the staple articles of food in the Presidency during the last seven years.

Staple articles of food.	1890.	* 1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Rice (second sort)	12.7	11.9	10.3	11.2	12.5	12.8	12.6
Cholum	23.1	21.1	16.1	18.1	21.4	23.4	22.7
Regi	26.2	22.4	17.3	20.1	23.5	26.5	25.7

5. The important events of the year from a police point of view were (a) the Mappilla outbreak in Malabar, (b) the Anti-kallar agitation in Madura, (c) the Negapatam Railway Workshop strike and consequent riots in Tanjore.

The full reports on the first matter which are contained in G.O., No. 1567, Judicial, dated 30th September 1896, make it unnecessary here to allude to it further. I only note that under Mr. Fawcett, Superintendent, and Mr. Wilkinson, the Assistant Superintendent, the Constables of the special force, did their share of the work excellently, broke remarkably well, and the Government was good enough to acknowledge the good work done by the force in a substantial form.

As regards the second, the Anti-kallar agitation is a matter of considerable interest. It began in the spring of the year and it still continues to cause considerable anxiety to the local authorities. The area of disturbance, speaking generally, is the country north of Madura and east of the main line of the South Indian Railway. The Kallars increase in numbers relatively to the rest of the population as you go south from Dindigul, and in Tirumangalam taluk they form a very large proportion of the population. These Kallars are, of course many of them, the Kavalgars of the villages under the kaval system, which is still in force in Madura and its neighbouring districts. Under that system these Kavalgars receive fees and in some cases rent-free land for undertaking to protect the property of the villagers against theft, or to restore an equivalent in value for anything lost. As is to be expected the people who suffer most at the hands of the Kallars are the shepherds (Konaus or Idaiyans). Their sheep and goats form a very convenient subject for the Kallars' raids. They are taken for kaval fees alleged to be overdue and also stolen again to be restored on the payment of black mail. The Anti-kallar movement was started early in the year by a man of the shepherd caste, one Ammayappakōné, and rapidly spread through Vedasandur and Dindigul. Meetings of villagers were held, at which thousands attended; they took oath on their ploughs to dispense with the services of the Kallars; they formed funds to compensate such of them as lost their cattle or whose houses were burnt; they arranged for watchmen among themselves to patrol the villages at night; they provided horns to be sounded to carry the alarm in case of thefts from village to village, and they prescribed a regular scale of fines to be paid by those villagers who failed to turn out on the sound of the alarm.

All this caused much anxiety, and a special Inspector was deputed with a small force from the District Reserve to patrol the disturbed divisions and to furnish information to head-quarters. Mr. Stevenson, the Deputy Inspector-General, visited the district and gave valuable advice to the Superintendent as to the best

method of dealing with the disturbances. I also went to Madura in November and consulted the District Magistrate upon the matter.

The Kallars in the north in many cases sold their lands and left their villages but in some places they showed fight. In one or two places they gathered in large bodies in view to over-awe the villagers and riots followed. In one village there were three murders and the Kallar quarter was destroyed by fire, but whether the fire was the work of the Kallars or the Konans has never been discovered. With the traditions that are attached to the Kallars it is not difficult to believe that they may have even gone to the extent of murder to get their opponents into trouble. In August large numbers of villagers attacked the Kallars in two villages in the Dindigul division and burnt the Kallar quarters.

Forty-one of the Anti-kallar party were convicted at the Sessions Court. In the Palni taluk, on the other hand, four of the Kallar party were convicted of dacoity.

The Police, on the whole, have, I think, behaved fairly well all through the crisis. They had a difficult part to play, as the sympathies of all the peaceable inhabitants of the district have been with the Anti-kallar party, which, however, has, in very many cases, gone beyond the limits allowed by law. Matters quieted down towards the end of the year, but there are signs now that the Kallars are returning to the north of the district again, where they will probably give trouble.

In the matter of detection the Police have suffered. The murders that occurred were almost impossible to detect, the evidence on both sides being so untrustworthy, and in the matter of cattle thefts, which very much increased, the Kallars who usually are the informers used by our Police refused to aid them.

That the movement has been a matter for congratulation. It is quite time that the villagers threw off the yoke to which they are subjected by the Kallars, and now that they are in combination, it is probable that they will not again allow the Kallars to oppress them. It is only to be expected that a movement against a tyrannical authority so long will be bitterly opposed, and disturbances are the result. The Superintendent has held up to the Kallars as an example. Mr. Baudry, acting under Mr. Stevenson, has done well so far in dealing with what is a very difficult matter. His instructions are an officer who probably knows more about the Kallar system, and Mr. Stevenson's results than any other office in the presidency.

As regards the third event of importance of the year, the Negapatam Railway strike and consequent riots, it is satisfactory to record that the Sessions Judge fully approved of the course taken by the Police throughout stating his opinion after hearing the whole case at great length that in firing the Police took the only course that was possible. Out of ninety-one prisoners put up for trial at the Sessions eighty-six were convicted. A few others were found guilty and sentenced by the Divisional Magistrate. Mr. Agar, the Superintendent, besides satisfying the Sessions Judge as to the course he took at the riot, deserves commendation for the patient perseverance with which, with the help of an able Inspector, he worked out the case against each prisoner after the arrests were made.

6. As regards Railway Police we stand very much as we did last year. The revised scheme, which was submitted last year, still awaits the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The result of delaying its sanction will be that the scheme will require modification immediately it is approved. The new Madras and Bezwada line will be open before long, and this line combined with the extension of the East Coast line north of Ganjam, will probably produce a traffic which will necessitate a considerable addition to the force of Police proposed in the scheme now before the Government of India.

I made one change in the year, which has been of benefit. I have removed the control of the Railway Police from the Superintendents of the various districts through which the lines pass, to the three Deputy Inspectors-General, giving each Inspector the lines belonging to each administration as shown below:—

Circles.	Railways.	Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Circle	East Coast and Southern Mahratta.	1	27	271
Deputy Inspector-General, Central Circle	Madras	1	9	154
Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Circle	South Indian	1	8	199

This has added considerably to the work of the Deputy Inspectors-General and cannot continue as a permanent arrangement. It has however secured more uniformity in policy and management than was possible under the former system, and has produced good results.

7. The Village Police has been the subject of a report to Government on which orders are awaited. I have also taken measures as regards the larger villages in the districts to obtain, where possible, the exclusive use of one village servant or more for Police purposes. I hope to be able in some districts to obtain considerable assistance in this way. I am more than ever convinced that our regular Police derive much greater assistance from the Village Police than Superintendents are inclined to allow, and am even stronger in my opinion than I was that no reform in the system of Village Police should take the direction of placing them more under the regular Police than is now the case.

8. The following statement shows the actual strength of the Police force of the presidency, inclusive of the City of Madras, as it stood on the 31st December 1896:—

	Strength.
Inspector-General, three Deputy Inspectors-General, one Assistant Inspector-General, and one Superintendent, Assistant to the Government, Special Branch	6
One Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.	3
District Superintendents	21
Assistant Superintendents	21
Probationary Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents not yet posted to sub-division charges	11
Inspectors	368
Sub-Inspectors	26
Constabulary of all ranks	21,495
District office establishments (Non-effective)	452
Total	22,403
Village Police	175
Private guards	173
Office establishments of Inspector-General and Commissioner of Police.	54
Servants, sweepers, &c.	95
Total	22,900

The actual strength of the regular force was 22,403 compared with a sanctioned strength of 22,603, the deficiency of 200 men being 0.8 per cent. of the force. This compares favourably with the state of things at the close of the previous year when the deficiency was 1.3 per cent. or 306 men. The following statement shows that the deficiency in strength is not as great as in the previous year. In Kurnool and South Canara the deficiency was 42 and 24. In Kurnool 38 men were sanctioned in December 1896 for temporary famine duty. They are included in the establishment and account for the 42 vacancies in that district at the close of the year.

	Under Strength	
	End of 1896.	End of 1895.
Madras City	7	10
Northern Range	22	58
Central Range	80	135
Southern Range	84	103
Railway Police	7	..
Total ..	200	306

There was an increase of 209 men in the sanctioned strength of the regular force as compared with the preceding year. This is accounted for by the addition of certain orderlies for new railway stations, guards for the cash-chests of Executive Engineers on the construction of the Madras-Bezawada Railway, increase to the Reserve of Malabar and to the Palghat town Police force, the increase in Gódvári for Cocanada town, the temporary increase of force in Kurnool on account of famine, the increase in Anantapur for certain additional Police ghâts near Kalyandrug and in North Arcot for Arkonam station and in Anantapur for Anantapur town station for proper performance of beat duties, and the entertainment of a punitive Police force in consequence of a riot which took place at Kalugumalai, Tinnevely district, in 1895, and of a hackney carriage establishment for Vellore town, North Arcot district. In Madras City 10 European head constables were entertained, also 15 native constables for guarding the Paper Currency office in substitution of the military guard. The details are as follows:—

Platform orderlies sanctioned for Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore	11
Temporary railway cash guard for the Engineers on the Bezawada-Madras Railway	28
Addition to the reserve of Malabar district	22
Addition to Palghat town	16
Addition to Arkonam town	5
Addition to Anantapur town	6
Addition for Kalyandrug station	6
Addition to Bellary district for Rayadrug out-post	3
Addition for Cocanada town	7
Addition to Kurnool on account of famine	38
Punitive Police, Kalugumalai, Tinnevely district	22
Guard for Chitrâli prisoners	3
Addition to Madras City Police	25
Other additions	16
Total ..	209

The large reduction in the number of servants, sweepers, &c., is due to the removal of the pay of sweepers, whose whole time is not devoted to Government service, to the head of contingencies.

The details of the Police establishment are shown in the following statement:—

Statement of Police Establishment for the Calendar year 1896.

Ranges.	Districts.	Police force proper.											Other establishments.			Total establishment on 31st December 1896.
		Sanctioned strength on 31st December 1896.	Actual strength on 31st December 1895.	Actual strength on 31st December 1896.								Total.	Actual strength on 31st Dec. 1896.			
				Superintending staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Constables on general duty.	Non-effectives.	Private guard.		Office establishment and servants not Police officers.	Village Police.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Northern Range.	Chief Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	33	30	2	(a) 1	(b) 11	(c) 1	...	...	18	33	...	(d) 58	...	91	
	Madras City ...	1,065	1,030	...	(e) 1	(f) 2	17	26	1,012	...	1,058	(g) 61	(h) 51	...	1,170	
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	Ganjām ...	1,153	1,163	...	1	2	17	...	1,097	27	1,144	3	4	...	1,151	
	Vizagapatam ...	1,279	1,319	...	1	2	21	...	1,229	26	1,279	11	2	...	1,292	
	Jeypore ...	462	456	...	1	1	7	...	428	19	456	...	4	...	460	
	Gōdāvari ...	1,243	1,269	...	1	1	18	...	1,201	19	1,240	22	1	...	1,263	
	Kistna ...	1,093	1,129	...	1	1	16	...	1,049	22	1,089	3	1	34	1,127	
	Total ...	5,232	5,338	1	6	7	80	...	5,004	113	5,210	39	12	34	5,295	
	Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Nellore ...		1,022	1,013	...	1	1	18	...	975	20	1,015	2	2	100	1,119	
Kurnool ...		964	924	...	1	1	18	...	881	21	922	1	...	...	923	
Bellary ...		707	713	...	1	...	13	...	671	17	702	4	1	...	707	
Anantapur ...		556	578	...	1	...	9	...	520	15	545	...	1	3	549	
Cuddapah ...		1,005	1,019	...	1	1	19	...	959	21	1,001	...	1	...	1,002	
North Arcot ...		1,155	1,214	...	1	1	19	...	1,113	21	1,155	...	1	(i) 23	1,179	
Chingleput ...		785	732	...	1	...	12	...	697	17	727	...	2	...	729	
South Arcot ...		967	992	...	1	1	17	...	925	20	964	2	1	...	967	
Total ...		7,113	7,187	1	8	5	126	...	6,741	152	7,033	9	9	126	7,177	
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	Tanjore ...	1,227	1,268	...	1	1	18	...	1,172	21	1,213	11	2	...	1,226	
	Trichinopoly ...	725	740	...	1	...	11	...	685	17	714	4	1	...	719	
	Madura ...	1,240	1,250	...	1	1	22	...	1,189	21	1,234	...	1	...	1,235	
	Tinnevely ...	1,017	999	...	1	1	15	...	972	20	1,009	24	1	...	1,034	
	Salem ...	1,139	1,151	...	1	1	21	...	1,091	20	1,134	4	2	...	1,140	
	Coimbatore ...	1,076	1,083	...	1	2	20	...	1,014	25	1,062	2	4	15	1,083	
	Malabar ...	1,445	1,414	...	1	3	23	...	1,357	29	1,443	9	1	...	1,453	
	South Canara ...	618	594	...	1	...	10	...	567	16	594	10	1	...	605	
	Total ...	8,489	8,503	1	8	9	141	...	8,077	169	8,405	64	13	15	8,497	
Railway Police ...	671	...	...	...	...	3	...	661	...	664	...	(j) 6	...	670		
Grand Total ...		(k) 22,603	22,088	5	23	34	368	26	21,495	452	22,403	173	149	175	22,900	

(a) Superintendent, Assistant to Government, Special Branch.

(b) Probationers and Assistant Superintendents not yet permanently posted to charge of sub-divisions.

(c) Inspector sanctioned for anthropometrical work.

(d) 44 clerks and 14 office servants.

(e) One Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, and one Assistant Commissioner of Police.

(f) Includes one Superintendent sanctioned for the Madras City Police.

(g) Includes one sweeper sanctioned for the Merchants' Magazine.

(h) 19 clerks, 17 servants, 1 prison-van-driver, and 23 boatmen and tindals.

(i) Excludes village watchers paid for by the Revenue Department.

(j) Writers attached to Deputy Inspectors-General for Railway Police work.

(k) Includes 177 village watchers included in column 9 of statement C, appendix A.

8

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Strength and cost of Police, statement C, appendix A, pp. 89 to 91.

9. The sanctioned strength and cost of the Police force in the year was —

	Number.	Cost.
District force and controlling staff	21,715	Rs. 41,25,395
Madras City Police	1,065	2,71,810
Total	22,780	43,97,205

10. The actual expenditure during the calendar year under each of the different heads as compared with the two preceding years is given in the following table :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Pay and allowances	38,07,748	35,84,174	34,35,269
Clothing, arms and accoutrements	2,80,243	2,37,537	2,56,573
Miscellaneous	5,22,729	4,48,519	4,11,243
Village Police	8,182	6,554	6,427
Total ...	43,97,205	42,26,594	41,49,812

The year 1896 shows a net increase of Rs. 1,70,611. Under pay and allowances 19 Prosecuting Inspectors and one Anthropometrical Inspector, who were employed in the latter part of 1895, caused an increased expenditure of Rs. 14,000. The detective and travelling establishment of Railway Police entertained in October 1895, caused an increase of Rs. 7,000 (after deducting the recovery made from the Railway Companies during the year). Three additional probationary Assistant Superintendents cost Rs. 9,000.

Five first and six second-class Inspectorships, which were originally sanctioned for probationers (gentlemen Inspectors), and which were filled up by Native Inspectors acting in them during the employment of the probationers as Acting Assistant Superintendents, were permanently added to the district force in 1895 (G.O., No. 2426, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1895), and filled up by ordinary Inspectors permanently in 1896. This change resulted in an increased cost of Rs. 8,000 during the year.

The fact that throughout the year the district force was nearly kept up to its full strength while there were a number of vacancies in the preceding year, added to the increase to force detailed in paragraph 8 above, and the payment of good-conduct allowance for the whole year, the preceding year's charge being only for 8 months, account for the remaining increase of Rs. 35,500. The total expenditure on pay of the force which is a large item fluctuates on the number of absentees on leave, &c.

Under the second head 'clothing and arms,' the English supplies 'blue and brown woollen' cost Rs. 32,000 more, owing to part of the cloth which should have been received in the preceding year having arrived late and been charged in 1896, and the quantity demanded in 1896 to meet the required periodical supply being greater. A better quality of boots was paid for at Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 2-8-0, and a slightly larger quantity of drill cloth was obtained from the Jail department which cost Rs. 9,000 more. No arms or components of arms were required in 1896, but only ammunition which cost therefore Rs. 15,000 less than in the preceding year. By the contract system introduced by me there was a saving of about Rs. 3,500 in the charge for making up clothing and cost of belts, scabbards, chevrons, and other articles of accoutrements locally purchased. The net result is an increase of Rs. 22,500 under the head of clothing and arms compared with the preceding year. Under 'miscellaneous' travelling allowance of officers and of the force including that of the detective and travelling staff of Railway Police entertained towards the end of 1895 increased the expenditure by Rs. 8,000, the latter contributing mainly to the increase. All Police huts being required to be constructed by departmental agency (G.O., No. 2446, Judicial, dated 6th October 1894), for

which an additional assignment was made in the budget, the expenditure on hutting and building during 1896 was Rs. 38,500 more than in 1895. The supply of tents to officers cost Rs. 21,000. The removal from the head of establishment of the wages of sweepers in offices and Police stations, whose whole time was not devoted to the public service, raised the figure under contingencies by Rs. 7,000. In all, the increase under the head miscellaneous was Rs. 74,500.

11. The following statements relate to the hutting and building operations in the year under report. Fourteen station-houses, 186 huts (9 head constables' and 177 constables') were erected departmentally.

The total expenditure on construction in 1896 was Rs. 54,887 against Rs. 23,580 in 1895. The excess is due to the fact that all Police huts were required to be constructed by the Police Department as explained in the preceding paragraph, and a large amount was drawn early in 1896. In this year I have shown the head constables' huts separately from the constables' in order that comparison of charges may be more easily made.

Rs. 60,051 were spent on repairs against Rs. 52,837 in 1895.

Police buildings constructed during 1896.

Ranges.	Station-houses.		Huts.				Miscellaneous buildings.	
	No.	Cost.	Head constables.	Cost.	Constables.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Northern Range	5	4,195	4	1,400	75	8,507	17	4,266
Central Range	5	4,875	...	...	32	6,270	10	1,382
Southern Range	4	3,550	5	1,875	70	14,970	12	1,901
Total ...	14	12,620	9	3,275	177	29,747	39	7,549

This statement refers to completed buildings including those commenced in the preceding year and completed during 1896, and the amount is the entire cost of them including any advances made in the preceding year.

The average cost of each head constable's hut is below the allowed maximum Rs. 375. The average cost of each constable's hut in the Northern Range was Rs. 113; in the Central Range Rs. 196; and in the Southern Range Rs. 219. In Malabar three huts were constructed at Korothe in Wynaad, where materials and labour are very dear at a cost of Rs. 1,820 including Rs. 120 cost for levelling site. The Public Works Department's estimate was for this amount, and the Superintendent found it impossible to reduce when he undertook the construction. In Madura at Natham where bricks and other materials were costly, as they had to be brought from Madura, a distance of 22 miles, seven huts cost Rs. 1,500. Hence the excess over the average of Rs. 200 each hut in the Southern Range. Under miscellaneous buildings are included construction of compound walls where absolutely necessary, latrines, wells, ghât huts, &c. The seventeen miscellaneous buildings in the Northern Range include a stone wall constructed round the station-house and lines at Paptasinghi in the Vizagapatam Agency at a cost of Rs. 800, Inspectors' quarters at Purushottapur, Ganjara district, and at Narsipatam, Vizagapatam district, costing Rs. 1,197, and a rampart and ditch round Malkangiri buildings in Jeypore, Rs. 350.

The following statement shows the amount actually spent during the year 1896 on hutting and building:—

Range.	Construction.				Demarcation of boundaries.	Repairs.								Total.	
	Station-houses—cost.	Huts—cost.	Miscellaneous buildings—cost.	Cost.		Station-houses.		Huts.		Police Hospitals.		Miscellaneous buildings.		Construction, cols. 1 to 5.	Repairs, cols. 6 to 13.
						No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Northern Range.	Rs. 2,944	Rs. 15,170	Rs. 2,763	Rs. 674	138	Rs. 6,821	941	Rs. 11,841	13	Rs. 770	103	Rs. 3,563	21,554	21,995	
Central Range...	4,815	6,213	703	1,032	159	6,778	715	9,191	6	366	33	2,186	12,818	18,521	
Southern Range.	4,550	14,354	1,601	10	224	8,217	921	7,806	18	1,118	45	2,304	20,515	19,535	
Total ...	12,309	35,737	5,075	1,706	521	20,816	2,377	28,928	37	2,254	231	8,053	54,887	60,051	

This statement includes advances made for works in 1896 which have not yet been completed. Total expenditure of 'Construction' and 'Repairs' was Rs. 1,14,938.

The following is the statement of station-houses of different classes in districts:—

Districts.	Station-houses built according to any authorized design for Police purposes.	Station-houses the property of Government, but not built according to any standard design.	Rented buildings or buildings lent by private persons.	Total.	Remarks.
Ganjām ...	34	23	...	62	
Vizagapatam ...	32	39	5	76	
Jeypore ...	1	26	...	27	
Godāvari ...	23	39	11	73	
Kistna ...	52	22	11	85	
Nellore ...	29	65	3	97	
Karnool ...	19	48	6	73	
Bellary ...	11	48	2	61	
Anantapur ...	3	36	1	40	
Cuddapah ...	4	83	6	93	
North Arcot ...	29	63	5	97	
Chingleput ...	29	25	7	61	
South Arcot ...	41	45	6	92	
Tanjore ...	40	18	21	74	
Trichinopoly ...	18	38	2	58	
Madura ...	27	72	10	109	
Tinnevely ...	38	44	3	85	
Salom ...	18	79	6	103	
Coimbatore ...	22	51	9	82	
Malabar ...	27	42	32	101	
South Canara ...	30	30	...	55	
Total ...	517	936	151	1,604	Eleven buildings omitted in last year's return.

Classification of charges. 12. The charges on account of the Police for 1896 consisted of the following:—

	RS.
Ordinary provincial charges	43,46,639
Services of processes	50,566
Total	43,97,205

13. The proportion of Police to population (exclusive of the force employed on state services) was 1 to 1,669, the same as in the preceding year. The proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6.2 square miles. In regard to population the proportion of working Police is 1 to 2,503 persons in rural parts and in towns 1 to 670 persons.

14. The average cost of a Policeman was Rs. 193-3-10 or As. 1-11 per head of the population compared with Rs. 188 or As. 1-9½ in the previous year. The increase is due to the larger expenditure under pay, good conduct allowance, tents, hutting and building, &c.

Average cost of a Policeman.

Private guards.

15. During the year 173 constables were employed by banks, public companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 19,970.

Departmental punishments, Appendix A, page 92.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of men dismissed...	271	297	291	318
Number of men fined, degraded or suspended for offences other than absence without leave ...	3,690	3,511	3,569	4,030
Proportion punished to total strength ...	13.8	17.3	17.4	19.3
Proportion punished for absence without leave to the total strength ...	10.1	8.7	7.7	8.6

16. The statement in the margin shows in the usual form the proportion of men punished to the total strength. There was some increase in the number of men dismissed, and also an increase in the proportion of men punished for all offences and in the proportion of men punished for absence without leave to total strength.

The following statement gives the districts in order of percentage of punishments to total strength in 1896. The statement gives the facts in greater detail than the statement given in last year's report. It enables the average in col. 8 to be worked out more accurately than has hitherto been the case:—

Ranges and Districts.	Strength on 31st Dec- ember 1896.	Dismissed.	For offences other than absence without leave.						For absence without leave.				Resigned.
			Number fined.	Number degrad- ed or suspend- ed.	Amount of fine.	Percentage (cols. 3, 4 and 5 to col. 2).	Average amount of fine to the number of men fined.	Number fined.	Number degrad- ed or suspend- ed.	Number other- wise punished.	Amount of fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Chief office	19	...	2	...	Rs. 1	10.5	Rs. 0 8 0	2	...	...	Rs. 1	1	
Northern Range	5,235	87	916	93	567	20.9	0 9 11	341	19	179	359	66	
Central Range	7,027	116	1,317	222	1,310	23.6	0 15 11	329	49	206	330	174	
Southern Range	8,450	106	853	229	761	14.1	0 14 3	649	64	25	711	153	
Bellary	705	14	260	30	155	43.1	0 9 6	101	2	84	62	20	
Madras City	1,115	8	352	33	236	35.2	0 10 9	48	5	14	71	41	
Anantapur	544	15	147	22	137	33.8	0 14 11	19	2	58	18	16	
Godāvāri	1,260	13	341	22	174	29.8	0 8 2	126	6	89	124	6	
Chingleput	726	12	174	28	170	29.5	0 15 8	34	6	...	31	19	
Kistna	1,090	35	222	10	129	24.5	0 9 4	80	4	13	92	17	
South Arcot	964	14	156	62	160	24.1	1 0 5	3	32	...	2	24	
Cuddapah	929	14	193	12	267	21.9	1 6 2	46	2	25	37	17	
Nellore	1,015	6	181	22	149	20.6	0 13 2	40	4	...	53	22	
Tanjore	1,222	11	163	37	203	19.7	1 1 3	105	2	...	114	20	
Ganjām	1,144	22	170	27	151	19.1	0 14 3	54	3	77	47	13	
Tinnevelly	1,031	14	137	30	112	17.6	0 13 1	73	...	...	60	11	
South Canara	603	12	61	26	65	16.4	1 1 1	60	10	...	172	16	
Madura	1,232	10	155	36	121	16.3	0 12 6	227	5	...	140	29	
Coimbatore	878	12	107	23	97	16.2	0 14 6	69	4	...	100	18	
Karnool	921	18	97	27	157	15.4	1 9 11	8	1	27	15	21	
Trichinopoly	717	8	76	18	67	14.2	0 14 1	32	...	2	31	9	
Vizagapatam	1,287	14	138	25	80	13.8	0 9 3	73	4	...	26	19	
North Arcot	1,153	23	199	19	115	13.1	1 0 11	78	...	12	112	35	
Jeypore	454	3	45	9	33	12.6	0 11 9	8	...	...	10	12	
Nilgiris	183	5	6	5	8	8.7	1 5 4	...	...	16	...	2	
Salem	1,136	12	54	23	36	8.3	0 10 8	59	39	...	57	25	
Malabar	1,448	22	64	26	47	7.7	0 11 9	24	13	7	37	22	
Railway Police	670	1	10	3	6	2.1	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	1	
Office of the Deputy In- spector-General, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Office of the Deputy In- spector-General, Central Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Office of the Deputy In- spector-General, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	22,519	318	3,450	580	2,581	19.3	0 13 4	1,369	137	424	1,472	436	

Putting aside punishments for absence without leave, it will be seen that the proportion which the number of punishments bore to total strength was higher this year in the Northern and Central ranges than in the previous year, while in the Southern range the proportion decreased. The reports show that in the Northern Range in Kistna fewer punishments were inflicted than in the previous year. The large increase in punishments in the previous year had the desired effect and the conduct of the men, as a rule, improved. In Ganjám and Gódvári there was a considerable increase in the number of men punished. The appeals, however, were not numerous, and there is no reason to suppose that the men were otherwise than properly punished. In the matter of absence without leave the number of men punished increased almost everywhere. Most of the Superintendents report that discipline in the matter of leave has improved. In the Central range, the number of men punished increased very considerably. I doubt whether the increase is not a good sign. In North Arcot I am certain it is, also in Nellore which I inspected carefully last year and found in a very unsatisfactory condition, the men being very insufficiently supervised, and discipline very slack. In Bellary and Anantapur I have no reason to suppose that the Superintendents have been more strict than is necessary. Probably the greater regularity with which the Black mark system is now enforced accounts in some degree for the increase in punishments. Superintendents find themselves compelled to punish owing to the Black marks entered in the registers. If this is the cause of the increase it is a good sign, as it shows greater regularity and firmness in dealing with the men. In Bellary the number of men punished for absence without leave decreased, and the Superintendent points out that in reality the old way of dealing with the offence by forfeiture of pay, which did not count as a punishment, was really more severe, as it necessitated the forfeiture of all privilege leave due at the time of the absence. This caused great dissatisfaction and was one reason why service in the Police was so unpopular in this district. I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General that the Superintendent has acted wisely in the course he has taken in giving up forfeiture of pay as a means of punishing absence without leave. Mr. Clogstoun has managed to improve the recruiting in Bellary considerably, and the number of resignations much decreased. He deserves credit for this in Bellary, where his predecessors for many years past found it impossible to keep the force up to strength. In Anantapur punishments also increased. The Superintendent says it is due to stricter discipline, and he points out that the increase in punishments has been accompanied by an increase in the number of men rewarded and promoted for good work.

In the Southern range the number of men punished and the average amount of fine decreased. The decrease in punishments occurred in almost all the districts. In Malabar the number of men dismissed was again large, and the number of men who resigned was large too. The Superintendent reports that the latter feature is in part due to the strict discipline exercised over recruits. Mr. Fawcett, I know, directs much of his attention to the early training of the men. Recruitment is easy in Malabar. Probably as regards punishments the length of time that a Superintendent and his assistants remain in a district has considerable effect on the number of punishments. A new Superintendent is probably inclined to punish in more cases than one who has been in the district for some period, and the men, no doubt, get to know their officers, and experience will show them how to behave so as to avoid punishment. In my tours I always ask men if they have anything to complain of, and I have never yet had any complaint made to me that there was undue strictness in the matter of punishments anywhere.

Ninety appeals against dismissal and 68 against other punishments including those pending disposal at the end of last year were received by the Inspector-General against the orders of district officers. Of 77 appeals against dismissal disposed of during the year the district officers' orders were reversed in 15 cases and in 61 appeals against other punishments their orders were reversed in 3 cases. On the whole out of 138 cases disposed of, the orders in 18 cases or 13 per cent were reversed against 10.5 per cent. last year. Of 33 appeals to Government 26 were disposed of during the year, and in all of them the Inspector-General's order were upheld.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, as a rule, continue to deal very carefully with cases of complaints against men in the force, and in almost all cases now the minutes submitted enable the cases on appeal to be easily disposed of.

17. The total amount of rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 2,975. In 1895 the amount was Rs. 5,798, as in that year the Government sanctioned rewards in certain special cases. Besides Rs. 2,975, the amount of ordinary rewards granted, the Malabar Police were specially rewarded for services in the Mappilla outbreak to the extent of Rs. 1,698-8-0 being one month's pay of the men who were out in the disturbed taluks on that occasion.

I remarked last year that I did not think the grant of rewards was very satisfactory, and I have attempted to improve it. The number of constables who received money rewards increased from 776 to 923. The number rewarded by promotion was about the same in the two years. In the matter of rewards, a small sum given promptly has probably as much effect as a larger sum given after considerable delay, and it is the pleasure of seeing the entry in the reward page of the good service books which forms a considerable part of the gratification afforded. I always notice in my inspections the eager way in which the constables insist on showing me this page of their book, if it contains any entries. In Kistna the number of rewards granted showed a large increase, so also the number granted increased in Anantapur, Bellary and North Arcot. Taking all the districts, the rewarding of men was much more uniform in the presidency than it had been in previous years.

The following is the statement showing the good-conduct allowances granted in the districts. I have omitted columns 5 and 6 of the last year's statement, as the Superintendents have not shown in many places correct figures for these columns, and for the reason that as the allowances are not given to men on leave it is difficult to fill up the columns correctly:—

Statement of Good-conduct Allowances and Stripes.

Names of Districts.	Actual strength of constables.	Number of cases in which stripes were granted during the year.	Number in which stripes were withdrawn during the year.	Number of men drawing one-rupee allowance on 31st December 1896.	Number of men drawing two-rupee allowance on 31st December 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjám	993	495	6	97	...
Vizagapalam	1,110	194	28	109	...
Jeypore	384	...	...	39	...
Gódvári	1,086	174	34	104	...
Kistna	942	208	39	87	...
Nellore	847	1	39	83	...
Kurnool	780	208	...	46	13
Bellary	588	140	1	30	14
Anantapur	472	196	5	34	4
Cuddapah	857	391	19	85	...
North Arcot	991	165	7	89	...
Chingleput	616	101	1	34	13
South Arcot	807	274	8	80	...
Tanjore	1,064	59	11	100	...
Trichinopoly	607	77	4	59	...
Madura	1,041	189	81	94	...
Tinnevely	845	177	77	84	...
Salem	968	97	...	86	...
Coimbatore	751	179	36	69	...
Nilgiris	159	39	6	15	...
Malabar	1,251	622	...	120	...
South Canara	527	87	21	52	...
Railway Police, Northern Range	269	...	...	19	2
Railway Police, Central Range	164	...	...	16	...
Railway Police, Southern Range	197	...	...	19	...
Total	18,296	4,073	423	1,650	46

It is difficult to prescribe a register which shall enable Superintendents to know at once which constable is next entitled to the allowance, and the matter has not been very satisfactorily dealt with in some districts. It is receiving attention.

18. The number of Police officers convicted before the courts decreased, the number being 253 compared with 313 the number in the previous year. The number is 1.1 per cent. of the total force. Last year the number was abnormally increased by a number of prosecutions for petty offences in Kurnool. The two Inspectors who were prosecuted and convicted were charged, the first with misappropriation of certain Government money in Párvatipuram drawn in order to be paid to a building contractor, the second with criminal breach of trust as a public servant. In the latter case the Inspector, who was in charge of a large remittance sent by canal and back-water to Cochin, substituted a box filled with stones for one of the remittance boxes taking out Rs. 10,000. In both cases the prisoners claimed to be tried as European British subjects and were convicted by the High Court.

Putting aside these two cases there were hardly any very serious cases during the year, and it may be hoped that the rule now well known that any serious complaint against a Police officer will be at once taken up, and enquired into, by an experienced Magistrate is having some good effect. In Tinnevely a head constable was convicted of having made false entries in his beat book in order to prove an *alibi* in a civil case in which he was interested. In Gódávári a head constable was convicted for hushing up a crime. In Madura there was one bad case of extortion. Most of the other convictions were for petty offences of breaches of discipline, neglect of duty, besides others for permitting or negligently allowing escapes from sub-jails. On the whole, the year's results in the matter of criminal convictions against members of the force were fairly satisfactory.

Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts.

Rank.	By Magistrates.	By Courts.	Total.	For offences committed in official capacity.	For offences committed in private capacity.
Inspectors	..	2	2	2	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	3	12	6	6
Head constables ..	9	5	239	152	87
Constables	234	5	239	152	87
Total ...	243	10	253	160	93

19. There were 1,805 enlistments compared with 1,890 in the previous year. The number of men who left the force during the year showed again a continued decrease, the number being 1,529 compared with 1,693 in the previous year and 1,801 in 1894. In Bellary Mr. Clogstoun was fairly successful. There were only 5 vacancies at the close of the year compared with 39 at the close of the previous year. Recruiting has improved, 85 men were enlisted, of whom 33 were illiterate, 18 were under chest measurement, 5 over age. These results were better than those of the previous year. It must be expected that in the Ceded Districts the number of illiterate constables is higher than elsewhere. In other Presidencies, the proportion of literate men in the force in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah would not be considered unsatisfactory. Enlistment was again difficult in Chingleput.

There was again a satisfactory decrease in the number of men who deserted. The continuous decline in the number of men discharged on pension is due to the gradual reduction in the number of men entitled to optional retirement after 24 years' service under the Superannuation fund rules.

The following is the statement giving the casualties for four years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Discharged on pension	522	483	418	312
Discharged on gratuity	36	33	38	21
Resigned	422	413	430	436
Dismissed	271	297	291	318
Discharged on other grounds than the above	113	119	97	76
Deserted	123	161	146	169
Died	250	295	273	257
Total ...	1,747	1,801	1,693	1,529

During the year ten hospitals were abolished. The admissions to hospitals decreased from 133.8 per cent. of the men in 1895 to 148.6 in 1896. Last year I stated my opinion that what we want in this matter is not more hospitals, but better arrangements for dieting and cooking in our existing hospitals. I found in Bengal a system under which the Government attach half the pay of every man in hospital, and in return provide food for the patient with any comforts the Medical officer may prescribe. This system insures good food while in hospital, and costs the Government very little. Caste distinctions would perhaps make it difficult to introduce the system here, but I have the matter under consideration.

Our present system, under which a constable in hospital either leaves the hospital for the bazaar to get his meals or has his meals brought to him from outside by a relative, detracts considerably from the benefit the man derives from medical treatment.

20. The usual statements regarding the education of the force are given below.

On the whole the state of education improved. In this connection I may mention, as showing the kind of men which we obtain as Inspectors, that, from the end of 1894 when I took charge of the department to the end of 1896, I enlisted as Inspectors 36 Brahmins, 39 Hindus of other castes, 10 Muhammadans, and 13 Europeans and Eurasians. In educational qualifications I enlisted 12 men who had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 9 men who had passed the First in Arts, 40 Matriculates, and 10 men who had passed the Middle School Examination. I promoted 38 head constables from the force and obtained 45 men from other departments under the Government and enlisted 15 men who had no employment at the time of entering the force.

The Police Inspectors' school, which was opened at Vellore after the Christmas holidays, was a success. The term was too short and too much work had to be squeezed into the three months it lasted. I have reported to Government separately on the school. I have no doubt that the men trained at the school derived much more benefit from the three months spent at the school than they would have obtained working separately in different districts. Mr. Armitage did well as Principal of the school. Experience has, however, shown me that what is wanted even more than an Inspectors' school is a school for Station-house officers. These men are the weak feature in our Police force, and we can never hope for much improvement in the force until these men are better trained and better paid than is the case at present. At present these men receive in most districts a miserable training, and their pay is not enough to make them honest. They have the making or spoiling of almost every criminal case in the country in their hands. They do the work of the Sub-Inspectors in Bengal who are far better paid and far better trained. In fact it is now an understood principle in Bengal and the North-West Provinces that no investigating officer should draw less than Rs. 30 a month. Indeed the eventual lowest pay of an investigating officer in Bengal will be Rs. 30+10 or Rs. 40 *per mensem*, while in Madras our investigations are carried out by men who draw, as often as not, only Rs. 14+4 or Rs. 18 *per mensem*. The Government in 1888 did something to improve the pay of the Station-house officers by the grant of station allowances abolishing certain stations to meet the charge. Further progress in this direction is again very expedient. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces this class of officers obtain a thorough training at central schools; in Madras he is left to be trained by a Court Inspector or even a head constable at

the head-quarter station of each district. Our difficulty in Madras lies in the circumstance that such a large portion of the funds allotted for Police work has to be spent on the numerous stations or investigating centres we maintain, and on the large number of superior officers of the grade of Inspectors. Each of our station-house officers investigates a much smaller number of cases *per annum* than falls to the lot of a Sub-Inspector in Bengal; they are also much more closely supervised by the Inspectors than are the Sub-Inspectors in Bengal. Nevertheless I have no doubt whatever that the status and quality of work of our Station-house officers must be improved, if our general Police work is to improve and that this must be done without any diminution in the number of our Divisional Inspectors. We have not one Divisional Inspector too many, and judging from what experience I have gained we cannot reduce the number of our stations. I believe the general opinion of Indian gentlemen is that our stations are not numerous enough, and I know that, whenever a suggestion is made to remove a station, local opposition at once makes itself heard. Only the other day I saw that one of the resolutions of the Vizagapatam District Conference was that more stations should be formed in that district. In most other parts of India the direction of reform has been towards the reduction of the number of stations and the concentration of investigating centres. Here, I believe, that will be impossible and inadvisable. The inhabitants of the villages have learnt the value of having a station close to their homes and appreciate the benefit of having only a short distance to go to file their complaints. I am dealing with the matter in a separate note which I am preparing for the information of Government, but this seems the proper place to point out what I feel certain is the weakest point in our Police system and what accounts for our unsatisfactory results and for the constant complaints of bad Police work, viz., the want of education and the insufficient pay of the Station-house officer. He is the first Police officer on the spot in almost all grave crimes, and he can, as I have said, make or mar almost every case that occurs. The Inspector, a most valuable officer, is, as a rule, too far off to appear at the scene of crime before the Station-house officer has had the opportunity of putting what complexion he wishes on the case, and though his advice and work are most useful, he cannot prevent cases where an unscrupulous head constable ruins the case before he arrives. That more cases are not spoilt and more mischief done is astonishing when it is considered that the managing officer, the head constable in charge of the station, comes from the same class of society as the constable on Rs. 7, and is under our present system very little more educated and very insufficiently paid. His temptations are very great and however close is the supervision exercised over him, he can almost always with care avoid detection.

Education of the Force according to Rank.

Rank.	Number of men who can read and write.		Number of men who cannot read and write.	Total strength of the force.	Percentage of men who can read and write to total strength.	
	Men who have passed University and other non-departmental examinations on 31st Dec. 1895.	Men who have not passed the examinations specified in column 2.			1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inspectors	* 290	† 129	...	419	100	100
Sub-Inspectors	‡ 15	11	...	26	100	100
Head constables	§ 248	2,520	23	2,761	96.1	99.2
Constables ... ..	|| 138	15,998	3,207	19,283	82.4	83.4
Total ...	691	18,598	3,230	22,519	84.8	85.7

* 4 passed B.L., 23 B.A., 31 F.A., 167 Matriculation.
 ‡ 2 passed F.A., 9 Matriculation.
 || 8 passed Matriculation.

† Includes 1 Superintendent, Madras City.
 § 1 passed B.A., 15 F.A., 143 Matriculation.

Education of the Force according to Ranges.

Ranges.	Total force.	Can read and write.		Total.	Percentage.
		Passed University and other non-departmental examinations.	Men who have not passed the examinations specified in column 3.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chief Office	19	1	16	17	89.5
Madras City	1,115	27	1,032	1,059	95
Northern Range	5,532	123	4,286	4,409	79.7
Central Range	7,194	215	5,307	5,522	76.8
Southern Range	8,659	325	7,957	8,282	95.6
Total ...	22,519	691	18,598	19,289	85.7

Instruction according to Rank.

Rank.	Number who have been in District head-quarter school during 1896.	Passed Station-house Officers' test or Constables' catechism.		Passed Inspectors' test.	
		On 31st Dec. 1895.	On 31st Dec. 1896.	On 31st Dec. 1895.	On 31st Dec. 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inspectors	21	...	...	295	297
Sub-Inspectors	51	...	...	9	8
Head Constables	2,419	2,185	2,237	75	81
Constables	...	12,251	* 12,351	1	...
Total ...	2,491	14,436	14,588	380	386

* Includes 127 who passed Station-house Officers' Test in 1896.

Instruction according to Ranges.

Ranges.	Strength of force.	Instructed in District head-quarter school during 1896.		Number of men who have passed Station-house Officers' test or Constables' catechism.		Number of men who have passed Inspectors' test.	
		Number.	Percentage.	On 31st Dec. 1895.	On 31st Dec. 1896.	On 31st Dec. 1895.	On 31st Dec. 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chief Office	19	...	...	5	5	1	1
Madras City	1,115	103	9.2	867	910	24	24
Northern Range	5,532	612	11.1	2,818	2,808	60	67
Central Range	7,194	934	13	3,785	3,843	144	138
Southern Range	8,659	842	9.7	6,961	7,022	151	155
Total ...	22,519	2,491	11.1	14,436	14,588	380	386

Escapes.

21. The following is the statement of escapes from sub-jails and from Police custody :—

Escapes and Re-captures.	Convicted prisoners from sub-jails.	Under-trial prisoners from sub-jails.	From other custody.	Total.
Escapes in 1896	7	25	147	179
Re-captured	4	20	115	* 139
At large on 31st December 1896	3	5	32	40
Escapes in 1895	6	33	157	196
Re-captured	5	23	114	142
At large on 31st December 1895	1	10	43	54

* Excludes 12 prisoners escaped in previous years and re-captured during the year.

Escapes from the custody of Abkari officers have been excluded from the above statement. Next year I will instruct Superintendents to give the escapes from Village Police separately. There is a steady improvement in this matter and considering the great number of persons arrested in the year, the figures show that the work of the Police has been fairly satisfactory. There were no cases during the year calling for particular notice.

22. Probably the increased crime during the latter part of the year affected the number of processes issued, and in petty cases the increased Service of processes. attention paid to sanitation also, no doubt, affected the results.

Processes served by the Police.

Years.	Total warrants.	Total summonses.	Total.
1893	79,240	829,767	909,007
1894	75,504	804,228	879,732
1895	69,815	841,044	910,859
1896	66,949	840,563	907,512

Total Processes in Grave Cases.

Years.	Number of processes.	Proportion to population.
1893	362,131	105
1894	352,387	104
1895	369,018	100
1896	359,699	104

Total Processes in Petty Cases.

Years.	Number of processes.	Proportion to population.
1893	543,876	69
1894	527,345	70
1895	541,441	68
1896	547,513	68

This shows that their despatching clerks are not supervised properly. The practice, of course, causes much inconvenience. In Gódvári where there was an improvement in the matter, the District Magistrate remarks that strict orders have been issued to the Magistrates to see that prosecutions are regularly instituted in cases of neglect to answer summonses properly issued. The District Magistrate of Kistna notices that the Police are constantly complained of for dilatoriness in serving processes, and that prosecutions for disobedience to summonses necessitates proof that the summons was properly served and reached the party. He remarks that in most cases it is the fault of the Police that summonses in the first case are not properly served. No doubt this is true. There are faults on both

sides. But the fact remains that, where the District Magistrate takes interest in the matter, the number of the processes issued does fall off, which shows that, to a great extent, it is the Sub-Magistrates who are to blame in the matter. I am aware that most District Magistrates are doing all they can to reduce the work which is thrown on the Police by process-serving.

The following statement shows the number of prosecutions instituted for disobedience of summons. Though, on the whole, there was a decrease in the number of prosecutions, the number increased in Gódvári, Kistna and Trichinopoly. In Trichinopoly Mr. Andrew did much to assist the Police in the matter :—

Prosecutions for neglect of Summons.

District.	Prosecuted.	Convicted.
Ganjám	120	100
Vizagapatam	10	8
Jeypore	...	...
Gódvári	100	71
Kistna	304	198
Nellore	64	35
Kurnool	15	14
Bellary	66	54
Anantapur	29	19
Cuddapah	75	48
North Arcot	3	1
Chingleput	43	28
South Arcot	80	56
Tanjore	239	171
Trichinopoly	63	50
Madura	204	151
Tinnevely	73	44
Salem	126	110
Coimbatore	26	24
Nilgiris	1	1
Malabar	114	84
South Canara	56	32
Total	1,811	1,299

Violent and unnatural deaths.

23. The total number of violent deaths showed a small increase on the figures of the previous year.

1892	12,744
1893	12,292
1894	13,397
1895	12,265
1896	12,401

Below is the usual statement classifying the figures for 1896 :—

Statement showing the number of persons who lost their lives from violent or unnatural causes during 1896.

Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
I. Murder	229	52	119	46	281	165	446
II. Culpable homicide	64	5	23	1	69	24	93
III. Justifiable homicide	8	...	...	...	8	...	8
IV. Suicides	748	5	1,187	21	753	1,203	1,951
V. Found dead, causes unknown	12	1	3	1	13	4	17
VI. Drinking	34	...	...	...	34	...	34
VII. Neglect or want	1	...	2	1	1	3	4
VIII. Exposure	7	1	7	...	8	7	15
IX. Other causes	5	...	5	...	5	5	10
X. Accidental deaths	2,862	2,481	2,564	1,906	5,343	4,470	9,813
Total	3,970	2,545	3,910	1,976	6,515	5,856	12,401

The number of murders increased by 44, while the number of child murders remained the same.

Suicides.

24. The number of suicides decreased by 24. The usual statement is appended.

Suicides.

Sexes.	By drowning.	By hanging.	By poison.	By lethal weapons.	By other causes.	Total.
Male—						
Adults	823	365	20	33	7	748
Children	1	3	...	...	1	5
Female—						
Adults	891	253	32	2	4	1,187
Children	16	4	1	...	...	21
Total	1,231	630	53	35	12	1,961

Accidental deaths.

25. The following is the statement showing the details of accidental deaths:—

Accidental Deaths.

Sexes.	By drowning.	By wild beasts.	By snakes.	By railways.	By other causes.	Total.
Male—						
Adults	1,253	162	549	26	867	2,862
Children	1,934	31	168	2	343	2,481
Female—						
Adults	2,016	45	258	6	239	2,564
Children	1,633	14	158	12	189	1,906
Total	6,741	252	1,133	46	1,641	9,813

The figures are very much the same as in last year and require no comment. The slight increase in deaths by drowning is probably accounted for by the heavy floods which occurred in the Northern and Southern districts in the middle of the year.

26. There was a large increase in the number of fires which occurred in 1896 over the figures for 1895. There were 11,880 fires reported, 80,116 houses burnt, and 23½ lakhs of property destroyed with 189 lives. The increase in the number of fires was large in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gódvāri, Nellore, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tinnevely. Probably the dry season had much to do with it.

27. The rewriting of the register of known depredators (Book II in the

Known depredators.

Police stations) was practically completed during the year. In many stations Book I—the register of convictions—has also had to be rewritten, the old books having become much out of date. The next measure, which I am now trying to introduce, is the preparation of lists of registered men arranged carefully in an alphabetical index for each district. The experience gained from the Anthropometrical work of the past year has been to show that men re-arrested perpetually give one of their names correctly, or at least retain one of their names for long periods. Under our present system the Police of one station know nothing or very little of the names registered in the neighbouring station, and references are often made to the central office for identification of men who might have been identified in the head-quarter office of the district, had there existed a complete list of the known depredators of the district properly indexed. It is not easy to form such an index, but I hope in the year to get them prepared.

In Bengal they have such lists carefully drawn up all through the province. The misspelling of names and the incorrect transliteration of names make the preparation of useful lists difficult.

I have found in my tour in the past year that the Police show a much greater knowledge of the habitual criminals than they used to do. We are still, however, very far off a satisfactory state of things in this respect.

The following table shows that 2,318 names were removed from, and 1,866 names brought on, the register in the past year compared with 3,973 removed and 1,587 brought on in the previous year. The falling off in the number of names removed from the list was what was to be expected as in the previous year the books were being thoroughly revised.

The books are now in most cases in very good order, the names being easily found, the history of the men being well up to date, and the salient facts in each man's history easily discovered:—

Known depredators, suspects and receivers.

District.	Removed from the Register during the year.	Brought on to Register.
Ganjām	60	78
Vizagapatam	81	152
Jeypore	29	103
Gódvāri	133	71
Kistna	87	33
Nellore	29	107
Kurnool	23	30
Bellary	39	40
Anantapur	13	24
Cuddapah	54	83
North Arcot	96	107
Chingleput	20	67
South Arcot	264	90
Tanjore	304	76
Trichinopoly	178	70
Madura	365	100
Tinnevely	95	62
Salem	80	114
Coimbatore	202	297
Nilgiris	3	10
Malabar	169	131
South Canara	54	11
Total	2,318	1,866

The following is the statement showing for the past five years the figures as regards known depredators, suspected persons, receivers and members of wandering gangs who were at large on the 31st December in each year:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Known depredators	15,331	15,309	15,217	12,013	12,704
Suspects	1,232	1,242	1,205	974	946
Receivers	531	776	680	459	368
Members of wandering gangs	7,464	8,595	7,005	9,023	10,580

The total decrease in the number of known depredators is only 309. The decrease is accounted for by the continuance of the revision of the books. The rules are now well understood everywhere, and the same rules are now applied in every district. In Jeypore there was a considerable increase in the number registered. The Superintendent remarks that several bad characters who come over the border from the neighbouring state of Kasipur are registered. One particularly dangerous dacoit who was imprisoned under a sentence of 14 years in

Vizagapatam Jail escaped early in 1896. He has been recaptured having made his way back into the hills, and his gang has been very much broken up. The Superintendent hopes that with better registry and the conviction of several members of this important gang, dacoities will decrease in that district. In South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura districts there has been a decrease in the number of registered persons owing to the revision of the books. The Superintendent of Tanjore gave special attention to the work of supervising the revision of the books, and there is no reason to suppose that the reduction of the number registered there is not correct.

As regards receivers and suspected persons, it is almost impossible to secure that the matter is treated in all districts alike. In Bellary the Superintendent first reported that several village Magistrates in one part of that district were known receivers. The District Magistrate remarked that, if the Superintendent had some sound information on which the opinion was based, he should report it in view to having the village officers removed, but that if it was merely a pious opinion, he had better withdraw it. The Superintendent withdrew the remark pending the collection and record of information for the District Magistrate. I have myself little doubt that Mr. Clogstoun is right, but beyond general reputation it is very difficult to go. It is obviously a matter where there is great room for differences of treatment. Some Police officers will register as suspected receivers, men against whom there is only reputation, others will not register, unless there is definite information to justify it. The total number of registered known depredators convicted in 1896 was 1,045, compared with 916 in the previous year; 113 suspects were convicted compared with 138 in the previous year. The increase in the convictions of registered known depredators is probably a satisfactory sign.

In Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool special attention was devoted to watching well-known criminal gangs. Mr. Clogstoun reports that these gangs did not give nearly as much trouble in 1896 as in the previous year. In Anantapur there was a great increase in the number of men belonging to these gangs who were convicted, and in Trichinopoly the well-known Thogamalai gang of Koravers whose operations extend over a great extent of country were well watched. The Superintendent found a money order for a very large sum had been sent from the gang to Madura. He was unable to find the receipt for the order in any of the homes of the gang; but the local postmaster against whom there was strong suspicion of assisting the gang was removed from the village. In Cuddapah and North Arcot there was a considerable increase in the number of persons registered as belonging to gangs. In Cuddapah the figures given last year were, as I supposed, incorrect. The orders issued in 1895 upon the subject have, I think, been fairly acted up to. In Bellary and Anantapur continued attention has been paid to the matter, and in north Nellore where there are some very bad gangs the Police have shown much more activity than formerly. The question of dealing with the gangs of the presidency under the Criminal Tribes Act, as lately amended is now before District Magistrates.

28. The following is the statement of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code:—

Districts.	Number of Persons.			
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Madras City	200	205	232	270
Ganjām	71	95	89	73
Vizagapatam	180	159	192	186
Joyपुर	136	85	107	61
Gulavari	127	71	86	74
Kistna	21	29	36	29
Nellore	24	25	38	30
Kurnool	18	31	38	31
Bellary	45	39	32	39
Anantapur	28	17	19	13
Cuddapah	42	37	37	30
North Arcot	63	46	65	103
Chingleput	69	66	83	101
South Arcot	120	108	123	172
Tanjore	55	59	59	78

Districts.	Number of Persons.			
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Trichinopoly	100	91	86	130
Madura	118	137	92	90
Tinnevely	61	73	70	75
Salem	89	96	127	110
Coimbatore	72	113	94	129
Nilgiris	1	3	11	5
Malabar	87	81	178	160
South Canara	31	15	20	28
Total	1,758	1,681	1,869	2,020

The figures show a slight improvement over those of last year. There was an increase in the number of old offenders convicted in all districts except nine, and it was only in Coimbatore, Kurnool and Ganjām that the falling off in the numbers was serious. In Coimbatore, I think, the result is, probably in accordance with actual fact, probably fewer old offenders were prosecuted. In Kurnool and Kistna the results were very unsatisfactory. Considering there is probably now no double registration in the matter, I think the results were fairly satisfactory. I am of opinion that the jail parades held periodically to enable constables to identify prisoners are of little use. Vizagapatam was almost the only district last year where any results were obtained, and the expense of these parades is not inconsiderable.

I should like, however, to have another year's experience before finally deciding to stop them. In all cases now where the jail reports an identification which the Police failed to discover, the Police are called upon to explain how it is that they failed. In one or two cases constables have been punished for carelessness in the matter.

The district lists of old offenders may have some effect in increasing the number of old convictions proved, but it will be, of course, to Anthropometry that we must look in the future. From what I have seen I do not think that at present it is possible to do more than is done. We must remain dependent for many years to come chiefly on personal recognition, and I have not found any reason to suppose that the Police in almost all cases do not do their best. In Malabar I almost think that the figures of past years must have been wrong.

29. Anthropometry made satisfactory progress during the year. Superintendents, as a rule, took considerable interest in the matter, and now that identifications are increasing in number, it may be hoped that all Superintendents will realize the value of the system. During the year a second edition of the hand book was issued with some improvements made in it. We are now taking all ten finger prints in all cases in the hope that it may be possible to introduce the method of classifying as well as of identifying by finger prints alone, as is being done in Bengal. Mr. Henry, whom I consulted in this matter in Calcutta, appears to have successfully worked out a system of classification on finger prints alone, which will be of the greatest benefit to us. It will enable us to get rid of the expensive instruments now necessary, and will also allow of the work being done by any ordinary constable instead of its necessitating the employment of skilled measurers as is at present the case.

Mr. Henry in Bengal will have done the Police everywhere a great service if he can show that it is possible to arrange and index anthropometrical cards by use of the finger prints alone up to several thousands, and, as far as I could see, he had succeeded in showing the possibility of doing this.

We received 7,799 cards in the Central office during the year making 14,173 cards received since the system was put into operation. There were 557 references made for identifications during the year in cases where the Police in the districts had failed to identify as old offenders prisoners they had arrested. Out of these, the Central office was able to trace former convictions in 61 cases. One successful case came from Travancore. In this year up to the middle of May, 56 identifications have been made by the Central office. The Inspector in charge Anthropometry visited 13 districts during the year to test the measurements taken and

the work done. The results of his inspections were generally satisfactory. In Tanjore out of 42 cases sent up, in 10 there were former convictions traced, and in all the Southern districts the results were very fairly successful. In Malabar, I regret, I found very little interest had been shown in the matter by the Superintendent. Matters, however, have improved there in the past few months.

There is no reason to suppose that the system is not working satisfactorily in Madras, and there can be little doubt that in a few years' time we shall obtain equally satisfactory results to those now obtained in Bengal.

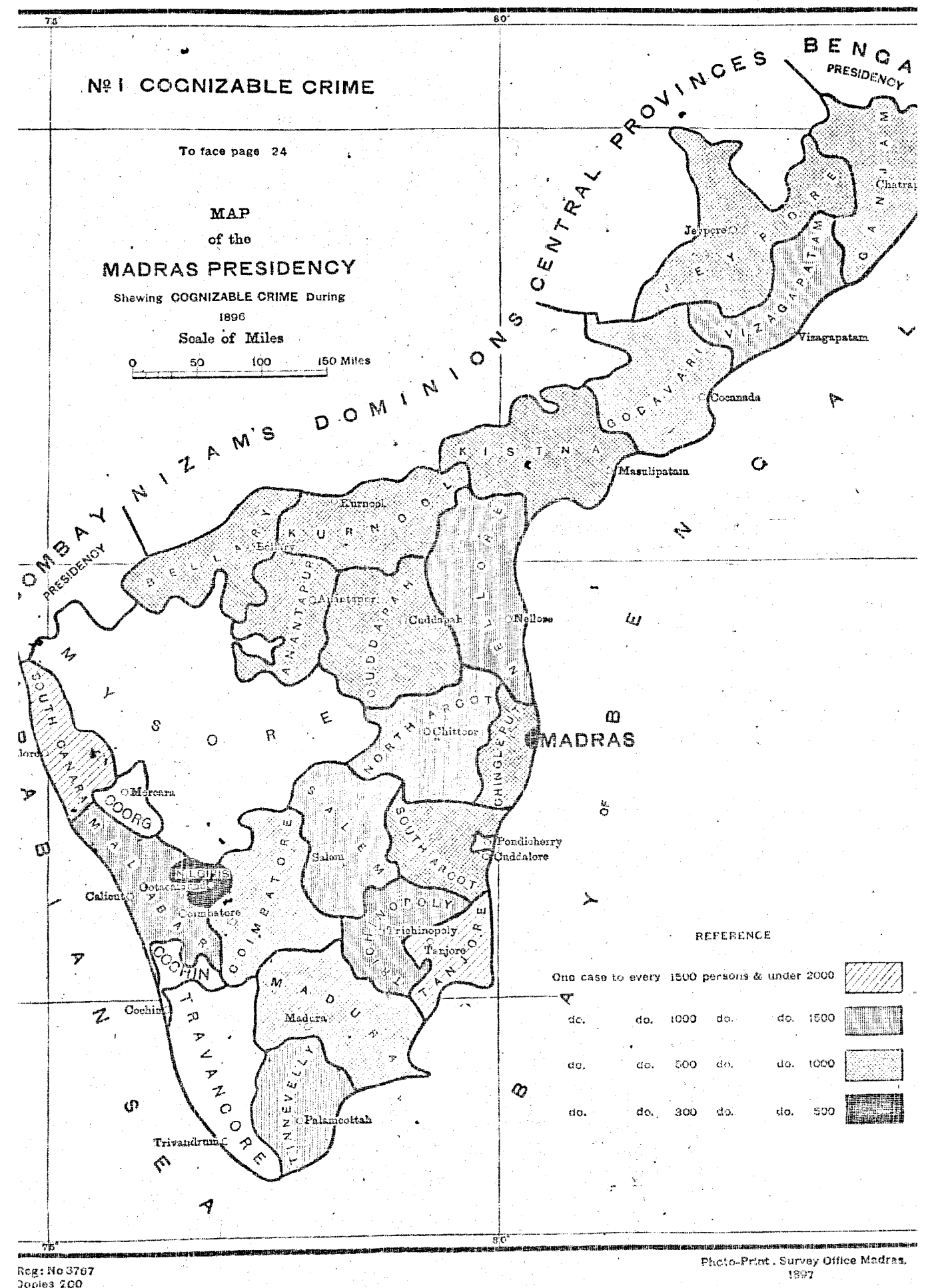
During the year Mr. Meredith assisted both Mysore and Travancore State in instituting a Central office in Bangalore and Trivandrum.

30. Turning to crime the following is the usual statement giving the details of Cognizable crime, State- the general results obtained by districts in cognizable offence under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws:—

Table showing the general results by ranges in Cognizable Offences under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Districts.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras City	1,537	1,173	78.9	1,866	1,222	69.2	Rs. 89,836	Rs. 55,381	61.6
Ganjām	2,248	655	29.1	4,616	1,398	28.3	52,470	12,063	23
Vizagapatnam	1,681	830	49.4	3,612	1,451	39.9	45,922	17,631	38.4
Jeypore	726	489	67.4	1,079	712	66	23,721	6,665	28.1
Godavari	3,199	1,081	33.8	7,518	2,289	30.4	96,228	26,715	27.8
Kistna	2,097	547	26.1	4,159	1,054	25.3	1,01,278	14,009	13.8
Total, Northern Range	9,951	3,602	36.2	21,014	6,817	32.4	3,22,619	77,083	23.9
Nellore	1,393	321	23	3,233	600	18.6	71,203	11,950	16.8
Kurnool	1,571	465	29.8	3,208	810	25.2	74,155	10,394	14
Bellary	1,230	397	32.3	2,155	659	30.6	58,612	14,541	24.8
Anantapur	913	260	28.5	2,198	509	23.2	68,030	9,477	13.9
Cuddapah	1,955	387	19.8	3,473	720	20.7	1,21,462	22,262	18.3
North Arcot	1,955	687	35.1	4,309	961	22.4	60,271	22,053	36.6
Chingleput	1,842	607	33	2,955	912	30.8	35,502	5,393	15.2
South Arcot	2,568	1,020	39.2	5,519	1,637	29.7	1,82,376	1,43,321	78.6
Total, Central Range	13,527	4,084	30.2	27,060	6,811	25.2	6,61,691	2,39,391	36.2
Tanjore	1,338	636	47.5	5,714	1,128	19.7	33,312	12,906	38.7
Trichinopoly	1,012	572	56.5	3,247	982	30.2	35,785	13,421	37.5
Madurai	3,150	968	30.6	6,676	1,931	28.9	81,868	24,035	29.3
Tinnevely	1,958	523	26.7	3,581	961	26.8	78,894	11,814	15
Salem	1,735	638	36.8	3,212	973	30.3	44,635	7,830	17.5
Coimbatore	2,215	792	35.8	5,275	1,340	25.4	50,797	14,086	27.7
Nilgiris	225	110	48.9	295	132	44.7	16,085	2,422	15.1
Malabar	2,584	807	31.2	4,819	1,366	28.3	1,20,531	25,251	21
South Canara	591	191	32.3	1,789	347	19.4	70,129	29,266	41.7
Total, Southern Range	14,817	5,237	35.3	34,608	9,160	26.5	5,32,096	1,41,041	26.7
Railway Police	64	21	32.8	88	24	27.3	7,328	4,010	52.1
Grand Total	30,946	14,117	35.9	84,586	24,104	28.5	16,13,879	5,16,906	32
Special and Local Laws	42,350	38,813	91.6	49,046	45,004	91.8	1,735	1,152	66.2
Nuisances under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws	79,900	74,902	93.7	92,157	76,659	83.3	...	...	...
Grand total of offences against Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws	162,196	127,832	78.8	215,789	145,767	67.6	16,15,605	5,18,058	32

The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code remained about the same as in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in cases in Godavari and Bellary and a decrease in Tinnevely. In Chingleput the increase is due to the cases having been reported last year, in the matter of direct cases taken up by Magistrates. The difference in percentage of property recovered is due to the increase in the number of cases.



to the large recovery in one direct case in South Arcot which has affected the total percentage. Putting that case aside the recovery was not so good in 1896 as in the previous year. The figures for Railway Police are the figures of only the last two months of the year, when separate registers were, for the first time, opened for the Railways. For the other months the offences are included in the District returns.

The number of nuisance cases decreased slightly; detection was not quite so good, and the recovery of property was also not so good.

The following is the statement of cognizable cases taken up direct by Magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted in these cases was even lower than it was in the previous year :—

Statement of all Cognizable Offences under the Indian Penal Code taken up direct by Magistrates during the year 1896.

Districts.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Re-ported.	De-tected.	Per-centage.	Arrest-ed.	Con-victed.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Re-covered.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras City	164	18	11	283	21	7.4	Rs. 18,929	Rs. 6,424	33.9
Ganjām	798	247	31	2,589	508	19.6	3,419	423	12.4
Vizagapatam	591	133	22.5	1,990	277	13.9	4,725	1,939	41
Jeypore	49	14	28.6	113	35	31	1,857	214	11.5
Godavari	1,854	429	23.1	5,432	901	16.6	17,666	3,594	19.8
Kistna	511	208	40.7	2,635	398	15.1	1,364	797	58.4
Nellore	647	85	13.1	2,367	187	7.9	11,483	3,287	28.6
Kurnool	587	234	39.9	1,841	370	20.1	1,236	457	37
Bellary	234	69	29.5	949	189	14.6	2,088	196	9.4
Anantapur	204	40	19.6	954	92	9.6	550	26	4.7
Cuddapah	533	76	14.3	1,466	151	10.3	13,262	506	3.8
North Arcot	533	126	23.6	2,608	229	8.4	4,727	990	20.9
Chinglepat	554	144	26	1,449	223	15.4	85	20	23.5
South Arcot	767	189	24.6	1,976	349	17.7	1,31,138	1,30,355	99.4
Tanjore	571	168	29.4	4,171	400	9.6	657	37	5.6
Trichinopoly	540	365	67.6	2,145	564	26.3	4,510	2,404	53.3
Madara	772	177	22.9	3,301	470	14.2	2,244	1,509	80.6
Thiruvellly	250	77	30.8	1,584	179	11.3	1,241	248	20
Salem	564	125	22.2	1,525	202	13.2	2,589	154	5.9
Coimbatore	796	204	25.6	2,340	370	15.8	7,862	1,704	21.7
Nilgiris	52	14	26.9	112	23	20.5	949	231	24.3
Malabar	889	217	24.4	2,296	315	13.7	1,101	201	18.3
South Canara	82	18	22	554	43	8.7	35,709	19,095	53.5
Total	12,542	3,277	26.9	44,680	6,442	14.4	2,69,382	1,75,021	65

Crime for three years compared.

31. The following is the comparative statement for three

years :—

	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	De-tected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Con-victed.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Re-covered.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras City	1894 2,060	1,321	63.5	2,172	1,429	65.8	Rs. 1,08,288	Rs. 31,548	29.1
... ..	1895 2,025	1,361	67.2	2,282	1,527	66.9	63,577	31,671	49.8
... ..	1896 1,587	1,173	73.9	1,866	1,292	69.2	89,836	55,391	61.6
Northern Range	1894 10,223	3,314	32.4	20,299	5,843	28.8	2,68,232	68,437	25.5
... ..	1895 9,457	3,283	34.7	18,910	5,791	30.6	3,15,770	91,083	28.8
... ..	1896 9,951	3,002	30.2	21,014	6,817	32.4	3,22,619	77,083	23.9
Central Range	1894 12,563	4,158	33.1	25,897	7,041	27.2	4,86,425	93,453	19.8
... ..	1895 13,114	4,313	32.9	26,784	7,196	26.9	4,64,072	90,881	19.6
... ..	1896 13,527	4,084	30.2	27,060	6,811	25.2	6,61,691	2,39,391	36.2
Southern Range	1894 15,782	5,681	36.0	37,987	10,385	27.3	12,89,513	5,39,697	41.9
... ..	1895 15,171	5,591	36.9	35,499	9,727	27.4	4,12,787	1,21,598	29.5
... ..	1896 14,817	5,237	35.3	34,608	9,160	26.5	5,32,086	1,41,041	26.5
Railway Police	1894 39,410	35,639	90.4	45,638	41,534	91.1	7,628	4,010	52.6
... ..	1895 41,931	38,960	92.9	49,005	45,333	92.6	577	357	61.9
... ..	1896 42,350	38,813	91.6	49,046	45,904	91.8	2,636	2,314	87.8
Special Laws	1894 65,565	61,726	94.1	68,025	63,136	92.8	1,735	1,192	68.7
... ..	1895 84,331	79,147	93.9	86,843	80,772	93	...	...	...
... ..	1896 79,900	74,902	93.7	82,157	76,659	93.3	...	...	...

There was a decrease of crime in the Madras City and a slight decrease also in the Southern Range; a considerable falling off in the number of nuisance cases prosecuted and a slight increase in the number of cases under the Special and Local Laws. In the Central Range probably the bad season felt towards the end of the year slightly affected the crime return.

Crime compared by classes according to statement A.

32. The following is the usual tabular statement showing cognizable crime by classes according to statement A in the Appendix for the past three years:—

Cognizable Crime—Cases reported and detected.

	True cases reported.			Cases detected.			Percentage.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Abetment	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1,802	1,629	1,595	755	701	613	41.9	41.3	38.4
Class II.—Serious offences against person	3,212	3,419	3,459	1,212	1,361	1,238	37.7	39.8	35.8
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	12,433	12,032	11,741	3,652	3,704	3,639	29.2	30.8	31
Class V.—Minor offences against property	21,480	20,785	21,191	8,577	8,415	8,265	39.9	40.5	39
Total	38,989	37,935	37,986	14,196	14,181	13,755	36.4	37.4	36.2
Class IV.—Minor offences against person	1,591	1,777	1,898	252	315	340	15.8	19.4	17.9
Total including Class IV	40,580	39,712	39,884	14,448	14,526	14,095	35.8	36.6	35.3
Class VI.—Offences relating to religion, vagrancy and bad character, offences against Special and Local Laws, and public and local nuisances	105,043	126,817	122,312	97,991	118,129	113,737	92.7	93.5	93
Grand Total	145,623	166,529	162,196	111,839	132,656	127,832	76.8	79.9	78.8

Cognizable Crime—Persons arrested and convicted.

	Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Abetment	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	14,714	13,499	12,714	3,859	3,555	3,274	26.2	26.3	25.8
Class II	7,635	7,450	7,365	2,157	2,188	2,016	28.3	29.3	27.4
Class III	12,633	13,016	14,552	5,322	5,396	5,404	42.1	41.5	37.1
Class V	43,278	43,984	44,395	12,805	12,395	12,677	29.6	28.2	28.6
Total	81,362	77,958	79,026	24,143	23,534	23,371	29.7	30.2	29.6
Class IV	4,759	5,218	5,371	491	657	691	10.3	12.6	12.9
Total including Class IV	86,121	83,176	84,397	24,634	24,191	24,062	28.6	29.1	28.5
Class VI	113,897	136,147	131,393	104,784	126,183	121,705	92	92.7	92.6
Grand Total	209,918	219,323	215,790	129,418	150,376	145,767	64.7	68.6	67.6

The results show, what I expected from watching the returns during the year, a slight deterioration in the results as regards detection almost all through the figures. The high level of last year could not be maintained.

The proportion of serious crime (classes I, II, III and V) to population during 1896 was 1 to every 986 persons; in all cognizable cases excluding class VI, the proportion was 1 to 939.

General tests of Police work.

33. The following is the general statement showing the results of Police work throughout the presidency for the past four years:—

No.	Cognizable crime, classes I to V.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
(A. Cases.)					
1	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported	69.5	67.2	67.5	66.8
2	Percentage of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided.	57.7	56.7	56.9	59.3
3	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	31.4	32.2	33.6	33.8
4	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	83.5	83.9	80.6	78.3
(B. Persons.)					
1	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before Magistrates to persons arrested by police	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9
2	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	54.7	54.2	55.3	53.9
3	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	47.5	46.8	45.7	44.8
(C. Property.)					
1	Percentage of property recovered to property lost	22.6	31.2	29.7	32
2	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	60.4	51.5	53.8	52.1

It will be seen that under all heads excepting A (3), C (1) and B (1) there was a falling off in the percentage of successful work. The percentage of false cases (found false after trial) decreased from 2.1 in 1895 to 1.8 per cent. in the year under report which is creditable.

The following is a similar statement to that given last year to show certain tests of police work:—

Statement of certain tests of Police Work. Cognizable Crime, Classes I to V.

Districts.	Cases investigated by police.	Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Persons arrested by police.	Persons convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City	1,584	1,177	1,155	72.9	98.1	1,584	1,271	80.2
Ganjam	1,737	565	433	25.1	76.6	1,590	303	51.5
Vizagapatam	1,899	821	745	59.3	90.7	1,554	1,191	76.6
Jeyporo	645	513	475	73.5	92.2	954	693	71.6
Qadavari	1,938	904	770	39.7	85.2	2,292	1,515	65.8
Kistna	1,703	565	410	24.1	72.3	1,321	670	51.2
Nellore	913	337	244	26.7	72.4	599	427	71.3
Kurnool	1,316	379	270	20.5	71.2	988	418	42.3
Bellary	1,293	430	339	26.2	70.2	977	470	48.1
Anantapur	931	351	219	23.8	62.4	838	360	42
Cuddapah	1,917	497	313	16.5	63.6	1,242	408	32.4
North Arcot	1,612	732	591	36	79.4	1,431	706	52.3
Chingleput	1,276	608	503	39.8	83.4	1,409	731	51.9
South Arcot	2,327	1,141	875	37.6	70.5	1,337	1,000	63.8
Tanjore	1,250	699	532	43.6	78.7	1,282	708	55.2
Trichinopoly	978	539	477	48.8	89.5	1,150	659	59.9
Madura	3,114	1,104	804	25.8	69.1	3,227	1,462	45.3
Tinnevely	2,330	683	445	19.1	64.1	1,798	723	41.6
Salem	1,638	693	557	33	79.3	1,528	819	53.6
Coimbatore	2,677	919	677	25.6	74.4	2,442	1,018	41.7
Nilgiris	166	126	97	58.4	77	180	110	61.1
Malabar	2,140	961	679	31.7	70.7	2,385	1,144	48
South Canara	699	274	175	25	63.9	404	193	48
Railway Police	* 31	25	21	67.7	84	38	21	63.2
Total	34,967	15,073	11,806	33.8	78.3	32,653	17,009	53.9

* For the last two months of the year.

It may be noted that in Kurnool 123 persons were arrested in dacoity cases and only 5 were convicted, but 66 were left under trial at the close of the year. In Anantapur 87 were also arrested for dacoity, 8 were convicted and 29 left under trial. In Cuddapah similarly 81 were arrested for dacoity and only 4 convicted, 61 being left under trial at the close of the year. As regards cases in Madura there were 207 cases of arson investigated, but only 10 conviction, and in Tinnevely 416 cases investigated with no conviction. In Kurnool there were 353 house-breakings investigated and only 44 cases convicted. In Anantapur similarly there were 195 house-breakings investigated and only 46 convicted, and in

Cuddapah 506 cases investigated and only 99 convicted and 61 cases of arson with only 4 convictions. The truth was that last year would have been a very light one as far as crime is concerned, had not the season in the Northern districts turned out badly in the last quarter in the year and prices suddenly risen. These causes produced a sudden crop of crime all over the Northern and Central districts in the last quarter of the year, and in consequence returns of detection were naturally bad, the investigation into many cases not having been completed by the end of the year. It was a very disappointing year for Police officers, the work in the last quarter of the year having spoilt the return for the whole period. With few exceptions Superintendents worked hard and selecting the worst districts, Mr. Hasted in Kistna, Mr. Macartney in Cuddapah, and Mr. Robinson in Tinnevely, all did good work. Kistna is, I think, the most disheartening district for Police work in the presidency. Its great size and the inferior quality of the Police there, the result of years of very inferior administration, make work particularly difficult and hopeless. In Cuddapah it is much the same. In Tinnevely with a body of Police which is exceptionally smart, the Superintendent has to be ever and continually on the watch for bad work, and while there is in that district peculiar danger of misbehaviour on the part of the Police, there is also great danger of the Police being unjustly accused. I inspected last year Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore and Tinnevely, fairly thoroughly, and the only district where I was much dissatisfied with the Superintendent's work was Nellore. In the other districts I certainly found the Superintendents doing all they can with the material they have. Progress must be slow and it will be years before we have a satisfactory body of Police. But I have seen nothing in most of the districts that I have inspected to make me believe there is any retrogression. The large areas which most of the superior officers of the Police have to deal with make their work peculiarly harassing, and this remark applies almost as much to Inspector's divisions as to Superintendent's charges. The agents they have are the Station-house officers on whom really depends all Police work, and these men, as often as not, are very unsatisfactory. While they are not, in my opinion, the enemies of all honest men, they are often made out to be; they are, I fear, without doubt very many of them corrupt in the sense that for a consideration they will give what turn is desired to any case that may come into their hands. It will not be until these men are better trained and paid that we shall see better results.

34. The following statement shows the work done in non-cognizable crime in 1895 and 1896. There was an increase in the number of cases taken up and an increase in the number of cases in which the Police were employed to investigate:—

Non-cognizable crime,
Part II, Statement A.

Non-cognizable crime, Part II, Statement A.

	1895.		1896.	
	Cases reported.	Cases in which Police were employed.	Cases reported.	Cases in which Police were employed.
Offences under Indian Penal Code ...	67,520	1,756	69,216	2,084
Offences against Special and Local Laws ...	55,334	222	54,557	305
Total ...	122,904	1,978	123,773	2,389

35. The following is the statement of murders in which the results of 1895 are compared with the results of 1896. There was an increase of 45 in the total number of murders reported during the year. All districts except Anantapur, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris showed an increase. The increase was considerable in Cuddapah, Madura and Malabar:—

Murders.

Murders.

Districts.		1895.	True cases reported in 1896.	1896.	Number of cases in which murders committed																				
		Cases	Persons	Property	Cases.	Persons	Property																		
		True cases including those brought forward from previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.									
1		6	3	7	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		7	4	7	4	8	6	100	23	23.0	637	160	257	4	105	30	34.3	189	24	18	826	349	42.3	3	
		17	24	28	28	8	28.6	40	7	17.5	525	122	232	...	29	10	34.5	67	9	13.4	...	47	47	100	
		18	19	15	15	3	37.5	18	3	16.7	83	...	...	...	21	2	47.6	24	9	37.5	...	30	30	...	
		13	6	6	6	3	50.0	6	3	50.0	...	...	...	...	6	2	33.3	29	4	13.8	...	67	67	...	
		17	20	17	17	7	41.2	24	7	29.2	40	39	850	1	23	9	39.1	41	9	23	...	82	82	...	
		15	22	21	21	3	11.3	12	3	25.0	39	...	...	1	25	5	19.2	28	3	10.7	...	180	180	...	
		68	91	87	87	24	27.6	100	23	26.4	637	160	257	4	105	30	34.3	189	24	18	826	349	42.3	3	
		15	16	20	20	3	15.0	23	5	21.7	...	...	...	...	17	2	11.8	21	2	9.5	...	23	23	...	
		13	17	16	16	6	37.5	23	8	28.6	928	12	3.7	1	23	4	19.9	63	13	17.5	...	153	153	...	
		24	20	26	26	7	26.9	46	10	21.7	716	380	50.3	...	23	4	18	27	5	18.5	...	509	509	...	
		33	41	45	45	11	21.4	81	16	19.8	1,133	539	47.4	...	47	8	17	93	8	8.6	...	2,871	2,871	...	
		18	16	16	16	9	50.3	27	7	25.9	219	276	95.4	...	18	11	61.1	18	11	61.1	...	342	342	...	
		9	4	10	10	2	20.0	19	2	10.5	12	...	...	...	9	1	20	16	1	10.7	...	186	186	...	
		5	6	5	5	...	...	11	...	...	101	...	...	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		126	145	165	165	45	27.3	280	53	36.5	2,664	1,120	42	14	175	38	29.6	287	44	15.3	3,359	1,189	33.4	13	
		20	7	20	20	15	75.0	23	15	65.2	571	142	24.9	...	10	5	50	14	6	42.9	...	...	...	...	
		33	44	39	39	13	33.3	63	33	47.8	890	133	41.0	...	43	14	28.6	62	2	25	...	...	...	...	
		37	37	34	34	8	21.5	33	17	51.5	385	...	...	...	40	4	10	51	5	9.8	...	...	...	...	
		21	31	33	33	9	27.3	76	9	11.8	36	...	...	...	35	2	5.7	67	7	9.1	...	...	...	...	
		44	33	50	50	16	36.0	74	27	36.5	28	5	17.3	13	43	6	18.6	77	7	9.1	...	...	...	...	
		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		21	32	24	24	3	14.3	20	7	33.3	645	653	97.4	...	37	13	49.6	45	19	42.2	...	...	...	...	
		9	13	14	14	3	21.4	20	3	15.0	645	653	97.4	...	14	5	35.7	22	6	27.3	...	...	...	...	
		196	202	227	227	80	35.2	320	116	35.3	1,955	900	45.6	25	263	59	25.3	349	61	17.5	2,480	216	8.7	35	
		397	443	486	486	149	30.7	715	192	26.9	5,266	2,180	41.4	45	517	132	25.5	833	140	16.8	6,874	1,754	25.5	51	
		Total, Northern Range		Total, Central Range		Total, Southern Range		Grand Total																	
		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

36. The following statement gives the results of Police work during the year :—

Murders—Tests of Police Work for 1896.

Districts.	Cases investigated by Police.	Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City	4	2	1	25	50	8	1	12.5
Ganjām	26	22	10	38.5	45.5	63	9	14.3
Vizagapatam	20	17	10	50	58.8	23	9	39.1
Jeypore	7	4	2	28.6	50	29	4	13.8
Gōdāvari	23	16	9	39.1	56.3	40	9	22.5
Kistna	25	13	5	20	38.5	26	3	11.5
Total, Northern Range ...	101	72	36	35.6	50	181	34	18.8
Nellore	17	10	2	11.8	20	21	2	9.5
Kurnool	23	14	6	26.1	42.9	45	10	22.2
Bellary	26	13	4	15.4	30.8	31	5	16.1
Anantapur	16	13	4	25	30.8	22	5	22.7
Cuddapah	49	20	8	16.8	40	51	7	13.7
North Arcot	16	14	11	68.8	78.6	15	11	73.3
Chingleput	4	1	1	25	100	3	1	33.3
South Arcot	4	5	...	...	...	10	...	...
Total, Central Range ...	155	90	36	23.2	40	198	41	20.7
Tanjore	5	10	5	62.5	50	12	6	50
Trichinopoly	5	4	3	60	75	7	2	28.6
Madura	47	27	14	29.8	51.9	54	14	25.9
Tinnevely	40	24	4	10	16.7	52	5	9.6
Salem	31	11	2	6.5	18.2	56	2	3.6
Coimbatore	40	19	8	20	42.1	53	7	13.2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	34	27	18	52.9	66.7	41	19	46.3
South Canara	12	9	5	41.7	55.6	12	6	50
Total, Southern Range ...	217	131	59	27.2	45	287	61	21.3
Grand Total ...	477	295	132	27.7	44.7	674	137	20.3
Compare 1895 ...	435	290	149	34.3	51.4	598	191	31.9

It should be noted that at the end of 1895 there were 44 cases under trial with 97 persons, while at the end of 1896 there were 53 cases under trial concerning 165 persons. This to some extent accounts for the apparent falling off in the quality of work of the year.

In Vizagapatam, in two cases the murderers committed suicide, so that at the end of the year 8 cases were undetected. One of these cases had been committed to Sessions. In the case ordered to be retried last year to which I referred in last year's report, the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. The Police were acquitted of all blame in the management of that case. One of the undetected murders was a curious one. The 20th Madras Native Infantry relieved

the 11th Madras Native Infantry on 3rd February at Vizianagram. One of the Havildars of the former regiment was found stabbed the same evening near the mess-house after dark. A Muhammadan sepoy of the 11th Regiment was suspected and arrested. The 11th Regiment marched out of the station the same night, and although the Police and the military authorities made every effort to detect the case, it remained undetected. The weapon with which the murderer accomplished his object was never found. The Superintendent personally investigated the case.

One case was acquitted at Sessions entirely through the misbehaviour of the Divisional Inspector, who has since been invalided. The prisoner, who was without doubt the guilty man and who had explained the whole case to the Superintendent, was acquitted, because, although according to the Inspector, certain of the witnesses against him had stated what they knew of the case before the inquest, their statements did not appear in the Inquest report. The Inspector was tried for perjury but acquitted.

In Nellore, Police work on murder cases was very unsatisfactory. In three cases shown as undetected, the murderers committed suicide, but even putting those cases aside, Mr. Egan was peculiarly unfortunate in his results. In Bellary too, the detection in murder cases was very unsatisfactory. In one case it was certainly due to stupidity and carelessness on the part of the Police. In Anantapur, the Superintendent points out that the Village Magistrate and Village Police in several cases might have assisted the Police by arresting the murderer in the village. The Village Magistrate in these cases contented himself by writing the first report, but did nothing to arrest the accused.

In Cuddapah, which recorded a larger number of murders than any other district except Madura, two murders took place at the hands of dacoits, ten were committed for the sake of jewellery and money, ten arose from disputes about property, nine were due to jealousy and intrigue, three were due to domestic quarrels, two were infanticides by widows; in one case, the murderer killed his girl wife owing to her refusal to cohabit with him, and in another a husband killed his brother-in-law because he would not send the wife to live with him; in one case the murder was due to insanity, and in three cases the motive is unknown. In three cases the murderers committed suicide and in one case the murderer was himself killed. The Superintendent watched his cases carefully, and I cannot blame him for his poor results. Cuddapah maintains its reputation. In one case, the accused escaped because of an extraordinary *post-mortem* certificate which the hospital assistant drew up. The matter is now under the consideration of the President of the District Board.

In North Arcot the Police were successful in most of the murder cases. In South Arcot, in one case the murderer committed suicide, in two cases the Sessions Court acquitted, in one case convicted by the Sessions Judge, the High Court acquitted on appeal.

In Tanjore the number of murders decreased very much. The Police were fairly successful in detecting the crime that occurred.

In Trichinopoly there was one bad case of murder on the Pachimalai Hills. Had the Superintendent not happened to be near the spot and gone at once up into the Hills, we should never have got a conviction. The murderer, a very influential hill man, shot one of his own friends in mistake for an enemy of his in broad day light. His influence was such that there is little doubt the whole matter would have been hushed up in a very short time, had not Mr. West turned up with a good Inspector and worked out the case. The accused was convicted in the Sessions Court.

In Madura the Anti-kallar agitation and consequent disturbances brought about six murders. In seven cases the murderers committed suicide, in one the murderer was insane, in one case the murderer was himself killed and in one case the accused died during trial. Upon the whole the Police work in Madura was fairly satisfactory in respect of the crime.

In Tinnevely the result of work in the case of murder was very unsatisfactory. The Superintendent mentions, what I believe myself to contain a deal of truth,

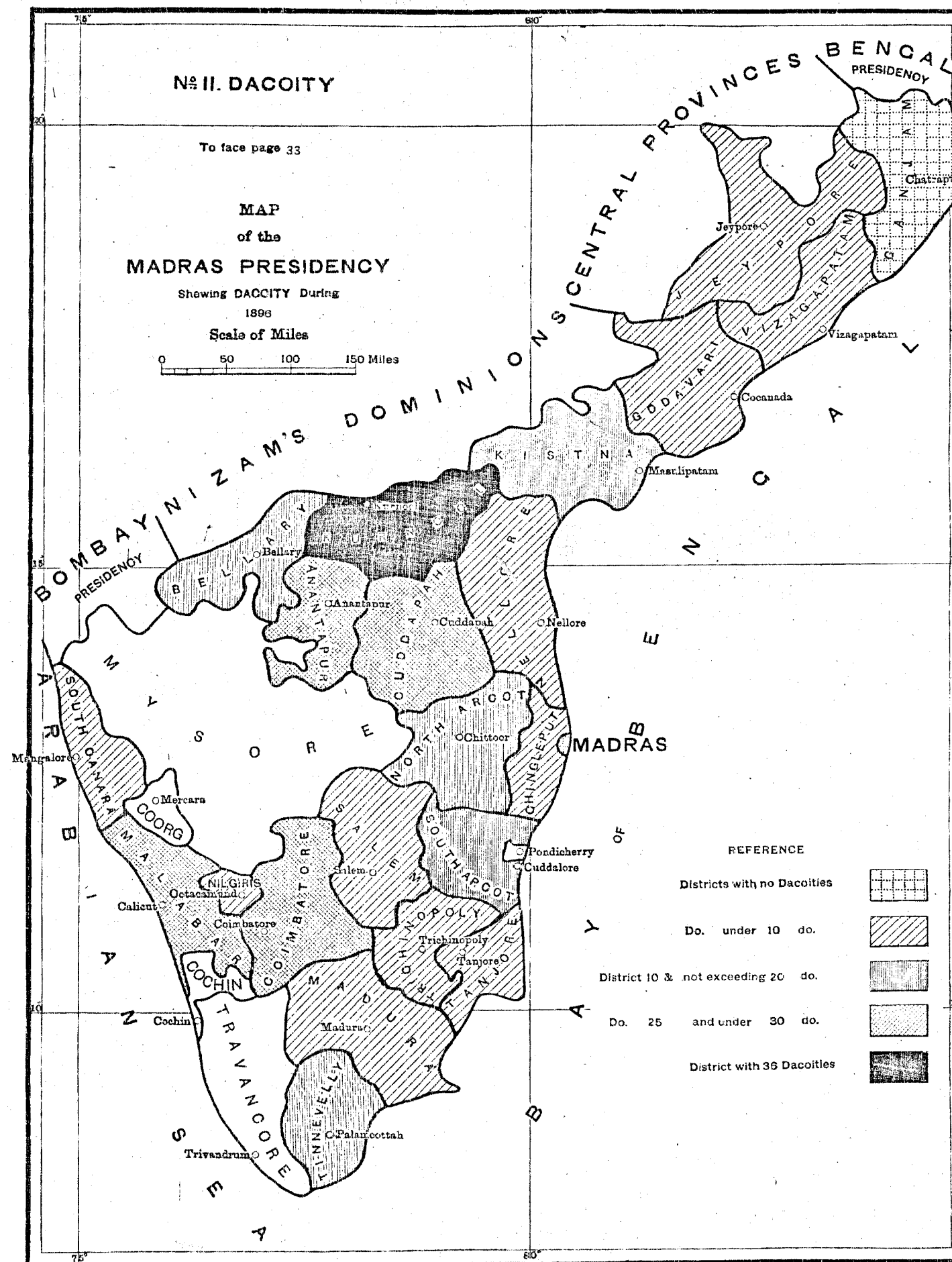
that the courts place far more reliance than is justifiable on the first reports from village heads. In Tinnevely, especially the village heads are said to continually send false reports in the first instance in order to get their enemies into trouble, and I know the same thing is said to be perpetually done in Coimbatore. The Sessions Courts, as a rule, place the greatest reliance on these reports and the evidence gathered by the Police is often discredited, because it differs from that set out in the first reports from the munsifs. In Tinnevely, certainly from what I know, I should look at the first report of any crime from a village head most critically. In villages full of faction as are these Tinnevely villages where, as often as not, the village head has his own small band of Kavalgars, their reports of crime can probably very rarely be trusted. Cases fail in consequence.

In Salem the results were very unsatisfactory. I regret that the Superintendent has not gone into the matter in his report. There were ten suicides and murderers which reduced the percentage of detection unduly, but even allowing for that the detection was disgraceful. I cannot, however, remember any case in which the Police were guilty of such negligence as to bring them into trouble. They certainly showed their incompetence.

In Coimbatore a Head Constable was brutally murdered, apparently in consequence of the prominent part he took in investigating a theft case. He was beaten to death by night while returning from the court. The murder is, I regret, undetected, the men who were charged having been acquitted.

The murder registered on the Nilgiris was what was known as the 'Coonoor ghât murder.' It was most thoroughly investigated by the Deputy Inspector General, but without result.

37. I now turn to what is the most important crime as far as the Police are concerned, viz., house, field and road dacoity. This is the crime which is more within the control of the Police than any other. Thefts, house-breakings, and murders, the Police cannot be held responsible for in the same degree that they should be held responsible for the prevalence of dacoity. Regularly organized professional dacoities should not be possible in a district where the Police are properly efficient. In the year under report, in dacoity, all our results were vitiated by the effect on crime of the sharp rise in prices in the last quarter of the year. I hoped I should have been able to report a distinct improvement all through the presidency both in the prevention and detection of the crime, but the crime that occurred in the last quarter of the year spoilt all the returns. On the whole there was an increase of 55 in the number of dacoities that occurred, the number being 284 compared with 229 in the previous year. Taking the different districts, there was a very marked decrease in the crime in Coimbatore and Tinnevely as I expected there would be, and so far the current year there has been a still further decrease in these districts. In Kistna considering the season the results were satisfactory. In Gôdâvari and in all the districts in the Central Range except Bellary, dacoities increased enormously. In the eight districts forming the Central Range, the increase was more than 100 per cent., a result due entirely to bad season. It must also be remembered that the greater dacoities which are due to season are in most cases only technical dacoities. A band of five or more Pariahs attack a cart carrying grain, pull the cartman from his seat and carry off a bag. It is registered and treated as a dacoity. It must further be noted in considering the proportion of convicted to arrested, that most of the crime took place at the close of the year and that in consequence 351 persons were under trial at the end of the year compared with 118 persons at the close of 1895. The dacoities in Malabar were due to the state of unrest and disorganization which followed the disturbances at the beginning of the year. They were many of them very serious. I am glad to say that several convictions have been obtained in the current year for these dacoities and long sentences have been enforced. Of the cases reported, 193 were committed by local criminals, and fifty-eight were committed by wandering gangs. In nine cases fire arms were used, three in Malabar, three in Kistna and one in Gôdâvari, Kurnool and Cuddapah. In Bellary two deaths were caused in the dacoities, in Malabar three and in Cuddapah Salem one. In Kurnool in one case one of the dacoits was killed.



Districts.	1895.										1896.									
	Cases					Persons					Property					Cases				
	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.
Madras City	3	4	80	30	29	96.7	604	49	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range	25	31	27	132	61	46.2	12,800	1,432	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Range	74	150	11.2	394	44	11.2	27,972	5,237	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Range	130	103	31.6	873	302	34.6	54,856	18,451	33.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	229	284	31.6	1,399	407	29.1	95,028	25,020	26.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

33. In Ganjam, as I mentioned in the last year's report that I expected, there were no dacoities. In Jeypore the Superintendent reports that the Kasipur gang was responsible for all the four reported dacoities. In Gódvári two of the reported cases may have been due to the rise in prices. In one case, the local karnam led the party, and he was with eight others convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. In Kistna there was an increase in crime, but an improvement in detection. Three cases were also convicted at the January Sessions. Some of the dacoities were very serious in their nature. In one case in August a large number of men broke into a house in Bandar taluk, beat the house-owner and stole grain; twenty-six local Pariahs were convicted. In another case a large number of thieves broke into a house near Polavaram and using boiling oil tortured one of the women of the house. The case was under trial at the close of the year. Two bad torch-light gang robberies were committed in the Palnad taluk, by men who probably came from the Nizam's territory. The local village munsif was strongly suspected to have had something to do with the case. Two bad dacoities took place near Jaggayapet and certain Komatis of Jaggayapet were suspected. The victims in one of the cases were Brahmins and in the other case they were the witnesses who were on their way to give evidence in the first case. Both cases were committed to the Sessions Court and in both cases the defendants were acquitted. In the second case, which was tried at Bellary, as feelings ran very high in the matter in Kistna, the Judge apparently considered there was a considerable amount of truth in the case, but that the accused were not the actual dacoits but the abettors who kept in the back ground. I have no doubt myself that the Police in their anxiety to get conviction introduced false evidence and ruined their case, which was in the main a true one. The case occasioned considerable local excitement. It will be long before the Police in Kistna give satisfactory results. It suffers from the results of long bad administration. In Nellore four of the cases occurred in the last quarter of the year. None of the cases were really serious. In Kurnool eighteen of the dacoities took place in the last quarter of the year, and most of them were due to high prices. The Police work was unsatisfactory as usual in this district. Eight cases were under enquiry and trial at the close of the year, several cases having occurred in November and December. The Superintendent complains of inefficiency of several of the head constables and no doubt he is right. It is a most unpopular district and many of the Station-house officers are men who cannot be relied on. In Bellary Mr. Clogstoun succeeded in getting two cases detected, compared with no convictions in the previous two years. He may also be congratulated that dacoities did not increase. His activity in watching gangs must have had something to do with this result. Seven of the dacoities in the district occurred in the last two months of the year. The long frontier with Mysore and Nizam's Dominions will always be a great difficulty in Bellary. In Anantapur, the Superintendent, Mr. Smith, during the first-half of the year clearly did not watch his gangs sufficiently. The dacoities that occurred in this period were clearly done by gangs; they occurred in groups and round three centres. Mr. Leggatt, who was Acting Superintendent during the last-half of the year, has shown considerable activity in watching gangs and stirring up the Police. He succeeded in getting five cases committed to the Sessions Court; three were convicted. Mr. Leggatt complains that the reduction in the number of stations some years ago in this district has made the preventive work of the Police very difficult. When stations are 20 miles apart it is difficult for the Police to gather information and to patrol roads sufficiently. Eight of the dacoities reported in the district occurred in the last two months of the year.

In Cuddapah, the Superintendent notices that out of 27 dacoities registered 16 occurred in quick succession within a period of forty days in the month of October and November and three occurred in December. Almost all these dacoities occurred in the three taluks of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah and Pulivendla. Mr. Macartney in his report has gone very fully into each important case. One case in which a dacoity occurred owing to village factions, and in which a Village Magistrate was suspected of being concerned, was successfully prosecuted. In another case the incompetent handling of an Inspector ruined the case. He was punished. In one very bad case of torch-light dacoity with murder, a conviction was

obtained in the current year, two accused were sentenced to death and eight to transportation for life.

In another case a head constable and a constable were punished for having shown cowardice; they failed to arrest the dacoits at the spot in a grain dacoity which took place in day light.

In the Southern Range putting aside Malabar where circumstances were peculiar, there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of dacoities that occurred in the range. In Tinnevely and Coimbatore, the decrease was specially satisfactory. In Coimbatore the diminution in the number of offences must be due, to a large extent, to the successful work of the previous year, and the Superintendent Mr. Arbuthnott and his Assistant Mr. Clark are both rightly pleased to see the results of their work. I hope the district will not go back again. So far this year the results are satisfactory. In Malabar, the dacoities took place chiefly in South Malabar. In North Malabar, where in the previous year there were several grave crimes, dacoity has almost died out. In South Malabar the dacoities were, most of them, the result of the disturbed condition of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks after the fanatical outbreak in the beginning of the year. The cases put up before the Sessions Court, in some cases through mismanagement, failed. In the current year, however, there have been some convictions and heavy sentences, and these, with the successful use of the preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code, have apparently almost stamped out this form of crime for the time.

I have left Salem to be noticed last. In this district the number of dacoities decreased and figures show that the crime has steadily decreased in the district since 1891, when there were 21 dacoities registered. The Superintendent however remarks that in 1896 he has failed to secure a single conviction in the cases that happened within the year, the convictions obtained being in cases which happened in 1895. The Superintendent remarks that almost all the violent crime in the district is committed by Koravers, who act in very many cases as private Kavalgars in the villages. He considers that in very many cases these men are in the hands of the Village Magistrates, who use them as their servants and in consequence protect them, taking care when crimes occur not to mention any of their dependents in their first reports, on which the Sessions Court sets such value. The Village Magistrates, of course, obtain a considerable share of the proceeds of these looting expeditions. In this year several Superintendents lay great stress on the fact that Village Magistrates are strongly suspected of being receivers and protectors of local criminals. This is, of course, no new idea, but I am inclined to think that in former days when village heads were in a greater degree held responsible for the crime of the villages than is now the case they probably were not so inclined to stand by the thieves in their villages. Formerly I imagine a village officer would have been dismissed even on a pious opinion that he abetted crime. Now District Magistrates require tangible proof from the Police which it is seldom they can produce. It is notorious that it is more difficult now to get rid of an unsatisfactory village officer than formerly was the case, and I think there can be little doubt that, in some cases, village officers take advantage of the security of their position in abetting crime. In Salem, however, the District Magistrate, looking at the last fourteen cases in which the juries acquitted, states that he cannot gather from the charges the grounds on which the juries acquitted. He considers however that in one case the evidence may have been concocted, in three cases false evidence was probably added to the cases and spoilt them, in one case a reference to the High Court was made against the verdict showing that the Judge, at all events, believed the Jury to have been wrong. In three cases the Judge probably considered the verdict wrong, as he took time to consider whether he should refer the cases. In five cases there was the feature, which is so common in these cases—delay in mentioning the names of the accused—which is quite sufficient, in most cases, to throw such suspicion on the conduct of the cases by the Police as to produce an acquittal. In two cases it was merely a question of appreciation of evidence, and the prisoners obtained the benefit of the doubt. The District Magistrate appears to consider the delay on the part of Village Magistrates and Police in sending in their report in the first instance was the cause of want of success in several cases. I agree with him in the matter. But it is excessively difficult in our large districts to sufficiently

supervise the Police to prevent the delay. They always have excuses and in very many cases their excuses are valid enough.

39. Taking all the dacoities in this presidency and differentiating off (1) those dacoities which occurred in the last two months of the year, and were probably the special result of the sharp rise in prices that occurred all over the presidency, and (2) those which in South Malabar were the result of a peculiar state of things there, the results of the year were on the whole fairly satisfactory. In preventive work in Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur, Madura and Tinnevely, the Superintendents were more successful than in the previous year. In Coimbatore the results of hunting down criminals in the previous year were clearly visible, and in North Malabar this form of violent crime has almost ceased.

40. The following is the usual statement showing results in dacoities classified according to places of occurrence:—

Classification of Dacoities.

	Cases			Persons			Property		
	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
In houses ... 1896.	139	27	19.4	878	163	18.1	Rs. 1,05,398	10,129	9.5
In fields and highways, &c., 1896.	134	33	17.9	912	112	12.3	Rs. 32,454	4,909	15.1
Total, 1896 ...	323	60	18.6	1,790	280	15.6	Rs. 1,39,452	15,038	10.8
Compare (1895 ...	275	87	31.6	1,889	407	29.1	Rs. 95,628	25,090	26.2
1894 ...	220	57	25.9	1,173	210	17.9	Rs. 75,667	10,185	14.4

41. The following table gives the number of house dacoities in each district for a series of years:—

House Dacoities.

Districts.	Average for years 1885 to 1890.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	...	9	1	2	1	1	...
Jeypore ...	1	3	...	...	...	3	4	4
Gōdāvari ...	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	5
Kistna ...	2	3	11	16	3	4	8	12
Nellore ...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3
Kurnool ...	1	...	10	3	...	4	...	10
Bellary ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	2
Anantapur ...	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	3
Cuddapah ...	1	2	20	21	...	1	3	18
North Arcot ...	...	...	3	2	...	3	2	3
Chingleput ...	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	...
South Arcot ...	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	7
Tanjore ...	7	16	9	21	7	5	4	5
Trichinopoly ...	3	2	4	7	9	2	1	3
Madura ...	5	3	6	6	6	1	...	1
Tinnevely ...	4	7	...	11	6	5	12	3
Salem ...	5	3	6	3	9	4	3	5
Coimbatore ...	...	...	10	16	17	18	21	9
Nilgiris ...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	1
Malabar ...	4	3	6	9	...	9	15	23
South Canara ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	2
Total ...	56	48	106	133	79	73	86	124

It will be noticed that the number of house dacoities in 1896 did not reach the number in 1892, also a year of distress. If Malabar had shown a normal number in 1896, the figure for the year would not have been much above the average.

42. I add below a statement of tests in Police work in dacoities drawn from statement A in the appendix. The figures given are on the number of persons plundered.

Tests of Police Work in Dacoities, 1896.

Districts.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigation.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ...	2	...	2	50	100	6	6	100
Vizagapatam ...	4	2	2	25	100	43	5	11.6
Jeypore ...	8	2	9	50	63.2	59	15	25.4
Gōdāvari ...	18	13	3	67	18.8	109	20	26.6
Kistna ...	45	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range.	77	33	16	20.8	48.4	217	55	25.3
Nellore ...	14	1	...	...	...	18	...	...
Kurnool ...	84	23	4	4.8	17.4	123	5	4.1
Bellary ...	89	27	5	5.6	18.5	47	3	6.4
Anantapur ...	100	39	15	15	38.5	87	8	9.2
Cuddapah ...	71	8	4	5.6	50	96	4	4.2
North Arcot ...	40	10	2	5	20	25	5	20
Chingleput ...	22	17	6	27.3	35.3	26	17	65.4
South Arcot ...	100	77	12	12	15.6	68	13	19.1
Total, Central Range ...	520	202	48	9.2	23.8	490	55	11.2
Tanjore ...	13	7	7	53.8	100	28	15	53.6
Trichinopoly ...	34	18	12	35.3	66.7	26	10	38.5
Madura ...	65	13	12	18.5	92.3	115	18	15.7
Tinnevely ...	46	22	11	23.9	50	50	18	36
Salem ...	25	12	4	14.8	33.3	49	7	14.3
Coimbatore ...	125	79	51	40.8	64.6	211	59	28
Nilgiris ...	6	6	...	...	...	5	...	...
Malabar ...	31	12	5	16	41.7	88	33	37.5
South Canara ...	10	3	1	10	33.3	16	...	...
Total, Southern Range.	357	172	103	28.9	59.9	588	160	27.2
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	954	407	167	17.5	41	1,295	270	20.8
Compare—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895 ...	926	454	206	22.2	45.4	964	387	40.1
1894 ...	652	289	123	18.9	42.3	735	198	26.9

In paragraph 35 of the Government Order on last year's report, the Government expressed its desire that the percentages to show Police work should in future be calculated upon the number of true cases reported.

Apparently the Government considered that cases in which investigation was refused under 157 (b) were included in the number of true cases reported. But this is not so. It has always been the practice to exclude 157 (b) cases as well as cases declared false by Magistrates in calculating the number of true cases reported. Columns 4 + 6 + 7 minus columns 5 + 18 of statement A have always been taken to represent true cases reported. It is certainly better to exclude the cases in which investigation was refused when working out the percentages to show Police work, as there can be no doubt most of these cases are false. In this presidency where the number of cases in which investigation is refused is small, the point is not of much consequence. But in Bengal the returns are in a similar mode to that used here, and in that province where the number of cases in which investigation is refused is very large, the point is one of importance. I hope for this reason the Government will not object to the returns being given in the same way as has been hitherto done. Any attempt of the Police to misuse their powers under 157 (b) of Criminal Procedure Code can be checked by examining the figures under that head separately. The rule under which robberies and dacoities are registered in statement A according to the number of persons plundered or injured makes any comparison of district with district misleading. What is registered as six dacoities may be only one occurrence which, if detected, will give the district credit for six detections. Obviously comparison in such cases must be misleading unless the unit taken is a very large one.

Robberies.

43. The following statement compares the number of robberies and percentage of detections in 1895 and 1896:—

Districts.	1895.										1896.									
	Cases					Persons					Cases					Persons				
	True cases reported in 1895.		True cases reported in 1896.		Percentage.	Arrested.		Convicted.		Percentage.	Detected.		Percentage.		Percentage.	Arrested.		Convicted.		Percentage.
	1	2	3	4		7	8	9	10		13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The statement shows a slight increase in crime on the whole. This increase which was chiefly in the Ceded Districts was due, no doubt, to high prices. Detection improved in the Northern Circle, but fell off in the Central and Southern. No doubt in some degree the falling off in the percentage of detection was due to many of the cases having happened towards the close of the year. The detective results will not appear until the returns are made for the current year. It may be noted that in Malabar 20 cases were taken up direct by the Magistrates, in which 50 persons were concerned. Only one case among these was detected and only one person convicted.

In Kistna detection slightly improved and in North Arcot there was again a slight fall in detection.

44. The following statement gives the results as given in statement A :—

Tests of Police Work in Robberies, 1896.

Districts.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City	22	14	14	63.6	100	22	17	77.3
Ganjām	14	3	1	7.1	33.3	9	1	11.1
Vizagapatam	15	9	7	46.7	77.8	15	12	80
Jeyapore	8	3	3	37.5	100	10	6	60
Gōdāvari	41	13	11	26.8	84.6	19	15	78.9
Kistna	68	36	25	36.8	69.4	63	39	61.9
Total, Northern Range	146	64	47	32.2	73.4	116	73	62.9
Nellore	28	17	10	35.7	58.8	23	12	46.2
Kurnool	39	8	6	15.4	75	19	10	52.6
Bellary	61	15	9	14.8	60	52	15	28.8
Anantapur	48	16	11	22.9	68.8	30	16	53.3
Cuddapah	70	9	5	7.1	55.6	50	7	14
North Arcot	37	17	10	27	58.8	32	12	37.5
Chingleput	27	9	6	22.2	66.6	17	8	47.1
South Arcot	28	14	4	14.3	28.6	22	10	45.5
Total, Central Range	338	105	61	18	58.1	248	90	36.3
Tanjore	25	14	11	44	78.6	9	9	100
Trichinopoly	14	4	4	28.6	100	8	8	100
Madura	52	11	7	13.5	63.6	37	13	35.1
Tinnevely	80	21	12	15	57.1	34	21	61.8
Salem	38	20	7	18.4	35	46	12	26.1
Coimbatore	63	25	19	30.2	76	47	19	40.4
Nilgiris	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	51	11	5	9.8	45.5	29	6	20.7
South Canara	13	4	1	7.7	25	5	1	20
Total, Southern Range	337	110	66	19.8	60	215	89	41.4
Grand Total	843	293	188	22.3	64.2	601	269	44.8
Compare { 1895	866	340	254	29.3	74.7	565	295	52.2
1894	797	291	196	24.6	67.4	578	276	47.8

In Bellary and Kistna work improved and there was better detection. The statement however gives a very rough means of comparing the work in different districts, and in this year especially the results are to a great extent misleading owing to so many cases having been left undecided at the close of the year.

45. The following is the usual statement showing the true cases of house-breaking with the detective results in 1895 and 1896 :—

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.

House-breaking.

Districts.	1895.										1896.									
	Cases					Persons					Cases					Persons				
	Property					Arrested.					Detected.					Convicted.				
	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Percentage.	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Percentage.	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras City	154	217	309	312	312	154	101	101	40.5	102	117	72.2	51.4	28,057	18,527	7,009	26.1	284	128	43.2
Ganjām	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
Vizagapatam	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
Jeypore	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
Godāvari	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
Kistna	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
Total, Northern Range	1,601	1,844	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,601	1,014	1,014	44.2	1,072	1,172	70.1	50.4	1,503,399	31,951	31,951	20.4	1,587	880	43.6
Nellore	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Kurnool	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Bellary	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Anantapur	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Cuddapah	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
North Arcot	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Chingleput	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
South Arcot	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Total, Central Range	2,058	2,432	2,217	2,217	2,217	2,058	1,314	1,314	58.9	1,363	1,472	70.1	50.4	2,503,943	36,503	36,503	14.6	2,514	797	31.7
Tanjore	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Trichinopoly	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Madura	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Tinnevely	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Salem	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Coimbatore	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Nilgiris	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Malabar	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
South Canara	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
Total, Southern Range	2,250	2,491	2,163	2,163	2,163	2,250	1,042	1,042	42	1,072	1,172	70.1	50.4	2,503,943	36,503	36,503	14.6	2,514	797	31.7
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	6,130	6,974	6,221	6,221	6,221	6,130	3,764	3,764	39.5	3,764	3,764	50.7	50.7	6,074,472	1,16,843	1,16,843	19.2	6,913	2,069	19.6

On the whole, there was a slight increase in crime, the largest increase as was to be expected being in the Central Range. The increase is due to the rise in prices in the latter half of the year. In Kurnool, for instance, almost half the cases reported occurred in the last three months of the year. The recovery of property was better than in the previous year, but the improvement is due to the recovery of a very large amount in South Arcot in one case which the Magistrate took up direct. It was apparently a case of the removal of property in a family dispute and was not a genuine house-breaking. In Kistna results were again very unsatisfactory. In Tanjore there was an improvement. In Chingleput the apparent increase in crime is probably due to some extent to Mr. Boyd exercising greater care in seeing that only really false cases are referred and struck off. One hundred and fourteen cases were struck off in 1895 compared with 79 in 1896. This also would naturally affect the percentage of detection.

Police work in house-breaking.

46. The following statement gives the Police tests in house-breakings in a similar form to that given last year:—

Tests of Police Work in House-breakings, 1896.

Districts.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City	203	91	89	43.8	97.8	123	93	75.6
Ganjām	390	142	128	32.8	90.1	365	226	61.9
Vizagapatam	393	253	248	63.1	96.1	402	334	83.1
Jeypore	277	234	222	80.1	94.9	350	303	86.6
Godāvari	427	231	204	47.8	88.3	481	390	81.1
Kistna	432	105	74	17.1	70.5	245	122	49.8
Total, Northern Range	1,919	970	876	45.6	90.3	1,843	1,375	74.6
Nellore	284	100	89	31.3	89	178	132	74.2
Kurnool	353	57	44	12.5	77.2	161	68	42.2
Bellary	218	59	47	21.6	79.7	105	53	50.5
Anantapur	195	66	46	23.6	69.7	158	74	46.8
Cuddapah	506	132	99	19.6	75	263	123	46.8
North Arcot	494	202	171	34.6	84.7	330	197	59.7
Chingleput	368	140	124	33.7	88.6	246	148	60.2
South Arcot	437	179	172	39.4	96.1	285	218	76.5
Total, Central Range	2,855	935	792	27.7	84.7	1,726	1,013	58.7
Tanjore	261	147	136	52.1	92.5	244	182	74.6
Trichinopoly	257	155	151	58.8	97.4	219	171	78.1
Madura	596	220	188	31.5	85.5	400	260	65
Tinnevely	641	207	153	23.9	73.9	339	214	59.6
Salem	324	138	118	36.4	85.5	218	148	67.9
Coimbatore	295	98	89	30.2	90.8	209	116	55.5
Nilgiris	13	11	8	61.5	72.7	15	9	60
Malabar	553	207	161	29.1	77.8	381	210	55.1
South Canara	94	35	29	30.9	82.9	43	33	76.7
Total, Southern Range	3,034	1,218	1,033	34	84.8	2,088	1,343	64.3
Railway Police	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Grand Total	8,012	3,215	2,790	34.8	86.8	57,82	3,824	66.1

The percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated improved slightly in the Northern Range, though in Kistna the results were inferior to those of last year. In the Central Range there was a slight falling off, due probably, to some extent, to many cases having been left pending at the close of the year. In the Southern Range there was an improvement, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem showing a considerable advance. The percentage of police cases convicted to decided, which is the test to some extent of the care exercised by the police in prosecuting cases, fell generally throughout the presidency. This figure has fallen since 1894. It may show perhaps a growing hesitation to convict among the new

class of Magistrates rather than a growing want of discrimination on the part of the police in putting up cases. The fall in the percentage of persons convicted of persons arrested is probably due to there having been a large number of persons under arrest at the close of the year, whose cases were heard in the current year.

Abstract of grave offences against property.

47. The following is the abstract statement relating to grave offences against property during the past five years :-

Abstract Statement relating to Grave Offences against Property during the past five years.

Ranges.	Reported including brought forward from previous year.					Detected.					Percentage.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madras City ...	299	242	227	225	168	154	110	93	109	103	51.5	45.5	41	48.4	51
Northern Range.	2,210	1,752	2,192	1,970	2,023	1,000	795	939	855	924	45.2	45.4	42.8	43.4	45
Central Range.	2,638	2,380	2,581	2,695	2,873	1,299	1,099	855	877	861	49.3	46.2	33.1	32.5	30
Southern Range.	3,542	3,388	3,234	2,843	2,681	1,275	1,252	1,215	1,208	1,138	36	37	37.6	42.5	42
Railway Police...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,684	7,762	8,234	7,733	7,747	3,728	3,256	3,102	3,049	3,026	42.9	41.9	37.7	39.4	34

The results in the Madras City show again a decided improvement. The Central Range shows an increase in cases and a falling off in detection. The Northern Range shows an improvement in detection, while the Southern Range shows a falling off in cases while detection remained about the same.

Detective results in grave crimes.

48. The following is the comparative statement of grave crime with detective results by districts in order of merit :-

As I have remarked before, this year's results were so dependent on the effect wrought by the sudden rise in prices in the latter part of the year that it would be very unfair to make them a reason for blaming Superintendents. Great allowance must be made for Superintendents in the Central Range, and while the results in Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur appear to have been worse than they were last year, I am quite sure that the Superintendents in all these districts worked hard to try to improve their Police. Mr. Hasted worked very hard too in Kistna in a district where work is very disheartening owing to the bad condition into which the Police had been allowed to lapse in that district. In Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Vizagapatam, results improved and the Superintendents did well. On the whole, it will be seen that the number of grave crimes slightly increased, while detection remained about the same.

49. I have continued to give the matter of personal investigation my attention, and the results of the year under report were fairly satisfactory. I should still like to see more done in this way by Assistant Superintendents especially. It forms the best training for them. Out of 1,203 grave cases, 418 were investigated personally by Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents. I see no reason to change my opinion that personal investigation is one of the most important duties of an Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent. Among Superintendents Messrs. Agar, Carmichael, Baudry, Leggatt, Robinson, Mullaly, Hasted and Arbutthott spent a considerable time on personal investigation; among the Assistant Superintendents M.R.Ry. Srinivasachary and Messrs. Wilkinson, Bidie, Dene, Longden, Walker, Mayne, Sweeting, Gover and Armitage did the best work. Other Assistant Superintendents might have done better. In the agency tracts owing to distances being so great, it is not always possible for officers to reach the scene of crime in time for it to be of any advantage.

Statement showing the number of Grave Crimes which occurred and the number personally investigated by Superintendents during the year 1896.

Superintendents.	Districts.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Days devoted to investigation.	Witnesses examined.
Mr. Fawcett ...	Malabar ...	8	8	8	23
Agar ...	... ..	13	12	50	119
Longden ...	Tanjore ...	4	4	9	30
Leggatt ...	... ..	38	21	98	287
Mainwaring ...	Kurnool ...	14	6	27	54
Prendergast ...	Vizagapatam ...	36	14	19	69
Carmichael ...	Tinnevely ...	49	19	25	107
Robinson ...	... ..	15	5	18	38
Stuart ...	Madura ...	28	9	14	71
Baudry ...	Trichinopoly ...	15	3	7	15
West ...	Goddavari ...	10	3	7	11
Lushington ...	Anantapur ...	37	9	17	86
Smith ...	... ..	46	11	17	73
Mainwaring ...	Salem ...	26	6	8	36
Leggatt ...	North Arcot ...	40	9	18	87
Mullaly ...	Coimbatore ...	5	...	...	...
Thomas ...	Chingleput ...	20	5	11	35
Arbutthott ...	Kistna ...	37	5	18	70
Stevenson ...	Nellore ...	23	3	4	17
Fullerton ...	South Arcot ...	25	3	3	25
Boyd ...	South Canara ...	27	3	9	17
Hasted ...	... ..	9	1	2	6
Egan ...	Cuddapah ...	59	5	7	37
Sullivan ...	... ..	5	...	...	...
Scott ...	Ganjám ...	5	1	5	29
Powell ...	... ..	2	...	...	...
Boyd ...	Jeypore ...	1	...	...	...
Macartney ...	... ..	13	1	15	...
Travers ...	Bellary ...	64	3	13	10
Hannington ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Thomas ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Macartney ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Thomas ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Stuart ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Clogstoun ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Sullivan ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...		674	169	429	1,855

Statement showing the number of Grave Crimes which occurred and the number personally investigated by the Assistant Superintendents of Police during the year 1896.

Assistant Superintendents.	Districts.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Days devoted to investigation.	Witnesses examined.
Leggatt ...	Tinnevely ...	4	...	...	...
Robinson ...	... ..	44	44	112	307
Srinivasachary ...	Malabar ...	42	24	108	144
Wilkinson ...	... ..	17	14	29	77
Bidie ...	... ..	7	7	41	83
Cardozo ...	... ..	4	1	1	6
Lane ...	Kistna ...	2	...	...	...
Hasted ...	... ..	6	2	3	11
Lonsdale ...	... ..	21	18	18	72
Dene ...	Coimbatore ...	14	7	19	96
Dene ...	... ..	22	14	25	...
Longden ...	... ..	3	2	9	15
Clark ...	... ..	7	3	3	10
Longden ...	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...
Agar ...	... ..	7	5	10	39
Lane ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Egan ...	Nellore ...	28	16	38	140
Walker ...	Madura ...	23	13	38	115
Mayne ...	... ..	31	12	20	60
Sweeting ...	Salem ...	3	3	7	32
Mullaly ...	... ..	4	...	...	...
Lushington ...	Goddavari ...	37	18	45	184
Gover ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Thomas ...	North Arcot ...	29	13	56	159
Armitage ...	... ..	8	3	6	3
Thomas ...	... ..	12	7	22	75
Lonsdale ...	Vizagapatam ...	2	...	...	...
Carmichael ...	... ..	21	5	7	32
Waring ...	... ..	7	1	1	9
Thomas ...	Jeypore ...	7	2	6	15
Stuart ...	... ..	10	2	2	14
Hannington ...	Ganjám ...	1	...	...	...
Thomas ...	... ..	19	3	3	13
... ..	Kurnool ...	6	...	...	...
... ..	... ..	22	4	6	32
... ..	South Arcot ...	16	2	2	8
... ..	... ..	8	1	1	3
... ..	... ..	24	2	8	19
... ..	Cuddapah ...	4	...	...	...
Macartney ...	... ..	6	1	1	4
Gover ...	... ..	1	...	...	...
Total ...		529	219	647	1,727

50. The following table shows Police work in cattle-theft cases :-

Tests of Police work in Cattle Thefts, 1896.

Districts.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City ...	7	6	6	85.7	100	10	6	60
Ganjám ...	81	38	29	35.8	76.3	69	39	53.6
Vizagapatam ...	101	67	64	63.4	95.5	139	106	73.3
Jeypore ...	41	36	36	87.8	100	54	45	83.3
Goddavari ...	114	79	71	62.3	89.9	141	106	75.2
Kistna ...	76	50	42	55.3	84	79	47	59.5
Total, Northern Range...	413	270	242	58.6	89.6	482	343	71.2
Nellore ...	41	24	17	41.5	70.8	48	29	60.4
Kurnool ...	62	26	20	32.3	76.9	46	22	47.8
Bellary ...	41	24	20	48.8	83.3	47	30	63.8
Anantapur ...	40	20	16	40	80	36	25	69.4
Cuddapah ...	88	31	28	31.8	90.3	70	43	61.4
North Arcot ...	144	91	79	54.9	86.8	163	106	65
Chingleput ...	84	44	40	47.6	90.9	84	49	58.3
South Arcot ...	242	132	124	51.2	93.9	232	162	69.8
Total, Central Range...	742	392	344	46.3	87.8	726	466	64.2

Tests of Police work in Cattle Theft, 1896—cont.

Districts.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanjore	100	85	50	50	90.8	109	70	72.5
Trichinopoly	111	62	68	52.3	93.5	109	76	69.7
Madurai	465	148	114	24.5	77	365	149	40.8
Tinnevely	129	41	28	23.3	68.3	73	37	50.7
Salem	241	110	102	42.3	92.7	217	139	64.1
Coimbatore	431	198	133	37.6	82.3	432	227	52.5
Nilgiris	5	2	2	40	100	4	3	75
Malabar	127	51	41	32.3	75.9	122	58	47.5
South Canara	26	6	5	19.2	83.3	10	6	60
Total, Southern Range.	1,629	686	572	35.1	83.4	1,441	774	53.7
Grand Total ...	2,791	1,354	1,164	41.7	86	2,659	1,589	59.8
Compare 1895 ...	2,936	1,447	1,268	43.2	87.6	2,888	1,845	63.4

It will be seen there was a decrease in these offences, the total being 2,449 in 1895 and 2,306 in the year under report. The figures as to occurrences are, I think, on the whole satisfactory. Cattle stealing is notoriously a crime that is hushed up and often not reported. The ryot who loses his animal will naturally attempt to recover it first by a small payment in preference to complaining to the Police and thus probably losing all chance of seeing his animal again and letting himself in for the trouble of attendance at Court, and possibly giving his enemies a good opportunity of spoiling his case. In Gódvári and Kistna the increase in occurrences is a good sign. In Bellary and Anantapur the decrease may possibly be due to real preventive work. The Korachas in those districts have been more efficiently watched than formerly was the case. In Madura the increase is less due to some extent to the Anti-kallar agitation. The owners of have had recourse to the Police instead of to their Kavalgars. In decrease is probably not a good sign, though it may be due to better preventive work. In Malabar the decrease is probably due to better and is satisfactory. The results of cases put up for trial were not quite so good as in former years.

51. The following is the statement of Railway offences for the past seven years.—

Offences on Railways.

Districts.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Reported.	Property lost.	Reported.	Property lost.	Reported.	Property lost.	Reported.	Property lost.	Reported.	Property lost.	Reported.	Property lost.	Reported.	Property lost.
Ganjám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	89
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	802
Gódvári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	113
Kistna	16	553	8	302	4	124	10	2,934	17	266	23	514	22	793
Nellore	...	...	2	36	1	15	20	3,344	5	149	9	240	18	252
Kannood	10	165	22	1,259	23	274	13	918	15	176	7	777	25	115
Bellary	28	1,864	39	1,804	49	1,418	47	6,624	26	1,651	25	805	32	1,137
Anantapur	16	2,269	28	6,436	39	2,783	31	18,673	53	2,213	65	2,895	46	9,113
Cuddapah	14	4,597	7	1,013	5	297	10	336	25	1,574	29	889	41	3,987
North Arcot	145	2,689	139	21,192	56	1,787	51	2,018	54	4,112	67	4,174	54	1,528
Chingleput	24	2,112	26	3,131	20	547	20	758	15	200	20	1,072	15	580
South Arcot	41	836	71	2,635	74	2,725	54	3,380	51	2,120	59	411	64	1,260
Tanjore	21	521	78	2,824	38	1,207	82	2,630	79	2,099	25	695	89	559
Trichinopoly	20	612	86	6,451	43	1,425	54	3,698	25	748	25	3,073	49	467
Madurai	15	447	52	2,412	56	1,301	162	3,950	120	7,142	42	2,643	44	499
Tinnevely	11	186	12	617	14	687	33	622	15	579	10	209	13	129
Salem	36	1,685	43	181	50	1,786	44	797	35	509	24	654	20	1,895
Coimbatore	24	375	44	1,997	32	655	48	941	26	913	22	681	24	323
Malabar	23	180	30	171	41	177	43	203	25	782	23	220	30	623
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	7,699
Total ...	434	19,681	629	51,621	545	17,236	734	53,806	639	26,205	548	20,055	707	31,674

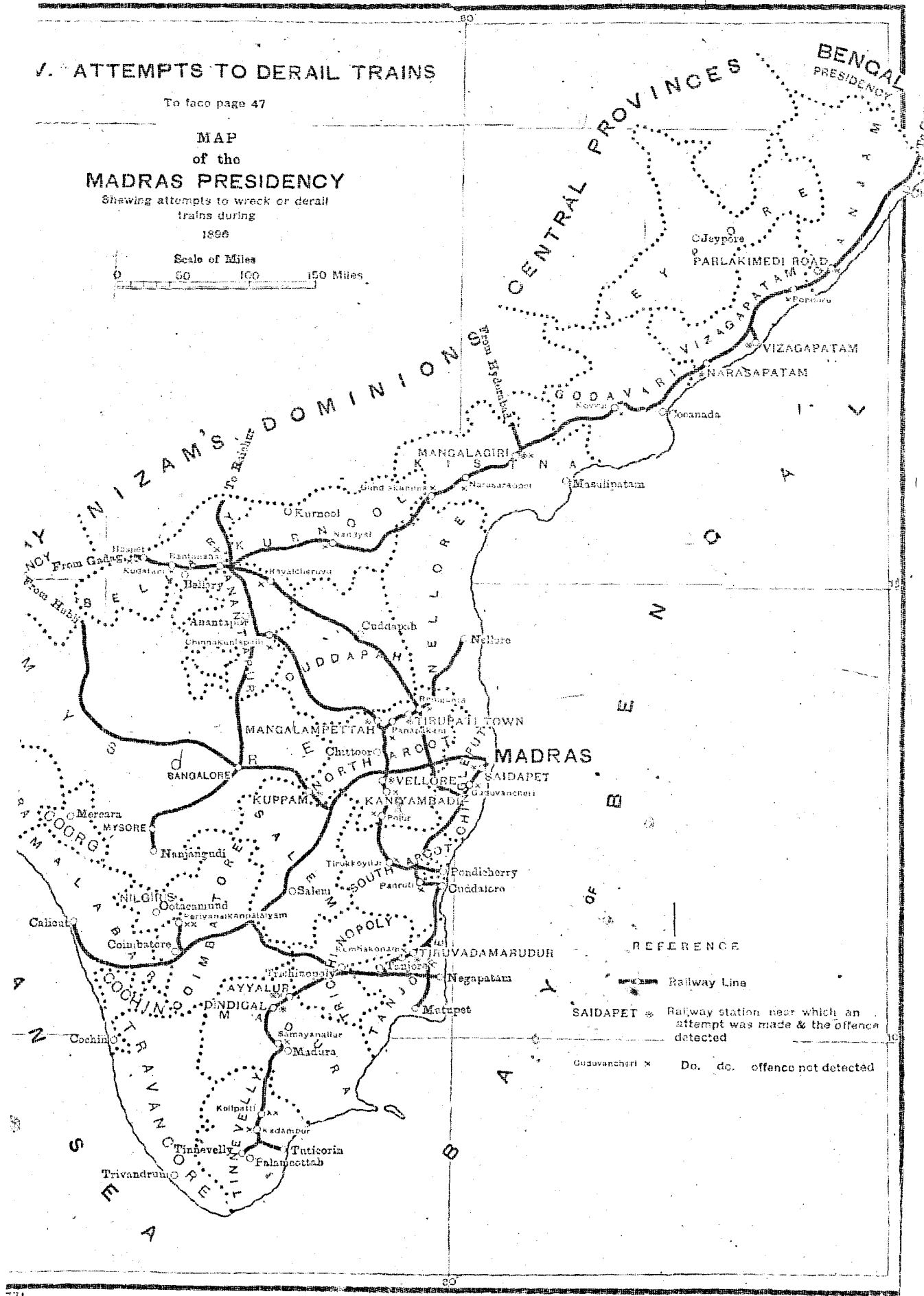
For November and December the returns are shown under Railway Police, as from 1st November the districts ceased to register these offences. During the year, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State to the Railway Police scheme submitted early in the year, I considered it best at any rate to attempt to separate off the force employed on the Railways from the District force. I therefore obtained the sanction of Government to the entertainment of a small staff of clerks for each Deputy Inspector-General and placed each of these officers in charge of one-section of the Railways. The Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, has the East Coast and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, has the Madras Railway, and the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, has the South Indian Railway. The result has been fairly satisfactory. Each Inspector on the Railways has now one master to look to for orders, and his men are not liable to be taken away to the districts on transfer. The Deputy Inspectors-General have unfortunately to be constantly away on tour, and cannot pay as much attention to the Railway work as could be wished. They have all most willingly undertaken the additional work thrown on them, and my best thanks are due to them for their trouble. Railway work involves a great deal of work that does not appear in the returns. There is constant correspondence with the Railway authorities on all kinds of subjects. I am glad to report that our relations with the companies have much improved, and I have little to complain of in that respect. I hope the Railway authorities have found our Police more efficient than they were. There were no cases during the year of a similar gravity to those mentioned in last year's report. The approaching completion of the Madras and Bezwada line will necessitate an increase to the force, and the proposals, now before the Government of India, which were sufficient eighteen months ago, will soon require to be added to. In next year's report I shall be able to give statements showing the results of Police work on each line for comparison.

52. The following statement shows the number of cases of attempts to derail trains by placing stones, removing rails or otherwise on each of the lines of Railway in this presidency during 1896. Out of 39 cases reported, 13 were detected:—

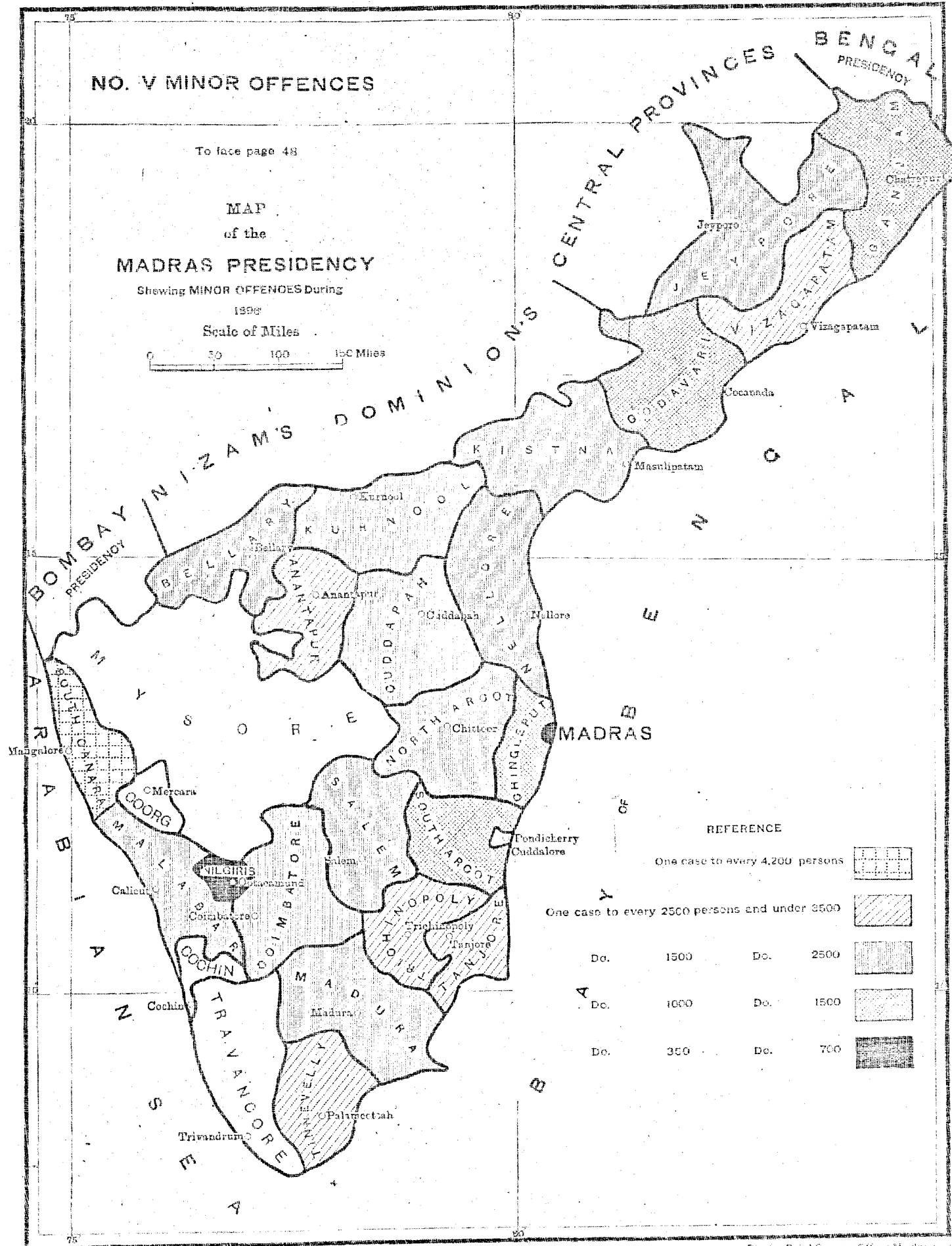
Line of Railways.	Cases reported.	Cases detected.
East Coast Railway	5	3
Southern Mahratta Railway	9	1
Madras Railway	5	1
South Indian Railway	20	8
Total	39	13

I have added a map showing the stations near which the attempts were made distinguishing those in which the offenders were apprehended and punished from those in which they were not. In a series of years it may be possible to know whether these attempts are more frequent in any particular parts than elsewhere. It will be impressed upon Superintendents that cases which are clearly cases of mischief by children must be distinguished from real attempts.

53. The following is the statement showing the number of ordinary thefts reported in 1895 and 1896:—



Districts.	True cases reported in 1895.	True cases reported in 1896.	1895.				1896.				Persons			Property			Cases			Persons			Property			
			Cases		Persons		Property		Cases		Persons		Property		Cases		Persons		Property		Cases		Persons		Property	
			True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras City	1,253	998	1,254	912	727	1,233	984	798	31,064	16,057	53.6	908	813	91.5	1,050	882	84	53,492	38,414	71.8						
Ganjam	708	705	763	250	327	1,444	483	334	22,345	6,051	27.1	783	304	38.8	1,494	519	367	22,878	6,030	29.2						
Vizagapatam	597	533	627	331	528	897	472	526	17,615	8,570	48.7	699	333	54.8	1,062	558	52.5	18,956	6,449	34.8						
Joydevi	148	199	158	122	77.2	208	170	81.7	3,313	1,439	43.4	216	102	75.8	289	238	82.3	5,924	1,447	24.3						
Godavari	1,168	1,327	1,169	837	33.1	2,384	682	28.6	23,560	42	0.2	1,355	472	34.8	3,122	977	31.3	42,854	12,765	30.1						
Kistna	490	559	588	198	33.7	1,192	280	24	15,401	5,403	34.9	631	225	35.7	1,409	444	31.5	25,274	5,014	19.8						
Total, Northern Range	3,111	3,383	3,307	1,288	39.9	6,125	2,093	34.2	1,14,877	45,033	39.2	3,594	1,495	41.6	7,376	2,765	37.5	1,14,756	32,315	28.2						
Nellore	332	335	371	117	31.5	804	166	20.6	21,592	3,621	16.8	363	88	24.2	736	171	23.2	20,388	3,108	15.2						
Kurnool	303	295	444	123	27.7	751	223	29.7	9,687	2,538	26.2	325	127	39.1	638	217	33	11,847	3,566	29.6						
Bellary	255	291	275	144	52.4	337	171	50.7	11,611	2,611	22.5	312	153	49	491	200	40.5	16,458	4,673	28.4						
Anantapur	199	163	231	84	39.5	514	112	21.8	8,759	3,908	44.6	182	64	35.2	415	98	23.6	15,044	2,513	16.5						
Cuddapah	382	355	396	118	29.8	735	160	21.8	15,927	3,032	19	384	87	22.7	638	152	23.8	23,266	3,876	16.5						
North Arcot	552	467	612	275	44.9	1,180	385	32.6	17,917	5,509	30.7	608	249	49	1,430	337	23.6	17,747	5,451	30.7						
Chingleput	437	606	457	235	51.4	1,034	357	34.5	17,740	1,047	5.9	636	259	39.3	894	353	39.5	18,997	2,453	12.5						
South Arcot	919	458	955	540	56.5	2,237	869	38.8	18,877	6,780	35.7	584	457	49.3	2,107	770	36.5	15,283	4,172	27.2						
Total, Central Range	3,379	3,470	3,762	1,636	43.5	7,532	2,443	32.2	1,22,110	28,966	23.7	3,694	1,505	40.7	7,372	2,238	31.2	1,30,882	31,037	23.7						
Tanjore	364	329	381	264	69.3	2,214	387	17.5	9,716	4,535	47.2	333	245	73.6	2,009	392	19.5	8,918	5,033	56.4						
Trichinopoly	270	272	278	195	70.1	329	282	30.4	7,060	2,055	28.7	285	191	67	775	274	35.4	8,207	4,503	54.9						
Madura	715	737	754	354	49.9	1,473	540	36.7	19,832	8,171	41.2	776	362	46.6	1,632	536	36.5	16,386	5,083	30.7						
Timerville	847	336	355	156	45.9	712	219	30.8	9,544	2,446	25.6	481	165	46.7	807	265	32.8	11,595	4,539	39.1						
Salem	403	467	415	209	50.4	717	286	39.9	8,443	2,736	32.4	481	240	49.8	963	344	35.9	10,966	3,891	35.9						
Coimbatore	484	455	489	223	45.6	795	303	38.1	11,227	3,441	30.6	488	237	48.1	903	325	36	11,131	2,851	25.6						
Nilgiris	83	87	83	50	60.2	119	84	70.6	2,120	731	35.9	99	63	63.1	118	72	61	2,570	1,204	48.2						
Malabar	706	824	787	318	40.4	1,518	549	36.2	14,808	6,165	41.6	922	384	38.1	1,636	502	30.7	24,517	5,272	21.5						
South Canara	157	181	171	72	42.1	402	89	22.1	7,441	2,831	38	190	72	37.1	447	89	19.9	13,951	3,053	22.6						
Total, Southern Range	3,529	3,659	3,713	1,841	49.6	8,879	2,739	30.8	93,194	33,152	36.8	3,927	1,809	48.3	9,190	2,859	31.1	1,07,911	34,919	32.4						
Railway Police	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	35.1	32	23	71.9	7,514	3,995	53.2						
Grand Total	11,272	11,537	12,036	5,677	47.2	23,829	8,259	34.7	3,58,265	1,23,838	34.6	12,270	5,743	46.8	25,020	8,828	35.3	4,14,585	1,40,680	33.9						



The increase in the number of cases is due again to the sudden rise in prices at the close of the year. The slight fall in the percentage of property recovered is probably due to a greater number of thefts than is usual, having been of grain and other perishable articles. In Chingleput only 282 cases were struck off as false compared with 444 in 1895, a fact which partly accounts for the increase of true cases in that district. In Kistna the increase in cases was accompanied by a slight improvement in detection, while the recovery of property was very unsatisfactory.

54. The following is a statement similar to the one I gave last year showing the ordinary theft cases taken up direct by Magistrates:—

Ordinary Thefts taken up direct by Magistrates, 1896.

Districts.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Re-ported.	De-tected.	Percent-age.	Ar-rested.	Con-victed.	Percent-age.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percent-age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras City	6	...	...	7	...	...	RS. 1,040	RS. 165	15.9
Ganjām	272	140	51.5	772	261	33.8	2,635	253	9.6
Vizagapatam	115	22	19.1	421	28	6.7	3,090	1,010	32.7
Jeypore	11	6	54.5	32	19	59.4	404	33	8.2
Goddāvari	738	134	18.2	2,198	305	13.9	11,537	2,616	22.7
Kistna	87	40	46	733	75	10.2	1,206	733	60.8
Nellore	118	12	10.2	435	22	5.1	4,356	899	20.6
Kurnool	77	37	48.1	344	65	18.9	749	164	21.9
Bellary	31	12	38.7	189	16	8.5	740	80	10.8
Anantapur	30	6	20	216	10	4.6	453	17	3.8
Cuddapah	85	12	14.1	262	28	10.7	2,191	200	9.1
North Arcot	57	27	47.4	889	58	6.5	2,742	405	14.8
Chingleput	90	18	20	285	39	13.7	85	20	23.5
South Arcot	152	69	45.4	888	142	16	901	458	50.8
Tanjore	40	* 40	100	1,581	123	7.8	634	37	5.8
Trichinopoly	50	29	58	441	66	15	958	316	33.1
Madura	133	51	38.3	783	145	18.5	1,216	1,147	94.3
Tinnevely	34	18	52.9	402	27	6.7	598	168	28.1
Salem	112	34	30.4	401	57	14.2	1,233	65	5.3
Coimbatore	98	29	29.6	438	54	12.3	2,626	654	24.9
Nilgiris	11	4	36.4	21	7	33.3	343	37	10.8
Malabar	228	47	20.6	761	84	11	926	189	20.4
South Canara	13	...	...	153	...	...	1,487	286	19.2
Total	2,588	787	30.4	12,652	1,631	12.9	42,150	9,982	23.7

* Apparently incorrect, but Superintendent reports all the 40 true cases were detected.

The general percentages are, of course, considerably reduced by the small percentages shown in this return.

55. The following shows in the same way as is shown in other similar statements the Police work in theft cases tested by results:—

Tests of Police Work in Ordinary Thefts, 1896.

Districts.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by Police.	Persons convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City	1,068	823	813	76.1	98.5	1,043	882	84.6
Ganjām	666	187	164	24.6	87.7	560	288	51.4
Vizagapatam	567	323	311	54.9	94.8	609	512	84.1
Jeypore	203	161	156	76.8	96.9	254	221	87
Gōdāvari	846	376	338	40	89.9	907	672	74.1
Kistna	585	219	185	31.6	84.5	589	349	59.3
Total, Northern Range ...	2,837	1,271	1,154	40.3	90.8	2,919	2,042	70
Nellore	317	100	76	24	76	157	149	94.9
Kurnool	331	105	90	27.2	85.7	215	119	55.3
Bellary	353	159	141	39.9	88.7	292	184	63
Anantapur	256	74	58	22.7	78.4	147	81	55.1
Cuddapah	490	108	75	15.3	69.4	253	118	46.6
North Arcot	554	249	222	40.1	89.2	483	279	57.8
Chinglepnt	524	254	232	44.3	91.3	550	314	57.1
South Arcot	1,102	503	418	37.9	83.1	623	426	68.4
Total, Central Range ...	3,927	1,552	1,312	33.4	84.5	2,720	1,670	61.4
Tanjore	478	219	205	42.9	93.6	392	261	66.6
Trichinopoly	298	175	162	54.4	92.6	291	206	70.8
Madura	848	373	311	36.7	83.4	824	450	54.6
Tinnevelly	510	178	147	28.8	82.6	337	210	57.2
Salem	548	229	206	37.6	90	404	287	71
Coimbatore	539	237	208	38.6	87.8	445	270	60.7
Nilgiris	91	68	59	64.8	86.8	97	65	67
Malabar	858	338	287	33.4	78	837	418	49.9
South Canara	251	91	72	28.7	79.1	121	77	63.6
Total, Southern Range ...	4,421	1,938	1,657	37.5	85.5	3,778	2,244	59.4
Railway Police	28	23	20	71.4	87	32	23	71.9
Grand Total ...	12,311	5,609	4,956	40.3	88.4	10,492	6,861	65.4
Compare 1895 ...	12,189	5,374	4,829	39.6	89.9	3,630	6,248	64.9

The very low percentage of successful cases to cases investigated in Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Ganjām is due probably partly to several cases being left pending at the close of the year. The low percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in the same districts is probably due to the same cause. In Ganjām however the results must be considered specially unsatisfactory, as in that district cases were not affected in the same way as in the Ceded Districts.

Cattle-poisoning cases. 56. The following is the statement of cattle-poisoning cases:—

Statement of Cattle-poisoning Cases for 1896.

Districts.	Number of cases		Persons		Property lost.
	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām	1	1	1	1	20
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	6	1	5	1	155
Total, Northern Range ...	7	2	6	2	175
Nellore	3	1	8	1	154
Kurnool	4	3	4	3	189
Bellary	2	...	...	...	70
Anantapur	1	1	3	1	80
Cuddapah	3	...	5	...	128
North Arcot	* 1	...	...	...	...
Chinglepnt	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	1	1	1	1	15
Total, Central Range ...	15	6	21	6	627

* Attempt.

Statement of Cattle-poisoning Cases for 1896—cont.

Districts.	Number of cases		Persons		Property lost.
	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	1	1	1	1	...
Madura	2	...	1	...	90
Tinnevelly	3	1	3	1	235
Salem	* 1	...	1	...	...
Coimbatore	4	1	4	1	190
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	2	...	4	...	212
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Range ...	13	3	14	3	727
Grand Total ...	35	11	41	11	1,529

* Attempt.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

57. The offences against the Revenue Laws as in last year again showed a falling off in number. The following is the statement:—

Offences against Revenue Laws, 1896.

		Cases reported.	Persons		Percentage.
			Appeared before the Courts.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Madras City ... { Abkārī and Excise ...	44	50	46	92	
... { Salt	2	13	13	100	
Northern Range ... { Abkārī and Excise ...	2,899	3,071	2,925	95.2	
... { Salt	1,321	1,396	1,380	98.9	
Central Range ... { Abkārī and Excise ...	3,237	3,406	3,173	93.2	
... { Salt	2,548	2,565	2,525	98.4	
Southern Range ... { Abkārī and Excise ...	14,636	14,885	14,559	97.8	
... { Salt	5,568	5,573	5,540	99.4	
Total { Abkārī and Excise ...	20,816	21,412	20,703	96.7	
... { Salt	9,509	9,547	9,458	99.1	
Total for 1895 { Abkārī and Excise ...	21,703	22,324	21,662	97	
... { Salt	10,680	10,726	10,579	98.6	

The return given by the Board of Revenue shows the following figures:—

		Cases.	Persons.
Abkārī.			
Pending at close of 1895	...	1,693 †	1,784 †
Sent up for trial in 1896	...	22,000	22,652
Convicted	...	21,221	21,730
Acquitted	...	508	633
Pending	...	1,869	1,970
Salt.			
Pending at close of 1895	...	775	778
Sent up for trial in 1896	...	9,606	9,636
Convicted	...	10,058	10,085
Acquitted	...	61	66
Pending	...	223	224

† Revised figures.

58. The number of references to the Police by Magistrates was 3,594 compared with 3,550 in 1895. Of these, 1,804 or 50·2 per cent. were struck off as false compared with 53·8 per cent. in the previous year. In Ganjām the number of cases referred increased from 376 to 925, of which, it appears, that 729 were cases under section 290, Indian Penal Code (Public Nuisances). These cases were probably almost all of them unnecessarily referred, and it is very objectionable that the Police should be allowed to investigate numbers of petty cases arising under this section of the Penal Code. There is great opportunity for a misuse of their powers in cases such as these. In South Arcot the District Magistrate has made a distinction between cases referred to the Police under the Criminal Code and cases referred to them in their capacity as executive subordinates of the magistracy. This is a distinction which I do not understand. Though only 64 cases were referred to the Police under the code, it appears that in all 390 references were made to the Police by the magistracy of the district. The Superintendent remarks that he has addressed the District Magistrate upon the subject. In Malabar there was some decrease in the number of cases referred, which, the Superintendent of Police states, is due to greater care on the part of the Magistrates. There were two illegal cases of reference by Third-class Magistrates.

59. The total number of cases referred by the Police to the Magistrates under sections 157, 169 and 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code remained about the same as in the previous year. Out of 9,171 cases so referred, 8,345 cases were struck off as false, or 91 per cent. compared with 86·8 per cent. in the previous year. In Ganjām the results were again unsatisfactory, and the Superintendent does not attempt to explain them. In Malabar matters very much improved.

60. The total number of cases prosecuted during the year was 121,076 compared with 124,965 in the previous year. Out of the cases prosecuted, 2,147 or 1·8 per cent. were declared false; this compares favourably with the results of the two previous years, viz., 2·1 per cent. in 1895 and 3 per cent. in 1894. There was an improvement in almost every district in this respect.

Percentage of false cases.

	1895.	1896.
Ganjām	6·1	4·
Godāvāri	5·3	1·5
Kurnool	5·2	7·6
Bellary	5·9	3·3
Anantapur	6·0	5·4
North Arcot	8·1	5·3
South Canara	10·2	6·9

Owing to the way in which in this presidency the Magistrates' Courts are scattered over the country, the Police here labour under difficulties which are not met with in some other parts of India. The Court Inspector, who is such an important officer in Bengal, does not exist here, and it is impossible to arrange for the appointment of any officer in this presidency who could do the work done in Bengal by the Court Inspector. In Madras the Station-house officer, who is, as a rule, a man of little education and training, has to prepare himself the charge sheets and see that cases are properly put before the Courts. In Bengal besides the fact that the Station-house officer is a better educated man than he is here, the Police records, before reaching the Magistrates, are, as a rule, scrutinized by a trained Court Sub-Inspector, who appears and prosecutes when necessary. In this presidency an arrangement of this kind is not possible, as the magisterial Courts are so numerous and so scattered. The Prosecuting Inspectors appointed last year have worked exceedingly well, but they can only take up a very small proportion of original cases or appeals owing to the great distances that Magistrates' Courts are apart and the great size of our districts.

It is really a wonder to me that with the agency at our command we succeed as well as we do in the cases that reach the Courts. It speaks well for the Police that so few false cases are put up before the Courts.

61. The following table shows the work as regards prosecutions for false complaints. With reference to paragraph 39 of the Government Order on the last year's report, I beg to say that of the 2,147 cases found false after trial, and the 8,345 cases struck off as false after reference, all were presumably false cases. The returns given to the Police by the Magistrates carefully distinguish the 'not proven' cases from the deliberately false cases. The return shows that the number of prosecutions and convictions increased in the year under report:—

Prosecutions undertaken in false cases during 1896.

District.	Number in which sanction was applied for.	Number rejected.	Number prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Number in which compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was given.
Ganjām	32	...	9	...	7
Vizagapatam	2	...	2	2	...
Jeypore	1	...	1	...	1
Godāvāri	50	...	50	10	...
Kistna	89	42	40	8	3
Nellore	23	21	1	1	...
Kurnool	8	2	3	1	...
Bellary	22	10	8	3	2
Anantapur	23	11	5	...	...
Cuddapah	2	1	1	...	...
North Arcot	4	1	3	...	27
South Arcot	9	5	2	1	...
Tanjore	16	9	2	2	1
Trichinopoly	10	5	5	2	5
Madura	1	...	1	1	4
Tinnevely	155	137	19	3	...
Salem	31	13	9	3	26
Coimbatore	1	...	1	...	...
Nilgiris	20	2	1	1	25
Malabar	2	2	...	...	1
South Canara	97	35	10	...	2
	17	10	7	3	4
Total	616	306	180	41	108
In 1895	...	...	139	29	...

It is curious that in Tinnevely and Coimbatore alone were the provisions of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, at all freely used, and the Tinnevely Superintendent still complains that Magistrates still refuse to take action under the provision of the law in cases where they characterise the complaints as deliberately false. I certainly think more use might be made of the powers given by Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, and while much against prosecuting persons for making false statements to the Police except in the rarest cases, I still think that more might be done to discourage deliberate perjury and malicious complaints before the magistracy.

62. The number of cases got rid of as mistakes of fact or law showed a satisfactory diminution. They are still probably far too many genuine cases being got rid of in this way. They have diminished however from 7,387 in 1894 to 5,760 in the year under report.

	Mistakes of fact or law during 1895.	Mistakes of fact or law during 1896.
Ganjām	192	201
Vizagapatam	361	373
Jeypore	6	14
Godāvāri	490	566
Kistna	535	524
Nellore	153	163
Kurnool	214	108
Bellary	99	144
Anantapur	432	131
Cuddapah	317	179

				Mistakes of fact or law during 1895.	Mistakes of fact or law during 1896.
South Arcot	...	...	...	334	281
Tanjore	...	...	...	363	230
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	278	174
Madura	...	...	...	603	533
Tinnevely	...	...	...	165	138
Salem	...	...	...	202	152
Coimbatore	...	...	...	251	247
Nilgiris	...	...	...	52	37
Malabar	...	...	...	562	502
South Canara	...	...	...	301	194
Total	...	...	...	6,781	5,760

63. During the year I had under consideration the manner in which Police officers get rid of cases by refusing investigation under Section 157 (b) of Criminal Procedure Code, and after examining the results in one or two districts on the spot, I issued orders on the subject in the Police Gazette. The Government was good enough to approve of the course I took, which was in the direction of leaving very much more to the discretion of the Police than is the case in Bengal. The more I have thought over the matter the more certain I am that we should only do harm in this presidency by attempting to make any definite rules on the subject. All attempts at getting rid of work in this way in the case of grave crimes should be discouraged, while probably in the case of technical house-breakings and petty thefts, where no evidence is available, a larger proportion of cases might be disposed of under Section 157 (b) of Criminal Procedure Code. The following results of three years appear fairly satisfactory:—

Percentage of cases not enquired into under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Dacoity	4.9	5.1	2.6
Robbery	14.2	9.9	9.3
House-breaking	1.8	1.7	2.3
Ordinary thefts	3.9	3.9	4.2
Cattle thefts	3.3	3.1	3.2

Cases under the Arms Act.

64. The following is the usual statement relating to cases dealt with under the Arms Act:—

Districts.	Cases		Persons	
	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.
Madras City	1	1	1	1
Ganjām	15	10	23	16
Vizagapatam	10	9	10	9
Jeypore	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	5	4	7	5
Kistna	13	9	14	9
Nellore	3	1	3	1
Kurnool	16	13	17	13
Bellary	37	24	23	24
Anantapur	2	2	2	2
Cuddapah	29	21	27	21
North Arcot	14	10	19	10
Chingleput	9	6	9	6
South Arcot	1	...	1	...
Tanjore	17	15	20	15
Trichinopoly	5	5	7	5
Madura	40	36	40	36
Tinnevely	111	88	130	102
Salem	23	19	26	20
Coimbatore	33	28	34	32
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Malabar	26	16	22	16
South Canara	11	9	11	9
By Police	1	1	1	1
Total	423	327	453	350

The only noticeable point in the return appears to be the great decrease of prosecutions in Malabar.

65. The year was not a successful one as regards the results of cases before the Sessions and High Courts as the following statement shows:—

	Cases			Persons		
	Tried.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per cent.
1893	860	541	62.9	2,198	945	43
1894	835	533	63.8	1,866	885	47.4
1895	921	562	61.3	2,167	1,115	51.5
1896	887	527	59.4	2,244	951	42.4

In Salem, Tinnevely and Kistna the results were unsatisfactory.

Attendance of District Officers at sessions.

66. The following statement shows the attendance of District officers at sessions during the year 1896:—

Districts.	Number of sessions held.	Number at which Superintendent was present.	Number at which Assistant Superintendent was present.
Madras City	4	* 4	...
Ganjām	13	5	1
Vizagapatam	8	4	6
Jeypore	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	11	1	3
Kistna	11	2	...
Nellore	11	4	1
Kurnool	11	7	...
Bellary	11	2	...
Anantapur	...	...	...
Cuddapah	11	1	...
North Arcot	12	5	2
Chingleput	11	2	...
South Arcot	9	4	...
Tanjore	10	1	...
Trichinopoly	9	2	...
Madura	10	6	2
Tinnevely	11	4	4
Salem	11	1	2
Coimbatore	12	2	3
Nilgiris	1	...	...
Malabar	20	3	4
South Canara	11	3	...
Total	218	63	28

* Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner attended the sessions.

† Sessions at Bellary.

Mr. Powell should have attended sessions at Kurnool and his explanation is not satisfactory. Mr. Lushington (Gōdāvari) and Mr. Macarney (Cuddapah) might have attended sessions oftener than they did.

67. The following table gives the results of prosecutions in bad livelihood cases during the year. There was an increase in the number of cases, principally in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Malabar. There is no reason to suppose that the Police have abused their powers under the Code:—

Security for good behaviour.

Districts.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1896.	
			Persons put up before Magistrate.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before Magistrate.	Persons bound over.
Madras City...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ...	12	1	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	45	19
Jeypore ...	...	1	2	2	3	...
Gōdāvari ...	...	10	16	9	17	9
Kistna ...	23	2	76	48	34	34
Nellore ...	7	3	11	10	12	4
Kurnool ...	1	6	42	9	4	3
Bellary ...	12	7	21	13	77	64
Anantapur ...	...	5	14	14	21	19
Cuddapah ...	3	5	5	5	10	7
North Arcot ...	2	...	7	...	5	5
Chingleput ...	...	4	...	...	9	9
South Arcot ...	1	1	2	1	3	3
Tanjore ...	4	14	32	24	57	47
Trichinopoly ...	12	11	2	2	23	12
Madura ...	...	...	20	8	22	2
Tinnevelly ...	...	5	81	32	32	5
Salem ...	7	...	12	11	8	1
Coimbatore ...	...	9	12	3	24	3
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Malabar ...	2	6	12	6	68	13
South Canara ...	1	1	8	8	8	8
Total ...	87	91	375	203	482	267

In Tanjore the Superintendent states that his work under the preventive sections of the Code had a distinctly good effect on crime. In Trichinopoly where the Superintendent mentions the kind of cases taken up—one where a well-known bad character was found out a night in the cantonment for no ostensible reason, another where four bad characters from Coimbatore were found lurking under suspicious circumstances with implements for house-breaking—he says that action under this provision of law in a great measure contributed to the decrease of crime in Manapparai Division of his district. In Madura the Superintendent says he has had the greatest difficulty in getting the Magistrates to work the sections. In view of the numerous fires and the increase of cattle theft which has occurred lately in that district owing to the Anti-kallar agitation, I have directed the Superintendent to persevere. In Malabar the working of these sections of the Code has done much lately to stop dacoity, and in Madura, I believe, if carefully worked, a good result will accrue. It is curious that in Tinnevelly, Madura and Coimbatore districts, where the working of these sections is most required, Magistrates appear to hesitate very much to use them. In Bellary and Anantapur, where the cases were chiefly against members of gangs, Korachas and Donga Dasaries, the effect of working the sections was satisfactory. In Kistna we had one curious case, where a well-known Muhammadan foreigner from Hubli, when met by the Police on the Kistna Railway bridge, threw over the bridge a bag. I had to send a diver with apparatus from Madras to recover it. It was found to contain, not valuable jewelry as we hoped, but a large heavy house-breaking implement. He was sent to jail after a long enquiry, as none of the men who came forward to stand security for him were found to be of good character. The man himself was a well-known thief. I still believe that, in the absence of a habitual offender's act, we must use this provision of the Criminal Law more than we do. In other parts of India it is, of course, very largely used.

63. During the year I visited Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Tinnevelly, Nellore and the Nilgiris and wrote inspection reports on those districts. I also visited Malabar in connection with Mappilla disturbances, and Tanjore in connection with the Negapatam riots; I also inspected the Head-quarters of South Arcot with the Reserve and Town and Taluk Stations, also those of Madura. The following statements give the particulars of inspection by myself and the Deputy Inspectors-General:—

Days spent in camp by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.

Months.	Inspector-General of Police.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.
1	2	3	4	5
January ...	30	23	...	26
February ...	29	25	27	29
March ...	12	16	31	29
April ...	...	12	24	30
May ...	...	2	31	28
June ...	2	4	30	19
July ...	29	25	31	31
August ...	26	19	31	31
September ...	30	16	25	25
October ...	16	19	21	25
November ...	13	4	24	25
December ...	19	12	2	22
Total ...	196	168	277	321

* The Inspector-General was at Ooty from 13th April to 20th June 1895.
† By Mr. P. T. Bagshawe, Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Range inspection by Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of offices		Number of stations	
	In the range.	Visited during the year.	In the range.	Inspected during the year.
Northern Range ...	12	10	335	72
Central Range ...	13	9	605	64
Southern Range ...	17	11	658	76
Total ...	42	30	1,598	212

The Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, was ill early in December, which prevented his completing his programme. Mr. Stevenson had much special work on which I deputed him during the year. He was in Malabar some time re-inquiring into a charge against an Inspector subsequently dismissed, he had to be at the Mappilla disturbances, and the Negapatam riots, and later in the year he was engaged for several days on the Coonoor ghāt murder investigation; he also had a bad fall from his horse when in Madura, which laid him up several days.

The following officers were in charge of the Deputy Inspectors-General's offices:—

Northern Range.

Mr. H. G. Young The whole year.

Central Range.

Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan... 1st January 1896 to 17th December 1896.
Mr. A. P. Agar ... 18th December 1896 to 31st December 1896.

Southern Range.

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson Whole year.

69. The inspections made by Superintendents were not quite so good as in the previous year. The inspections by Assistant Superintendents were better.

In South Arcot the Superintendent should, I consider, have done more inspection, but he was on tour for many weeks with the Deputy Inspector-General in his district, and for a long period he was unavoidably without an assistant. In Kurnool the late Mr. Prendergast suffered from ill-health, and there was also much anxiety at the close of the year, lest disturbances should occur in the town of Kurnool owing to high prices. This kept the Superintendent at Head-quarters. In the sub-division Mr. Powell should have inspected all his stations. He was very slow in some of his inspection work.

Inspections by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Districts.	Superintendents.				Assistant Superintendents.			
	Number of stations in his charge.	Number inspected during the year.			Number of stations in his charge.	Number in the		
		His own stations.	Assistant Superintendents' stations.	Number of stations inspected more than once.		His own stations.	Superintendents' stations.	Inspected more than once.
Ganjām	31	31	...	8	{ 1st Assistant ... 20 2nd Assistant ... 11	20	...	6
Vizagapatam	25	25	20	16	{ 1st Assistant ... 26 2nd Assistant ... 25	26	...	15
Jerpore	16	16	10	11	11	6	...	3
Gódvári	46	44	...	7	38	37	...	17
Kistna	51	51	4	15	34	34	...	10
Nellore	56	56	7	3	41	41	...	5
Kurnool	44	30	6	5	37	* 33	...	9
Bellary	62	62	...	16	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	41	41	...	11	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	51	† 50	10	17	41	† 37	...	11
North Arcot	52	52	6	16	45	45	...	15
Chinglepat	50	50	...	11	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	45	34	20	8	41	§ 34	...	...
Tanjore	36	35	8	13	38	33	...	10
Trichinopoly	56	56	...	8	...	...	...	...
Madura	62	62	4	18	47	45	...	15
Tinnevely	45	45	12	21	40	40	...	27
Salem	51	51	24	18	52	§ 43	...	16
Coimbatore	41	41	10	14	{ 1st Assistant ... 28 2nd Assistant ... 15	28	...	17
Malabar	13	13	28	16	{ 1st Assistant ... 29 2nd Assistant ... 34	29	...	15
South Canara	50	50	...	...	26	26	...	20
Total	924	895	169	252	679	633	...	252
Compare 1895	926	905	198	188	669	515	22	196

* 3 stations visited by District Superintendent.

† 1 Mudimadugu is an outpost.

‡ 4 stations visited by District Superintendent.

§ 20 stations visited by District Superintendent.

|| 11 stations visited by do.

¶ 9 stations visited by do.

Statement showing the number of Stations uninspected during the year 1896.

Districts.	Superintendent's Division.	Assistant Superintendent's Division.	Remarks.
Gódvári	2	1	No Assistant during greater part of the year.
South Arcot	11	7	
Cuddapah	..	4	
Kurnool	14	4	
Tanjore	1	5	Owing to a change in the charge of 5 stations from Superintendent's to Assistant Superintendent's division, the inspection was not completed.
Madura	..	2	
Total	28	23	Assistant Superintendent reports that, owing to his illness and to the heavy rains in December 1896, he was not able to inspect the stations noted.

70. The following is the list of officers absent from duty, &c., during 1896 :—

Number.	Names of officers.	Retired.	Resigned.	Died.	Dismissed.	Vacated Civil employment.	Invalided.	Furlough on		Remarks.
								Private affairs.	Medical certificate.	
1	Mr. H. E. Sweet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 12th July 1895.
2	„ J. F. Stoddart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 9th Jan. 1895.
3	„ C. H. Travers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 25th April 1895.
4	„ C. E. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 8th May 1896.
5	„ L. J. Lindsay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 13th Mar. 1895.
6	„ G. H. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 26th July 1895.
7	„ G. W. Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 19th June 1896.

71. The following statement shows the names of officers in charge of districts and sub-divisions during the year 1896 :—

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
Ganjām	Superintendent	Mr. C. H. Travers	1st Jan. 1896.	15th Feb. 1896.
	Acting Superintendent	„ P. Hannington	16th Feb. 1896.	29th Mar. 1896.
	Superintendent	„ C. H. Travers	30th Mar. 1896.	10th April 1896.
	Acting Superintendent	„ P. Hannington	11th April 1896.	18th June 1896.
	Do.	„ P. B. Thomas	18th June 1896.	29th Nov. 1896.
	Superintendent	„ C. H. Travers	30th Nov. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
	First Asst. Superintendent	„ P. Hannington	1st Jan. 1896.	15th Feb. 1896.
	Do.	„ Do.	30th Mar. 1896.	10th April 1896.
	Do.	„ Do.	19th June 1896.	9th July 1896.
	Do.	„ Do.	13th Oct. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
(The Acting Superintendent was in charge from 16th Feb. to 29th Mar., 11th April to 18th June, and from 10th July to 12th Oct. 1896.)				
Vizagapatam	Second Asst. Superintendent	Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, u.a.	The whole year.	
	Superintendent	„ C. D. J. Carmichael	The whole year.	
	First Asst. Superintendent	„ W. E. Lonsdale	1st Jan. 1896.	16th Jan. 1896.
	Do.	„ Do.	19th Mar. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
(The Superintendent was in charge from 17th Jan. to 18th Mar. 1896.)				

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
Vizagapatnam	Second Asst. Superintendent ... Probationary Asst. Superin- tendent in charge ... Officiating Asst. Superintend- ent ...	Mr. C. J. Stuart ... " H. A. Waring ... Do. ...	14th Jan. 1896. ... 6th July 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 13th Jan. 1896.)	5th July 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Jeyperre	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Do. ... Assistant Superintendent ...	Mr. L. J. Lindsay ... " W. Macartney ... " C. J. Stuart ... " P. B. Thomas ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 17th April 1896. ... (The Asst. Superintendent was in charge of the district from 16th Mar. to 16th April 1896.) 1st Jan. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 17th May to 31st Dec. 1896.)	15th Mar. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ... 16th May 1896. ...
Godavari	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Probationary Asst. Superin- tendent in charge ... Probationary Asst. Superin- tendent in charge ... Officiating Asst. Superintendent. Do.	Mr. H. W. Lushington ... " W. Macartney ... " A. A. Gover ... Do. ... Do. ... " P. B. Thomas ...	The whole year. ... 8th Jan. 1896. ... 3rd Mar. 1896. ... 6th July 1896. ... 9th Dec. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 7th Jan. 1896 and from 3rd Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1896.)	2nd Feb. 1896. ... 5th July 1896. ... 8th Dec. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Kistna	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Officiating Asst. Superintendent. Do. ... Assistant Superintendent ...	Mr. J. H. Stoddart ... " J. E. H. Hasted ... " G. W. Lane ... " W. E. Lonsdale ... " G. W. Lane ... " F. A. Dene ...	The whole year. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 26th Jan. 1896. ... 11th Mar. 1896. ... 8th July 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 11th Jan. to 25th Jan. 1896 and from 9th June to 7th July 1896.)	16th Jan. 1896. ... 16th Mar. 1896. ... 8th June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Nellore	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Probationary Asst. Superin- tendent in charge ... Officiating Asst. Superintend- ent ...	Mr. G. T. Egan ... " C. G. W. Clogston ... " L. E. Walker ... Do. ...	The whole year. ... 18th Jan. 1896. ... 6th July 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 17th Jan. 1896.)	5th July 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Kurnool	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Do. ...	Mr. H. G. Prendergast ... " R. M. Powell ... Do. ...	The whole year. ... 6th Jan. 1896. ... 8th June 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 5th Jan. 1896 and from 6th April to 7th June 1896.)	5th April 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Bellary	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Do. ...	Mr. H. F. Wilkieson ... " C. G. W. Clogston ... Do. ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 30th June 1896. ... (The Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, was in charge from 23rd to 29th June 1896.)	22nd June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Anantapur	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Do. ...	Mr. C. E. Smith ... " N. E. Q. Mainwaring ... " B. C. Leggatt ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 1st May 1896. ... 20th June 1896. ...	30th April 1896. ... 19th June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Cuddapah	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Do. ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd ... " W. Macartney ... " H. E. Sweet ... " W. Macartney ... " N. E. Q. Mainwaring ... " F. Armitage ... " N. E. Q. Mainwaring ... Do. ... " A. A. Gover ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 24th Mar. 1896. ... 2nd June 1896. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 5th Feb. 1896. ... 16th Mar. 1896. ... 27th June 1896. ... 16th Dec. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 26th April to 26th June 1896 and from 10th to 15th Dec. 1896.)	23rd Mar. 1896. ... 1st June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ... 4th Feb. 1896. ... 15th Mar. 1896. ... 25th April 1896. ... 9th Dec. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
North Arcot.	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Do. ...	Mr. T. E. Thomas ... " F. Armitage ... Do. ...	The whole year. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 24th Mar. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 3rd Feb. to 23rd Mar. 1896.)	2nd Feb. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Chingleput	Superintendent ... Officiating Superintendent ... Superintendent ...	Mr. J. Y. Fullerton ... " J. E. M. A. Boyd ... Do. ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 1st April 1896. ... 2nd June 1896. ...	31st Mar. 1896. ... 1st June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
South Arcot.	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	Mr. H. E. Sullivan ... " J. E. H. Hasted ... " C. J. Stuart ...	The whole year. ... 29th Jan. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 28th Jan. 1896 and from 8th April to 31st Dec. 1896.)	7th April 1896. ...
Tanjore	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Probationary Asst. Superin- tendent in charge.	Mr. A. P. Agar ... " B. C. Leggatt ... " A. P. Agar ... " N. E. Q. Mainwaring ... " F. E. C. Carr ... " C. C. Longden ... " G. W. Lane ... " I. E. David ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 16th Mar. 1896. ... 11th Jan. 1896. ... 16th Dec. 1896. ... (The Assistant Superintendent was in charge from 25th Feb. to 15th Mar. 1896.) 1st Jan. 1896. ... 27th Nov. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 13th June to 26th Nov. 1896.)	24th Feb. 1896. ... 10th June 1896. ... 15th Dec. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ... 12th June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Trichinopoly	Superintendent ...	Mr. A. C. S. West ...	The whole year.	
Madura	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Officiating Superintendent ... Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ...	Mr. H. E. Sweet ... " C. J. Stuart ... " G. E. Beudry ... Do. ... " R. J. M. Mayne ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 18th Jan. 1896. ... 2nd June 1896. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge for the 31st Dec. 1896.)	17th Jan. 1896. ... 1st June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ... 30th Dec. 1896. ...
Tinnevely	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	Mr. H. ... Robinson ... " B. C. Leggatt ... M.R.Ry. P. S. Srinivasa Chari Avergal.	The whole year. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 21st Mar. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 12th to 20th Mar. 1896.)	11th Mar. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Salem	Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	Mr. F. S. Mullaly ... " G. H. Hunt ... " P. P. Sweeting ... Do. ...	The whole year. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 24th Dec. 1896. ... (The Superintendent was in charge from 22nd Sept. to 23rd Dec. 1896.)	21st Sept. 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Coimbatore	Superintendent ... First Asst. Superintendent ... Do. ... Officiating Asst. Superintendent. Officiating Asst. Superintendent. Second Asst. Superintendent. Acting Asst. Superintendent ... Assistant Superintendent ... Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott ... " F. A. Dene ... " C. C. Longden ... " F. A. Dene ... " C. C. Longden ... " A. C. S. West ... " A. Clark ... " F. E. C. Carr ... " A. Clark ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 2nd June 1896. ... 2nd July 1896. ... 1st Jan. 1896. ... 2nd June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...	15th Dec. 1896. ... 1st June 1896. ... 1st July 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ... 1st June 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...
Malabar	Superintendent ... First Assistant Superintendent ... Second Asst. Superintendent ... Third Asst. Superintendent ...	Mr. F. Fawcett ... " H. L. Wilkinson ... " C. L. Bidie ... " F. B. M. Cardozo ...	The whole year. ... The whole year. ... The whole year. ... The whole year.	
South Canara	Superintendent ... Acting Superintendent ... Superintendent ...	Mr. S. P. C. Scott ... " R. M. Powell ... " S. P. C. Scott ...	1st Jan. 1896. ... 14th April 1896. ... 19th May 1896. ...	13th April 1896. ... 18th May 1896. ... 31st Dec. 1896. ...

72. There were five cases of infanticide, and two women were transported for life, one sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years and one for five years.

73. The usual statement regarding the export and import trade in arms and ammunition ordered in G.O., No. 2547, Judicial Department, dated 23rd September 1886, will be found in page 112 of Appendix A.

74. District Superintendents have reported that the orders of Government on the subject of service books have been duly observed.

An inventory of valuable stock in the department has been maintained and checked.

75. The new Prosecuting Inspectors are reported by all Superintendents to have done good work during the year. I appointed to these posts the best educated men I could find; many of them are graduates in law. They have been a very great assistance to Superintendents. In addition to regular work in original cases and appeals, they assist Superintendents with their advice in legal matters, and appeared in some revision cases, and also in some cases assisted the Government Pleaders at the Sessions. The following statement gives the number of cases in which they appeared:—

	Original cases.	Appeals.
Ganjām	11	12
Vizagapatam	27	49
Górávari	44	61
Kistna	23	36
Nellore	38	40
Kurnool	40	11
Bellary	48	47
Anantapur	40	16
Cuddapah	42	29
North Arcot	24	57
Chingleput	116	42
South Arcot	32	13
Tanjore	25	35
Trichinopoly	50	43
Madura	38	59
Tinnevely	31	30
Salem	39	25
Coimbatore	41	9
Malabar	25	36
South Canara	27	10

The Superintendent, Ganjām, notes that the Prosecuting Inspector was for three months in additional charge of store work, and that proper use is now made of his services.

76. The following Superintendents did specially good work during the year. Mr. Agar, as usual, worked hard and was particularly successful in the management of the Negapatam riot cases. Mr. Robinson worked hard in Tinnevely, a specially laborious district. Mr. Fawcett, as the Government is aware, did most excellent work in Malabar in connection with Mappilla disturbances. Mr. Baudry had hard work in connection with the Anti-kallar agitation and carried it out well. Messrs. Macartney and Hasted had each of them a very heavy district to manage and did well. Mr. Hasted was particularly energetic in the heavy Kistna floods. Among Assistant Superintendents Mr. Wilkinson in Malabar deserves special mention for work in the disturbed taluks of that district. Mr. Clark managed the sub-division of Coimbatore very efficiently, and Messrs. Waring and Walker show considerable promise. M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Chari, Assistant Superintendent in Tinnevely, is spoken of in the highest terms by his Superintendent. He is an experienced Police officer, and has thoroughly justified his appointment. Of Inspectors Mr. Lowe did good work during the year and obtained a reward of Rs. 100 in house-breaking and murder cases he detected. Mr. Hartnett continued to do well in Conjeeveram. M.R.Ry. Parthasarathi Aiyangar and Abdul Subhan Sahib did well in Trichinopoly and Madura Towns. M.R.Ry. B. Ramasawmi Naidu did particularly good work in connection with the Negapatam riots.

M.R.Ry. K. C. Raman did well in Malabar. He received a reward of Rs. 500 for work in connection with a heavy case of forgery in North Malabar. Mr. Meredith continued to give me great assistance in the chief office.

77. As I imagine would be the experience of any one like myself, who came into the Police department after having criticised it for some years past from outside, I was during my first year's administration surprised to find the Police as efficient as they are. Considering the class from which the rank and file are drawn, I consider it a wonder that they are not more unpopular and not worse than they are. A second year's experience has certainly shown me our weak points. Every body knows what the shortcomings of the Police are, and it is only a question of how the causes of their failure should be rectified. The Superintendents, in most districts, certainly, do all they can in the way of supervision to keep their men straight. They are perpetually on tour, they visit and in part investigate every very grave crime that they can get at in time to do any good; they look closely after their inspectors and inspect the district stations regularly. It is absolutely impossible that a Superintendent can in this presidency *personally* supervise the work of his men. With forty to fifty stations in his charge and eight hundred to a thousand men he must depend on his Inspectors. The result of the impossibility of personally looking into the work of each station is that Superintendents are prone to judge individual work by percentage tests, which is in fact a premium on dishonest work. Percentage tests are dangerous when dealing even with presidency figures, but when dealing with the results of stations they should in themselves form absolutely no ground for censure or praise. The result of this reliance on percentage tests is that as often as not the dishonest Station-house officer obtains praise and promotion while the honest one is blamed. After two years' experience I feel inclined to wish that no results of Police work were tabulated anywhere, and I am certain that, as regards individual work, very little stress should be laid on these returns. This point is especially of importance in this presidency where, owing to our investigating centres being so numerous, each Station-house officer deals with few cases.

Next to noticing this inevitable tendency in the presidency where actual personal supervision of the work of the Station-house officer by the Superintendent is almost impossible, I would say that it is to the improvement of the Station-house officer's position that effort should be principally directed. Unfortunately in Madras where these officers are so numerous, any large increase in their pay seems impossible. But I doubt myself whether the results of Police work here can ever be much better than it is until the Station-house officer is far better trained and better paid than he is at present. I consider, further, that the early improvement of the office establishments of Superintendents and a change in the proportion which the classes of Inspectors bear to each other with some addition to the pay of a few officers at the top are called for. I am dealing with these matters in a separate communication.

As to the work of the past year I have done what I can to encourage honest work without regard to results. What I specially insisted upon in my note on Tinnevely district is what I wish all Superintendents to note. I said "Unfortunately from the nature of things, it is impossible to expect that in Tinnevely the recruits will come into the Police with any very high notions of honesty and integrity; and it is of particular importance that the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Inspectors should be most vigilant in checking and punishing anything like irregular conduct on the part of the constables." It is against this constant danger that in case after case the Police will not run straight that the superior officers of the service have to beware.

78. During the year I paid special attention to the subjects noted in paragraph 4 of the Government Review on last year's report, and I think with fair success. Every point has been dealt with in the report except that of Village Police. On that point I have addressed the Government and I have also addressed District Magistrates. I have great hopes of effecting some substantial improvement in the large villages with the help of the District Officers.

79. During the year a new edition of the Anthropometrical hand-book was issued with considerable improvements; a drill book containing all that is necessary for the Police to learn was published; and the new edition of the Police Order Book was completed, and it is now before Government. In the Police Gazette I have published as many matters of interest to the Police as is possible, with reports of leading law cases on criminal matters concerning them. These reports should be of considerable use to the Inspectors.

I ordered Superintendents of adjoining districts to meet, and arranged places and date of meeting. I have reason to believe that these meetings have proved useful.

The arrangements for opening the Vellore Training School were completed and the School opened after the Christmas holidays. Its results will be noticed in the next year's report. It succeeded as well as could be expected. I took the opportunity of the closing of the School to effect a meeting of all the Deputy Inspectors-General at Vellore, where we discussed several matters of Police interest. From all these officers I have received cordial assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. HAMMICK,
Inspector-General of Police.

40
[APPENDIX A.]

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, 1901, but not included in the Police and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	101	1	2	2	63	44	91.3	69.8
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	10	...	2	1	9	3	82.3	33.3
5	221 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	206	3	37	13	281	178	68.6	77.1
		Attempt ...	5	...	...	...	4	4	60	100
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	1,639	30	87	31	929	389	51.7	40.9
		Attempt ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	100	100
7	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abetment ...	16	...	...	1	11	3	37.5	27.3
		Total ...	2,039	34	128	48	1,248	613	58.6	49.1
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.								
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			8	...	1	1	6	1	100	16.7
10			14	...	2	4	12	1	93.8	8.3
11			20	...	1	...	14	5	100	35.7
12		Other murders ...	428	...	35	33	264	125	95.3	47.3
			2	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	91	...	5	2	41	25	85.6	61
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	104	...	8	12	74	54	86.6	73
15	376	Rape	55	...	5	...	23	9	70	39.1
		Attempt ...	7	...	2	2	6	3	66.7	50
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	...	2	...	5	2	60	40
		Attempt ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	65	...	5	2	15	12	90	80
18	305, 306, 309.	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	144	2	10	9	88	77	93.5	87.5
19	329, 331, 333.	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	...	...	1	7	5	83.3	71.4
		Abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	494	5	40	29	386	214	70.4	63.2
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	23	...	5	3	8	2	96.4	25
22	327, 330, 332.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	57	1	5	2	33	22	69.4	66.7

or the year 1896.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons						
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	2.9	109	42	2	46	6
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	8.3	17	13	...	4	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	2	5	610	317	...	268	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	75	1.8	11,731	8,262	72	2,843	89
		Attempt ...	...	...	10	4	...	6	...
		Abetment ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
7	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	16.7	117	110	...	7	...
		Total ...	82	1.8	12,539	8,748	74	3,179	95
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>							
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder { by things " dacoits " robbers " poison Abetment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			...	...	46	11	15	...	1
10			1	7.1	17	3	10	...	1
11			...	27	9	11	...	5	
			...	1	...	1	...	...	
12		Other murders	18	3	720	174	269	...	133
		Abetment	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1.2	100	35	25	...	28
		Abetment	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	3	2.1	193	44	57	...	71
15	376	Rape	1	3.3	55	32	4	...	9
		Attempt	...	...	11	7	1	...	3
		Abetment	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	7	3	2	...	2
		Attempt	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	25	11	1	1	12
18	305, 306, 309.	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	...	119	35	...	76	...
19	323, 331, 333.	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	29	3	6	6	5
		Abetment	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
20	325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	5	1.1	1,069	638	31	332	49
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	7.1	23	14	1	...	3
22	327, 330, 332.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	290	148	12	84	16

A—continued.

for the year 1896—continued.

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STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4, not on order under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,208	20	56	22	844	249	60.9	29.5
		Attempt ...	17	...	3	1	10	5	50	50
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	150	3	4	5	70	28	64.3	40
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...	1	100	100	100
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	37	1	2	...	15	4	33.3	26.7
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	3	...	...	...	2	...	33.3	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	822	18	39	17	570	326	51.2	57.2
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	89	...	4	6	66	38	88.2	57.6
Total ...			3,855	51	234	151	2,565	1,248	65.3	45.3
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398.	Dacoity ...	1041	27	43	62	410	166	87.2	40.5
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	...	...	1	1	100	...	...
32	394, 397, 398.	Robbery by poisonous or stupefying drugs, hurt by other means ...	179	5	21	19	81	57	88.5	62.6
		in dwelling house ...	129	15	13	3	30	19	79.6	63.3
		on the highway	146	6	11	7	54	34	91.7	63
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery between sunset and sunrise.	515	64	37	14	152	84	71.4	55.3
		other robberies ...	1,712	25	64	13	668	187	63.9	28
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	24	2	...	...	4	1	87.5	25
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	450	14	19	4	251	102	57.6	40.6
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Attempt ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14	...	2	...	3	2	87.5	66.7
		...	8,369	192	675	167	3,299	2,809	88.6	85.1
37	449 to 452 ...	Attempt ... House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,001	4	97	2	34	28	93.1	82.5
		...	5	...	...	...	5	3	80	60
		...	660	14	15	14	578	146	51.7	38.6
38	412, 413 ...	Attempt ... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	...	...	...	2	1	100	50
		...	2	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
39	311, 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
Total ...			14,340	368	997	305	5,382	2,639	82.7	67.6

A—continued.

for the year 1896—continued.

Cases.										Persons.							
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Sec. 247, C.C.P.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Dead, escaped, or transferred without being brought before Magistrate for trial.	
See note.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a	b	c				a	b			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.			
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22	23	24	
756	14	...	175	265	45	22.7	39.8	190	...	...	56	...	786	1,460	2,302	2	
8	2	...	3	1	...	30	75	10	...	...	19	...	6	15	40	...	
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
66	33	...	23	15	5	23.2	60.5	59	...	...	11	...	102	190	303	3	
...	1	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	
10	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	7	67	75	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	
414	27	...	185	50	8	42	78.7	182	1	...	99	...	665	990	1,754	8	
81	1	...	38	25	3	46.3	60.3	10	...	...	9	...	81	11	101	...	
2,673	120	1	957	657	167	34.3	59.3	736	1	...	444	...	2,358	3,563	7,365	22	
892	53	...	166	235	110	17.6	41.4	264	...	...	114	...	1,267	363	1,744	4	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
175	2	...	57	32	13	32.2	64	45	...	...	26	...	149	7	182	...	
94	19	...	19	10	5	16.8	65.5	57	...	...	4	...	69	11	84	...	
133	11	...	34	20	4	23.6	62.9	52	...	...	4	...	117	9	130	...	
330	64	...	77	32	18	19.5	70.6	229	...	...	25	...	252	226	503	2	
1,065	69	...	68	74	10	5.1	43.9	377	...	...	21	...	570	2,382	2,973	2	
21	...	...	1	2	1	4.8	25	11	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	
257	13	...	64	45	9	23.7	58.7	118	...	...	7	...	226	350	553	...	
13	1	...	2	1	...	14.3	66.7	5	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	
7,897	114	1	2,790	425	152	34.8	86.8	2,106	...	...	285	...	5,782	670	6,737	9	
1,100	6	...	28	5	...	2.5	84.8	36	...	...	4	...	54	12	70	...	
4	...	...	3	1	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14	...	
308	41	...	89	44	15	25.5	66.9	232	...	...	27	...	376	1,091	1,494	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	2	
12,294	393	1	3,389	929	338	26.7	78.5	3,533	...	...	523	...	8,900	5,136	14,552	20	

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons							
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
25			26		27	28	29	30	31	
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	77	9.8	2,215	1,670	3	405	5	
		Attempt ...	1	16.7	89	27	...	12	...	
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	4	3.9	296	169	45	29	13	
		Abetment ...	...	...	10	8	...	2	...	
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	28.6	73	58	...	5	7	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	9	1,735	1,048	1	661	...	
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	6.2	95	55	...	38	1	
		Total ...	125	3.7	7,204	4,234	496	1,651	865	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398.	Dacoity ...	69	5.4	1,671	594	463	...	279	
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398.	Robbery by poisonous or stupefying drugs, hurt by other means ...	11	7.4	171	65	17	54	10	
		in dwelling house ...	2	2.9	82	46	7	21	3	
		on the highway	7	6	123	67	1	53	3	
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery between sunset and sunrise, other robberies ...	9	3.6	492	324	3	140	4	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	25	4.4	2,943	2,329	60	436	10	
		Attempt ...	1	6.7	14	7	4	1	...	
35	423, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	7	2.1	570	401	...	156	...	
		Attempt ...	1	20	6	4	...	2	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	86	1.5	6,640	2,351	89	3,800	66	
		Attempt ...	1	1.9	69	33	...	34	2	
		Abetment ...	...	...	14	7	...	4	3	
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	26	6.9	1,463	1,180	...	262	...	
		Attempt ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	
39	311, 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	
		Total ...	245	2.8	14,281	7,400	652	5,024	380	

A—continued.

for the year 1896—continued.

—continued.

									Property.							Remarks.
Number of persons shown in columns 39 and 41 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.			
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.									
				In custody of Police.	On bail.											
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
259	34.2	23.5	...	...	8	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case ended in death.		
2	33.3	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	25.5	19.7	...	...	...	19	1	4	1	25	926	231	24.9			
2	33.3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
350	52.6	35.8	2	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	46.9	42.7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 cases ended in death.		
1,342	40	29.4	12	...	14	337	109	62	26	41.9	7,812	1,985	25.4	35 cases ended in death.		
269	21.2	18.8	3	...	...	158	174	814	287	35.3	1,37,268	14,900	10.9			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	43	37.0	...	...	...	24	...	162	54	38.3	7,367	1,348	18.3			
24	34.8	31.6	...	...	...	5	...	72	26	36.1	9,854	1,153	11.7			
56	47.9	47.1	...	...	...	9	...	97	33	34	5,661	1,059	18.7			
124	40.2	43.4	...	...	...	21	...	249	98	39.4	9,075	1,911	21.1			
134	23.5	18.2	1	...	...	19	91	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	6.7	7.1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
99	43.3	36.5	...	...	...	19	...	162	27	16.7	4,593	749	16.3			
1	20	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3,824	66.1	62.5	8	1	1	263	3	6,300	3,335	53.7	8,11,435	2,69,120	33.2			
33	61.1	52.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	87.5	87.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
128	34	26	...	...	4	21	...	25	16	64	1,572	272	17.3			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4,765	53.5	48.6	12	1	5	545	265	7,881	3,926	49.8	9,86,885	2,90,512	29.4			

In 706 cases property worth Rs. 1,34,788 was consumed by fire.

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime	Persons							
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
25			26		27	28	29	30	31	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	101	21.5	5,030	4,429	1..	573	...	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	1.4	219	100	...	115	...	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	
	Total ...		103	16.9	5,255	4,534	...	691	...	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.										
43	453, 455 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	90	44	...	45	...	
44	379 to 382 ...	of cattle ...	46	1.7	3,024	1,189	8	1,645	19	
		Attempt ...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	
		Abetment ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
		Ordinary ...	243	2.4	24,747	15,515	39	8,754	74	
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	1	2	60	21	...	32	...	
		Abetment ...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	24	5.7	2,330	1,891	2	400	3	
		Abetment ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	5	1.1	549	176	15	390	14	
		Abetment ...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	400	40.5	12,792	11,425	...	1,387	...	
		Attempt ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	
	Total ...		724	4.8	43,628	30,281	64	12,567	110	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	6.5	186	144	...	42	...	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	1.4	495	232	...	199	...	
51	Cognizable offence under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	...	...	30	8	...	15	...	
52	Do.	Excise laws.	...	...	6,265	100	...	6,160	...	
53	Do.	Opium Act...	...	...	263	46	...	212	...	
54	Do.	Railway Laws	24	5.9	621	49	4	490	2	
55	Do.	Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	Do.	Arms Act	...	...	434	87	...	235	...	
		Abetment ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
57	299, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287 to 294, Sec. 45 of Act XXIV of 1859 and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	32	1	81,785	4,876	...	70,655	...	
	Total ...		64	1	89,981	5,512	4	84,086	2	

A—continued.

for the year 1896—continued.

-continued.										Property.						Remarks.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.			
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.									
				In custody of Police.	On bail.											
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
122	26	17.2	1	...	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 absent.		
86	61.9	57	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
208	34.2	24.2	1	...	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	65.2	55.6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,539	59.8	55.2	4	...	...	155	4	2,306	1,477	64.1	56,961	30,077	52.8			
1	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6,861	65.4	56.4	3	4	6	362	...	12,270	6,596	53.8	4,14,585	1,40,680	33.9			
27	52.9	52.9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
246	58.3	52.7	1	...	...	24	...	1,415	439	30.4	1,47,444	52,624	35.7			
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
331	70.3	63	...	...	...	14	...	...	22	...	...	926	...			
2	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
312	31.6	23.6	...	...	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	42.9	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	59	183	102	55.7			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9,497	62.1	53.8	8	5	16	592	4	16,025	8,536	53.3	6,19,173	2,24,409	36.2			
20	43.5	33.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
178	49.4	37.3	...	2	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	88.9	70.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
111	88.1	51.2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
319	85	82.3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
171	81.8	39.7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
62,213	98.8	82	...	...	2	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
63,066	98.3	81.3	...	2	3	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
														326 absent.		

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 5 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 5 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Cognizable.</i>										
1	Articles of War (Clause C, Part III), Act V of 1869.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	75	50
3	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	...	81	1	2	...	55	46	77.1	83.6
4	Contagious Diseases' Act XIV of 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	2,970	...	...	...	2,962	2,944	99.9	99.4
7	Lunatic Act XXXVI of 1858	...	54	...	3	3	46	6	94.7	13
8	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	100	100
9	Military Cantonment Act I of 1866	...	505	...	...	...	501	439	100	87.6
10	Municipal Act I of 1884, and IV of 1884	...	3,415	...	...	...	3,415	2,742	99	80.3
11	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	1,442	26	21	...	1,001	903	1.2	52.8
12	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	38	...	1	...	28	20	94.9	69
13	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Police Act III of 1868 (Madras City)	...	26,232	...	...	...	26,401	24,507	99.3	90.9
15	Press Act XXV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Receiving Soldiers' Necessaries Act VII of 1879.	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	100	100
17	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
18	Weights and Measures Act XXXI of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			34,740	137	29	3	33,512	31,718	86.4	94.6
Grand Total ...			1,72,081	1,447	2,577	1,297	1,46,824	1,27,832	80.2	87.6

A—continued.

for the year 1896—concluded.

Cases.											Persons.			
Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.		Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		Cases disposed of under Sec. 247, C.C.P.		Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
<i>Suo motu.</i>	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of this Court, with or without information given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
64	...	43	9	...	65.6	82.4	8	...	...	...	...	...	101	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,967	...	2,942	17	...	99.2	99.4	...	...	...	...	...	615	2,353	2,968
54	...	6	15	4	11.1	28.6	...	...	...	...	3	...	51	54
1	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
505	...	439	62	...	86.9	87.6	4	...	...	...	...	...	559	1
340	...	285	55	...	83.8	83.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	3,354
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620
36	1	20	9	6	54.1	69	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,042	...	24,558	664	...	94.3	99.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,812	305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,034	2	28,297	832	10	94.2	97.1	18	...	...	...	3	...	33,307	7,693
1,37,916	2,174	1,31,114	7,437	1,216	79.3	93.7	12,312	52	18	2,469	...	1,30,123	83,197	2,15,789

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Description of Crime.	Persons						
	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Cognizable.</i>							
Articles of War (Clause C, Part III), Act V of 1869.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	6	...	3	...	3
Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	1	1	109	32	...	77	...
Contagious Diseases' Act XIV of 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	...	2,060	18	...	2,042	...
Lunatic Act XXXVI of 1859	1	2	53	15	...	6	...
Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
Military Cantonment Act I of 1869	...	...	560	83	...	477	...
Municipal Act I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	...	3,494	696	...	2,798	...
Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	1,620	354	...	1,266	...
Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	2	13.3	49	20	...	22	...
Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City)	105	3	30,980	962	...	30,010	...
Press Act XXV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving Soldiers' Necessaries Act VII of 1879.	...	...	7	1	...	6	...
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weights and Measures Act XXX of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	109	3	39,848	2,181	3	37,614	3
Grand Total ...	1,452	1.1	2,12,794	62,920	1,293	1,44,812	955

1--continued.

or the year 1896--concluded.

Persons.								Property.							Remarks.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 absent.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
71	70.3	69.6	...	...	3	...	...	40	31	77.5	1,136	864	76.1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
665	98.4	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	11.8	11.3	28	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
477	85.3	85.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
133	93	35.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425	935	69.8	599	328	54.8		
6	40	12.2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29,941	94.1	97.3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	85.7	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
31,246	93.8	89.6	28	...	3	19	...	1,465	1,026	70	1,735	1,192	68.7	1,039 absent.	
111,921	86	73.8	64	8	82	2,367	381	25,433	13,514	53.1	16,16,605	5,16,098	32.1		

STATEMENT

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	2	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	3,034	2,695	655	3,351
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Abetment ...	...	1	...	1
		Offences by public servants ...	170	125	...	125
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Abetment ...	2	2	...	2
		False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	494	472	4	476
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	193	163	1	164
8	264 to 267	Abetment ...	1	1	...	1
		Offences relating to weights and measures.	220	206	...	206
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	6	21	1	22
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	298	452	...	452
Total ...			4,422	4,133	662	4,800
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	39	31	...	31
		Attempt ...	1	1	...	1
		Abetment ...	...	1	...	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	1	...	...	...
Total ...			40	34	...	38
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.						
13	334 to 360	Extortion ...	274	260	...	260
		Attempt ...	1	4	...	4
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...			275	273	...	273
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Abetment ...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal force ...	26,618	25,449	16	25,465
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	27	25	...	25
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	12,543	10,208	5	10,213
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	2
Total ...			39,584	41,084	21	41,105

A—continued.

Crime for the year 1896.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Declared after appearance.	Persons.		Convicted	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
					Acquitted	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	3,289	3,809	3,878	128	1,250	...	2,448	5	47
44	107	182	193	65	52	6	68	2	5
70	379	575	608	206	140	19	203	18	13
13	143	448	453	294	...	102	...	45	12
44	191	219	221	52	25	...	144	3	...
...	20	59	60	2	13	...	45	...	...
103	425	1,512	1,048	61	472	...	1,115	...	...
362	4,556	6,610	7,039	808	1,931	127	4,023	73	77
16	13	22	28	21	1	3	...	3	...
1	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	14	27	32	21	1	3	...	3	4
17	248	783	796	436	290	4	53	3	10
2	1	6	7	...	6	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	...
19	249	790	807	438	296	4	60	3	10
...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
68	24,910	56,134	59,223	6,682	40,033	5	3,416	1	34
5	24	49	51	11	22	...	18	...	...
174	15,813	42,012	42,490	11,589	27,368	6	3,488	21	18
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
248	49,747	99,158	92,769	18,285	67,473	11	6,923	23	52

2 died.

2 died.

STATEMENT

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complain during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.						
18	417 to 420	Cheating	842	829	1	830
		Attempt	2	2		2
		Abetment	...	1	...	1
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	617	441	...	441
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	155	127	...	127
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	4,835	4,591	5	4,596
		Total	6,455	5,991	6	5,997
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
22	298	Offences against religion	6	14	...	14
23	400 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	21	15	...	15
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage... Abetment	879	965	2	967
			7	5	...	5
25	500 to 502	Defamation	520	585	...	585
26	502, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	4,667	6,372	17	6,389
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	5,298	7,036	50	7,086
28	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	36	112	...	112
30	Offences under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	2	1	...	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	7	10	...	10
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1,331	1,220	...	1,220
33	Cases under Chapter XX, C.P.C., secs. 560 and 250.	Fivolous complaint	2	4	...	4
		Total	12,778	16,339	69	16,408

A—continued.

Crime for the year 1896—continued.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Persons.		Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
					Acquitted.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
50	650	1,055	971	439	358	3	159	1	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	312	668	738	294	181	...	257	1	...
13	115	142	148	59	23	4	42	7	10
120	4,445	12,826	12,795	1,888	9,812	...	1,058	...	...
300	5,538	14,694	14,650	2,680	10,378	7	1,549	9	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	13	24	21	15	6	...	1	...	...
19	945	1,810	1,795	666	1,016	14	96	4	...
1	5	14	14	...	3	6	2	3	...
3	536	1,379	1,290	507	662	...	114	...	7 1 died.
61	6,268	12,673	12,309	3,717	7,080	...	968	...	14 1 died.
955	7,116	7,637	7,700	50	1,060	...	6,629	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	93	123	132	23	1	...	92	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	10	63	63	53	1	...	9	...	...
...	1,219	1,220	770	167	95	...	507	...	1
...	4	4	4	...	1	...	2	...	...
1,198	16,228	25,000	24,293	5,213	10,555	20	8,447	7	36 2 died.

STATEMENT

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable and Description of Crime.	Cases.					
		Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Abkari Act I of 1886	15,002	14,645	16	14,661	11	11,723
2	Apprentice Act XIX of 1850	49	17	...	17	1	18
3	Arms Act XI of 1878	48	45	...	45	...	45
4	Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1860	12	5	...	5	...	5
5	Canal and Ferry Act I of 1870	...	1	...	1	...	1
6	Cattle Disease Prevention Act II of 1895	2,505	2,640	6	2,652	62	2,612
7	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and XVIII of 1833	5	5	...	5	...	5
8	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882	21	14	6	20	...	20
10	Company's Act VI of 1882	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Compulsory Labor Act I of 1858	10	12	...	12	...	12
12	Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868	2,950	3,902	3	3,905	...	3,855
13	Contract Act XIII of 1850	35	44	...	44	...	44
14	Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882	...	1	...	1	...	1
15	Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	7	11	...	11	...	11
16	Emigration Act VII of 1883	68	3	...	3	...	3
17	Explosive Act IV of 1884	...	1	...	1	1	1
18	Foreigners Act III of 1864	5,130	5,762	3	5,765	7	5,683
19	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Game Act II of 1879 (Nilgiris)	4	12	...	12	...	12
21	Harbour Trust Regulation Act II of 1886	1	1	...	1	...	1
22	Income Tax Act II of 1881	7	97	...	97	...	97
23	Indian Ports Act X of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jails Act (Madras) V of 1869	90	70	...	70	...	69
25	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	124	13	...	13	...	13
27	Military Cantonment Act XII of 1880	...	1	...	1	...	1
28	Mapilla (Malabar) Acts XXIV of 1854 and XX of 1859.	12,957	14,988	...	14,988	...	14,929
29	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mutiny Act VII of 1867	7	8	...	8	7	8
31	Petroleum Act XII of 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816	1,330	1,489	...	1,489	...	1,481
33	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	1	...	1	...	1
34	Police Act (by Police Men) XXIV of 1859	32	61	...	61	51	55
35	Police Act V of 1861	...	1	...	1	1	1
36	Port Regulation and Boat Rules Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889	71	97	3	100	...	100
37	Post Office Act XIV of 1886	11	27	...	27	5	25
38	Prisons Act IX of 1894	32	35	...	35	13	21
39	Railway Act IX of 1890	594	780	...	780	136	725
40	Registration Act III of 1877	25	11	...	11	1	11
41	Rent Recovery Act II of 1871	...	1	...	1	...	1
42	Salt Act I of 1882	11,878	9,509	...	9,509	...	7,881
43	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Stamp Act I of 1879	150	231	...	231	...	231
45	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	1	...	1	...	1
46	Tobacco Act I of 1890	67	1	...	1	...	1
47	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	7	14	...	14	4	9
48	Unlawful Recruiting Act XXI of 1883	...	1	...	1	...	1
49	Village Magistrates Courts Act I of 1889	...	1	...	1	...	1
Total		59,496	54,520	37	54,557	305	49,724
Grand Total		117,049	122,978	795	123,773	2,359	117,051

A—concluded.

Crime for the year 1896—concluded.

Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Persons.		Convicted	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
			Acquitted	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12,124	15,146	42	500	...	14,543	...	1 died.
17	17	5	1	...	11	...	...
93	93	4	60	...	29	...	...
14	14	...	18	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7,071	6,996	815	5,136	...	1,045	...	...
9	9	1	4	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	17	...	...	...	17	...	...
20	20	...	2	...	18	...	...
5,629	5,362	478	3,398	...	1,483	...	3
54	54	1	14	...	38	...	1
3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	4	...	8	...	...
3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
14,558	14,225	913	5,449	...	7,862	...	1 died.
12	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
97	93	3	1	...	89	...	...
134	134	1	119	...	14	...	...
13	13	...	3	...	10	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15,593	13,077	1,346	2,515	...	9,216	...	...
10	10	...	5	...	5	...	...
2,219	2,203	102	889	...	1,125	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
61	60	3	7	...	60	...	...
11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
100	100	...	20	...	77	...	3
25	25	2	12	...	9	...	2
97	97	...	4	...	33	...	...
900	912	11	87	...	814	...	...
50	48	19	10	...	19	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,995	9,547	17	72	...	9,468	...	...
249	249	...	139	...	107	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
67,132	63,536	2,561	18,648	6	46,116	...	2 died.
213,920	203,156	31,309	109,222	178	67,108	118	215

STATEMENT C—continued.
Showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1896—continued.

Cost of Police—continued.															Distribution of force.										Area of the whole District in square miles.	Population of the whole District.		
Average pay of					Contingencies and all ex- penses other than included in cols. 12 to 14.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.					On Town Municipal or other duties.					In cantonments.									
Mounted Constables.		Foot and Water Con- stables.	19	20					21	22	23	24	25	26	Guards at District, or Subsidiary posts.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town Municipal or other duties.	In cantonments.			34	35
19	20														Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						
Northern Range.																												
Chief Office	...	...	...	...	14,436	1,007,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Madras City Police	...	...	...	...	37,011	2,718,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	4,201	29,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Chennai	...	...	...	...	85,473	2,147,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	41,066	2,551,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Madurai	...	...	...	...	10,078	1,040,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jaypore	...	...	...	...	33,557	2,248,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Kistna	...	...	...	...	28,531	1,956,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	...	...	...	...	1,59,139	10,26,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Central Range.																												
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	1,687	21,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Nellore	...	...	...	...	12,601	1,28,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	15,903	1,29,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bellary	...	...	...	...	8,117	1,01,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gadagah	...	...	...	...	21,155	1,81,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	28,778	2,22,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Chindrapur	...	...	...	...	20,845	1,75,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	20,845	1,75,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	...	...	...	...	1,37,460	13,45,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Southern Range.																												
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	2,413	32,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	25,910	2,08,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	16,616	1,27,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Tiruchendur	...	...	...	...	21,286	2,21,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Salem	...	...	...	...	25,925	1,73,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	25,903	2,04,609																						

* One per cent has been added to the previous year's figure.

STATEMENT C—concluded.

Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1896—concluded.

Rangas.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)				Proportion of the Police on Station duties (officers and men)				Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of state duties (cols. 27 and 29).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station				
		To area		To population		To area		To population							
		Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.						
		Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of the whole District.						
Northern Range.	Chief Office	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Madras City Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

* The proportion is of the force excluding State guards (21,739—345 included in column 26).

Return of Prisoners escaped and re-captured during the year 1896.

Ranges.	Districts.	From Subsidiary Jails.										From other Custody.		Total.	Remarks.
		Convicted prisoners escaped.			Re-captured.	Under-trial prisoners escaped.			Re-captured.	Escaped.	Escaped.	Re-captured.			
		Inside the Jail.	Outside the Jail.	Total.		Inside the Jail.	Outside the Jail.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	4		
	Gonjam	...	...	...	(a) 1	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	7		(a) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1889.
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	(b) 2	4	3		(b) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1891.
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(c) 3	7	3		(c) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1886.
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	5		(d) Four prisoners with three recaptures were omitted by the District Magistrate in his statement to the Inspector-General of Prisons, and it was pointed out by the Superintendent of Police.
Central Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 5	5	4	6	3	11	7		
	Total	...	...	...	1	1	10	11	9	24	15	35	25		
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	9	11		
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4		
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	3		
Central Range.	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...		
	Guddepeh	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	(e) 4	3	3	7	7		(e) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 1	13	(f) 11	13	12		(f) Includes two prisoners escaped in 1895.
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(g) 3	3	3		(g) Includes two prisoners escaped in 1889 and 1895.
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(h) 2	6	(g) 5	8	7		(h) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1886, which Superintendent states is not shown in Jail Return.
Southern Range.	Total	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	7	48	40	54	47		
	Tanjore	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	(i) 2	4	4	8	8		(i) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3		
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	12		
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	10	7		
Southern Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	20	15		
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	(j) 15	18	18		(j) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	Ningris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) 1	1	...	2	1		(k) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	5		
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5		
Southern Range.	Total	5	2	7	4	...	8	8	9	70	62	85	75		
	Grand Total	5	2	7	5	4	21	25	25	147	121	179	(l) 151		(l) Includes twelve prisoners escaped in previous years.

Return of Warrants and Summons issued in 1896.

Ranges.	Districts.	Population.	Grave cases.					Petty cases.					Number of Miscellaneous Processes, including Remand Warrants, Levy of Distress, Commitals, &c.			
			Number of warrants originally issued.	Number of warrants issued on neglect of summons.	Summons.	Total number of processes.	Proportion to population.	Number of warrants originally issued.	Number of warrants issued on neglect of summons.	Summons.	Total number of processes.	Proportion to population.	Number of Processes.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of Houses searched.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Northern Range.	Madras City	473,600	57	5	1,452	1,514	314	4	1,385	22,664	24,053	50	3,807	1	1	
	Canjion	1,003,550	382	573	12,592	13,497	148	169	587	21,275	22,081	90	1,521	84	84	
	Vizagapatam	2,443,882	1,296	20	16,500	19,786	124	1,199	16	33,228	34,428	71	3,515	63	105	
	Jaypore	502,000	172	80	1,312	1,564	321	19	20	508	547	918	87	2	2	
	Godavari	2,184,822	651	1,221	13,165	15,087	145	440	1,740	42,165	44,345	49	2,794	129	176	
Central Range.	Kistna	1,890,235	316	1,186	15,139	16,611	117	99	1,622	33,658	35,379	55	2,405	19	19	
	Total	9,074,538	2,737	3,050	60,708	66,495	136	1,325	3,385	130,829	136,740	66	10,362	330	387	
	Nellore	1,538,402	1,713	...	12,681	14,394	107	2,113	39	20,019	22,771	68	3,880	12	12	
	Kurnool	839,527	259	639	9,749	10,637	61	124	754	18,530	19,418	44	2,193	31	31	
	Bellary	946,011	223	455	14,083	14,761	64	116	750	17,051	17,917	53	2,148	9	9	
Southern Range.	Anantapur	744,391	440	46	6,629	7,115	105	409	35	9,063	9,557	28	4,734	8	8	
	Cuddapah	1,336,761	606	2	5,915	7,623	178	905	12	23,474	24,391	55	2,440	27	27	
	North Arcot	2,201,714	1,114	269	24,859	26,212	87	408	404	23,002	23,814	96	7,187	19	18	
	Chingleput	1,194,823	1,114	6	11,805	12,401	56	1,220	2	23,830	25,052	48	2,201	4	4	
	South Arcot	2,273,179	890	192	21,247	22,319	102	1,850	60	33,860	35,790	64	7,488	3	3	
Grand Total	Total	11,185,438	5,825	1,599	107,908	115,392	97	7,205	2,086	169,419	178,710	63	33,280	122	122	
	Tanjore	2,341,770	1,010	1,306	25,108	27,620	85	...	2,491	41,320	43,911	63	3,882	33	33	
	Trichinopoly	1,442,739	638	868	15,523	17,019	85	145	1,564	22,262	24,361	59	4,466	14	14	
	Madura	2,741,453	2,069	1,853	31,553	39,075	70	...	4,565	32,487	37,052	74	5,976	12	12	
	Tinnevely	2,043,828	1,579	1,105	16,469	19,137	105	...	1,194	20,918	22,112	91	2,139	8	8	
Grand Total	Salem	2,062,703	1,045	503	15,895	17,446	118	550	824	26,006	27,390	75	7,561	14	14	
	Combatore	2,107,108	1,028	100	15,888	16,976	124	1,022	190	19,480	20,832	101	2,603	15	15	
	Ningris	1,044,887	23	3	1,135	1,166	90	1,018	18	4,166	5,232	20	314	1	1	
	Malabar	2,787,873	2,572	141	22,936	25,009	109	2,632	103	16,376	19,331	144	6,202	137	141	
	South Canara	1,109,952	466	422	11,219	12,107	92	1,063	224	6,807	8,194	135	2,431	62	62	
Grand Total	Total	16,712,324	11,945	6,204	157,766	176,055	95	7,220	11,573	189,522	208,315	80	34,704	295	302	
	Railway Police	...	...	8	240	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	Total	37,447,950	20,614	10,951	328,134	359,609	104	16,355	19,023	512,434	547,818	68	82,153	749	812	

Statement of Fires and Property lost during the year 1896.

Range.	Districts.	Number of fires.	Number of houses, &c., burnt.	Value of property destroyed.	Number of lives lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	Madras City	73	163	rs. 1,827	1
	Ganjam	578	7,145	2,33,987	...
	Vizagapatam	780	19,745	2,11,540	23
	Jeypore	143	269	17,384	3
	Godavari	1,258	10,571	2,81,875	17
	Kistna	668	3,804	1,94,902	15
	Total ...	2,427	41,534	9,39,497	60
Central Range.	Nellore	365	2,932	1,84,874	4
	Kurnool	153	1,909	99,208	1
	Bellary	436	1,035	30,365	8
	Anantapur	278	487	10,612	5
	Cuddapah	779	3,329	1,57,852	5
	North Arcot	641	2,123	1,09,051	4
	Chingleput	375	708	23,241	4
	South Arcot	515	2,130	98,784	7
	Total ...	3,642	14,652	7,14,377	38
Southern Range.	Tanjore	686	847	44,287	2
	Trichinopoly	357	2,901	68,632	16
	Madura	1,955	7,067	1,45,333	26
	Tianavelly	855	5,962	1,13,331	7
	Salem	533	3,763	1,08,138	17
	Coimbatore	342	1,757	50,426	10
	Nilgiris	8	174	15,000	...
	Malabar	380	604	85,411	3
	South Canara	522	682	67,473	9
	Total ...	4,738	23,767	7,51,062	90
Grand Total ...		11,880	80,116	23,50,409	180

Return of Known Depredators, Offenders and Suspected Persons.

Range.	Districts.	Number of depredators, offenders and suspected persons at large on 31st December 1896.												Number of houses of bad repute.			
		Known thieves and depredators.				Suspected persons.				Vagrants and wandering gangs.				Number of depredators convicted.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons convicted.	Persons convicted.	Persons convicted.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Range.	Madras City	721	53	36	...	49	7	...	...	806	40	123	14	16	35	30	6
	Ganjam	495	7	106	...	11	...	...	...	509	7	28	...	21	...	2	3
	Vizagapatam	804	27	106	...	129	...	...	...	1,129	42	105	31	94	...	137	40
	Jeypore	336	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	342	6	23	...	40	...	...	...
	Godavari	410	9	17	...	41	...	...	...	576	137	56	3	38	...	12	43
	Kistna	340	6	24	...	86	...	...	...	476	50	21	1	32	...	81	23
	Total ...	2,476	54	149	...	273	4	...	...	3,032	241	293	35	225	9	232	109
	Nellore	206	4	2	...	14	...	...	...	641	443	16	...	17	...	6	1
	Kurnool	149	1	3	...	19	...	...	...	484	484	11	...	37	...	59	6
	Bellary	238	7	8	...	29	...	...	...	506	206	23	...	28	...	9	4
Central Range.	Anantapur	299	2	5	...	31	...	...	...	300	62	16	...	6	...	...	8
	Cuddapah	397	6	6	...	46	...	...	...	582	582	26	...	69	...	...	26
	North Arcot	518	3	6	...	10	...	...	...	1,270	2,717	30	...	14	...	7	7
	Chingleput	510	23	5	...	6	...	...	...	3,435	2,717	30	...	14	...	...	...
	South Arcot	835	12	11	...	25	...	...	...	1,076	236	27	...	14	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,062	67	46	...	189	...	...	...	8,349	4,843	293	47	185	80	101	56
	Tanjore	571	11	4	...	27	...	...	...	644	63	53	...	61	...	12	20
	Trichinopoly	687	12	4	...	41	...	...	...	743	28	67	...	21	...	...	...
	Madura	1,072	13	6	...	51	...	...	...	1,120	13	53	...	21	...	...	...
	Tianavelly	847	6	8	...	114	...	...	...	969	7	28	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Salem	923	11	9	...	31	...	...	...	988	51	61	...	110	...	18	16
	Coimbatore	899	7	26	...	30	...	...	...	987	46	72	...	...	...	41	20
	Nilgiris	84	2	4	...	27	...	...	...	85	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	1,069	5	37	...	94	...	...	...	1,200	6	60	...	...	...	37	3
	South Canara	95	4	10	...	3	...	...	...	108	7	25	...	...	...	12	17
	Total ...	6,220	70	108	...	428	5	...	...	6,863	223	463	16	252	12	139	82
	Railway Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	12,472	225	339	...	930	16	...	...	19,250	5,348	1,045	113	678	86	508	252

Classified Statement of Decadities for the year ending 31st December 1896.

Districts.		In houses.											Total.					
		Number of cases in which property was lost.											Persons					
		Number of cases in which no property was lost.											Cases					
		Above Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Under Rs. 1.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Property			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gadavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	7	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	24	6	25	196	...	...	16,739	2,709
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	Total	14	13	6	6	5	2	1	...	4	50	3	61	235	12	...	37,402	1,109
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

Classified Statement of Decadities for the year ending 31st December 1896—continued.

On beds, highways and thoroughfares.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Rangas.	Districts.	Number of cases in which property was lost.										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Number of cases in which no property was lost.										Cases				Persons				Property																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Under Rs. 1.										Reported.				Detected.				Percentage.				Arrested.		Convicted.		Percentage.		Lost.		Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Above Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.	Under Rs. 1.

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

Classified Statement of Damages for the year ending 31st December 1896—concluded.

		Total.												Property			
Range.	Districts.	Number of cases in which property was lost.										Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Total.			Lost.	Recovered.
		Above Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Under Rs. 1.	Cases				Persons				
									Reported.*	Detected.	Percentage.		Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gidavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kisna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurucel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Relary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Asanapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madbar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

From the previous year.

End
 20.12.1896
 R. S. R.