

REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1896.

* செப்பனிருவதற்காக எடுத்த
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1897.



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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 20th February 1884, embodied in G.O., No. 837, 31st March 1884.

† G.O., No. 323, J.D., 13th February 1895.

‡ 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., 26th 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	
		Administration Report.	Crime Returns.			Administration 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	Jeypore	3rd March.	11th Feb.	16	Trichinopoly	17th March.	22nd Feb.
5	Gōdāvari	12th March.	14th Feb.	17	Madura	1st April.	25th Feb.
6	Kistna	19th March.	21st Feb.	18	Tinnevely	13th March.	14th Feb.
7	Nellore	9th April.	11th Feb.	19	Salem	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 taluka 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 part 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	583	393	408	397	442
Dacoity	754	805	715	147	193	173	292	339	190	190	229	284
Robbery	947	555	783	247	292	359	400	400	388	378	430	442
House-breaking	7,632	6,691	10,585	5,979	6,710	7,000	7,361	7,345	7,142	6,609	6,130	6,221
Thefts	* 18,326	* 19,026	20,823	16,192	13,638	13,667	13,369	14,254	13,441	11,465	11,272	11,597
Cattle thefts	...	...	7,300	2,749	2,432	2,342	2,840	3,155	3,058	2,339	2,265	2,133
Total	27,907	26,824	40,540	23,092	23,606	23,254	24,640	26,476	24,612	21,380	20,718	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	37.2	27.6	24.8	25.3	25	30.7	25.5
Dacoity	21.3	29.1	32.1	27.4	20.4	35.6	24.3	32.3	24.4	25.9	31.6	18.8
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	34.8	32.4	35.1	31.7	38	38	37.9	39.6	40.6
Thefts	42.6	44.4	51.5	44.9	40.6	45.2	40.1	43.7	45.4	45.5	47.2	46.8
Cattle thefts	...	...	58.3	45.4	40.6	49.2	46.4	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	12.3	12.6
Cholam ...	23.1	21.1	16.1	18.1	21.4	23.4	22.7
Ragi ...	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 Negapatnam 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, the Superintendent, and Mr. Wilkin-son, the Assistant Superintendent, the Police, the Constables of the special force, did their share of the work entailed by the outbreak remarkably well, and the Government was good enough to recognise 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 (Konans or Idaiyans). Their sheep and goats form a very convenient subject for the Kallars' raids. They are taken for kaval fees alleged to be over-due 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 Ammayappakóné, and rapidly spread through Vendasandur 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 this 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 taken place is a matter for congratulation. It is quite time that the villagers threw off the tyranny to which they are subjected by the Kallars, and now that they have felt their power in combination, it is probable they will not again allow the Kallar to resume his authority. It is only to be expected that a movement against a tyranny which has held sway so long will be bitterly opposed, and disturbances and violence must accompany it. The Superintendent, Mr. Baudry, acting under Mr. Stevenson's instructions, has done well so far in dealing with what is a very difficult matter, and Mr. Stevenson is an officer who probably knows more about the Kaval system and its results than any other officer 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 South- ern Mahratta.	1	27	271
Deputy Inspector-General, Central Circle ...	Madras ...	1	9	154
Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Circle ...	South Indian ...	1	8	139

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 .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-Bezwada 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 Bezwada-Madras Railway	29
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 Rayadrag out-post	3
Addition for Cocanada town	7
Addition to Kurnool on account of famine	38
Punitive Police, Kalugumalai, Tinnevely district	22
Guard for Chitrali 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.			31st on December 1896.	
		Sanctioned strength on 31st December 1896.	Actual strength on 31st December 1896.	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 establishments 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 ...	1,270	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		
Central Range.	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	5	7	80	...	5,004	113	5,210	39	12	34	5,295		
	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		
Southern Range.	Chingleput ...	735	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		
	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	1,085	...	1	2	20	...	1,014	25	1,062	2	4	15	1,083		
Grand Total	...	(b) 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) 10 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) Excludes 177 village watchers included in column 9 of statement C, appendix A.

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. 41,25,305
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	36,07,748	35,34,174	34,35,269
Clothing, arms and accoutrements	2,00,246	2,37,537	2,96,873
Miscellaneous	5,22,729	4,48,319	4,11,343
Village Police	6,482	6,564	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.	Constables.	Constables.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
Northern Range	5	Rs. 4,195	4	Rs. 1,400	75	Rs. 8,507	17	Rs. 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 Wynad, 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 Pattasinghi in the Vizagapatam Agency at a cost of Rs. 800, Inspectors' quarters at Purushottapur, Ganjam 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. 2,766	RS. 674	138	RS. 5,821	941	RS. 11,841	13	RS. 770	103	RS. 3,563	RS. 21,554	21,995	
Central Range...	4,815	6,213	708	1,082	159	6,778	715	9,191	6	366	83	2,186	12,818	18,521	
Southern Range.	4,550	14,354	1,601	10	224	8,217	921	7,996	18	1,118	45	2,304	20,515	19,585	
Total ...	12,309	35,737	5,075	1,766	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 standard 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	28	...	62	
Vizagapatam ...	32	39	5	76	
Jeyapore ...	1	26	...	27	
Gōdāvari ...	28	39	11	73	
Kistna ...	62	22	11	85	
Nellore ...	29	65	3	97	
Kurnool ...	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	
Salem ...	18	79	6	103	
Coimbatore ...	22	61	9	82	
Malabar ...	27	42	32	101	
South Canara ...	26	30	5	61	
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 processers	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 22.

	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 ...	3,590	3,511	3,569	4,030
Proportion punished to total strength ...	18.8	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.				Amount of fine.
			Number fined.	Number degraded or suspended.	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 degraded or suspended.	Number other- wise punished.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chief office	19	...	2	...	Rs. 1	10.5	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	2	...	...	Rs. 1	1
Northern Range	5,235	87	918	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	103	853	229	701	14.1	0 14 8	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	13	16
Gōdāvari	1,260	13	341	22	174	29.8	0 8 2	126	8	89	124	6
Chingleput	723	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	100	24.1	1 0 5	3	32	...	2	24
Cuddapah	999	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	...	58	22
Tanjore	1,222	11	193	37	208	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	12
Tinnevely	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	1,239	10	155	36	121	16.3	0 12 6	227	5	...	140	29
Coimbatore	878	12	167	23	97	10.2	0 14 6	69	4	...	100	18
Kurnool	921	18	97	27	157	15.4	1 9 11	8	1	27	15	21
Trichinopoly	717	8	76	18	67	14.2	0 12 1	32	...	...	31	9
Vizagapatam	1,287	14	138	25	80	13.8	0 9 3	73	4	...	86	19
North Arcot	1,153	23	109	19	115	13.1	1 0 11	78	...	...	112	35
Jeyapore	454	3	45	9	33	12.6	0 11 9	8	...	...	10	12
Nūgītis	183	5	6	5	8	8.7	1 5 4	...	...	16	...	2
Salem	1,136	12	54	28	36	8.3	0 10 8	59	30	...	57	26
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	2,881	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 Ganjam 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 29 were disposed of during the year, and in all of them the Inspector-General's orders 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	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	993	495	6	97	...
Jeypore	1,110	194	28	109	...
Gódvári	384	...	...	39	...
Kistna	1,086	174	34	104	...
Nellore	242	208	39	...	...
Kurnool	847	1	39	87	...
Bellary	780	208	...	83	...
Anantapur	588	140	1	46	13
Cuddapah	472	196	5	30	14
North Arcot	857	391	13	34	4
Chingleput	991	165	7	85	...
South Arcot	616	101	1	89	...
Tanjore	807	274	8	34	13
Trichinopoly	1,064	50	11	80	...
Madura	607	77	4	100	...
Tinnevely	1,041	189	81	59	...
Salem	845	177	77	94	...
Coimbatore	908	97	...	84	...
Nilgiris	731	179	36	86	...
Malabar	159	39	6	69	...
South Canara	1,251	622	...	15	...
Railway Police, Northern Range	527	87	21	120	...
Railway Police, Central Range	269	...	...	52	...
Railway Police, Southern Range	164	...	...	19	2
...	197	...	...	16	...
Total	18,296	4,078	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 Gódvári 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	..	..	..	..	..
Head constables	9	3	12	6	6
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	432	413	430	436
Dismissed	271	297	291	318
Discharged on other grounds than the above	113	119	97	76
Deserted	123	161	146	109
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 163.8 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	† 120	...	419	100	100
Sub-Inspectors	‡ 15	11	...	26	100	100
Head constables	§ 248	2,520	23	2,791	99.1	99.2
Constables ... ..	|| 138	15,938	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	651	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	...	...	...	9	8
Head Constables	51	2,185	2,237	75	81
Constables	2,419	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	156
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 increase of 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	68,815	841,644	910,459
1896	66,949	840,568	907,517

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	546,876	69
1894	527,345	70
1895	541,441	68
1896	547,818	68

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

Taking these two things into consideration the results of the year may be considered more satisfactory than those of the previous years. The number of warrants issued decreased by 1,866, and the number of summonses by 1,076. There was an increase in the number of processes issued in petty cases. The remarks of Government on last year's administration report did not reach the districts in time to have much effect on the return of 1896. The Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, has noticed that Magistrates are in the habit in some districts of issuing notices to Vakils and other notices not mentioned in the Criminal Code of Procedure to the Police to serve. I am continually noticing that Magistrates send out processes from their courts several days after they are dated, leaving the Police little time to deal with them. This shows that their despatching

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 summonses. 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	756	1,208	1,961
V. Found dead, 'causes unknown'	12	1	3	1	13	4	17
VI. Drunkenness	34	...	...	...	34	...	34
VII. Neglect or want	1	...	2	1	1	3	4
VIII. Exposure	...	1	...	...	...	7	15
IX. Other causes	5	...	5	...	5	5	10
X. Accidental deaths	2,862	2,481	2,564	1,906	5,443	4,470	9,913
Total	3,970	2,545	3,910	1,976	6,515	5,886	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 ...	323	365	20	33	7	748
Children ...	1	3	...	...	1	5
Female—						
Adults ...	891	258	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 ...	1,258	162	549	26	867	2,862
Children ...	1,984	31	168	2	346	2,491
Female—						
Adults ...	2,016	45	258	6	239	2,564
Children ...	1,533	14	158	12	159	1,876
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.

The increase in the number of fires was large in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gôdâvari, 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 Police stations) was practically completed during the year.

Known depredators.

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.
Ganjam	60	78
Vizagapatam	81	152
Jeypore	29	108
Gôdâvari	133	71
Kistna	87	33
Nellore	29	107
Kurnool	23	30
Bellary	39	40
Anantapur	13	24
Cuddapah	54	88
North Arcot	96	107
Chingleput	20	67
South Arcot	264	90
Tanjore	304	76
Trichinopoly	173	70
Madura	365	100
Tinnevely	95	62
Salem	80	114
Coimbatore	202	297
Nilgiris	3	10
Malabar	109	131
South Canara	64	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	13,013	12,704
Suspects	1,292	1,242	1,205	974	946
Receivers	831	776	680	430	368
Members of wandering gangs	7,464	8,696	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
Jeyapore	138	85	107	61
Góddavari	127	71	86	74
Kistna	21	29	36	29
Nellore	24	25	38	30
Kurnool	18	31	33	39
Bellary	45	39	32	13
Anantapur	28	17	19	30
Cuddapah	42	37	37	50
North Arcot	63	46	65	104
Chingleput	60	66	88	104
South Arcot	120	108	123	172
Tanjore	55	69	69	78

Districts.	Number of Persons.			
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Trichinopoly	109	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	138	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 Ganjam 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 of 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 States in instituting a Central office in Bangalore and Trivandrum.

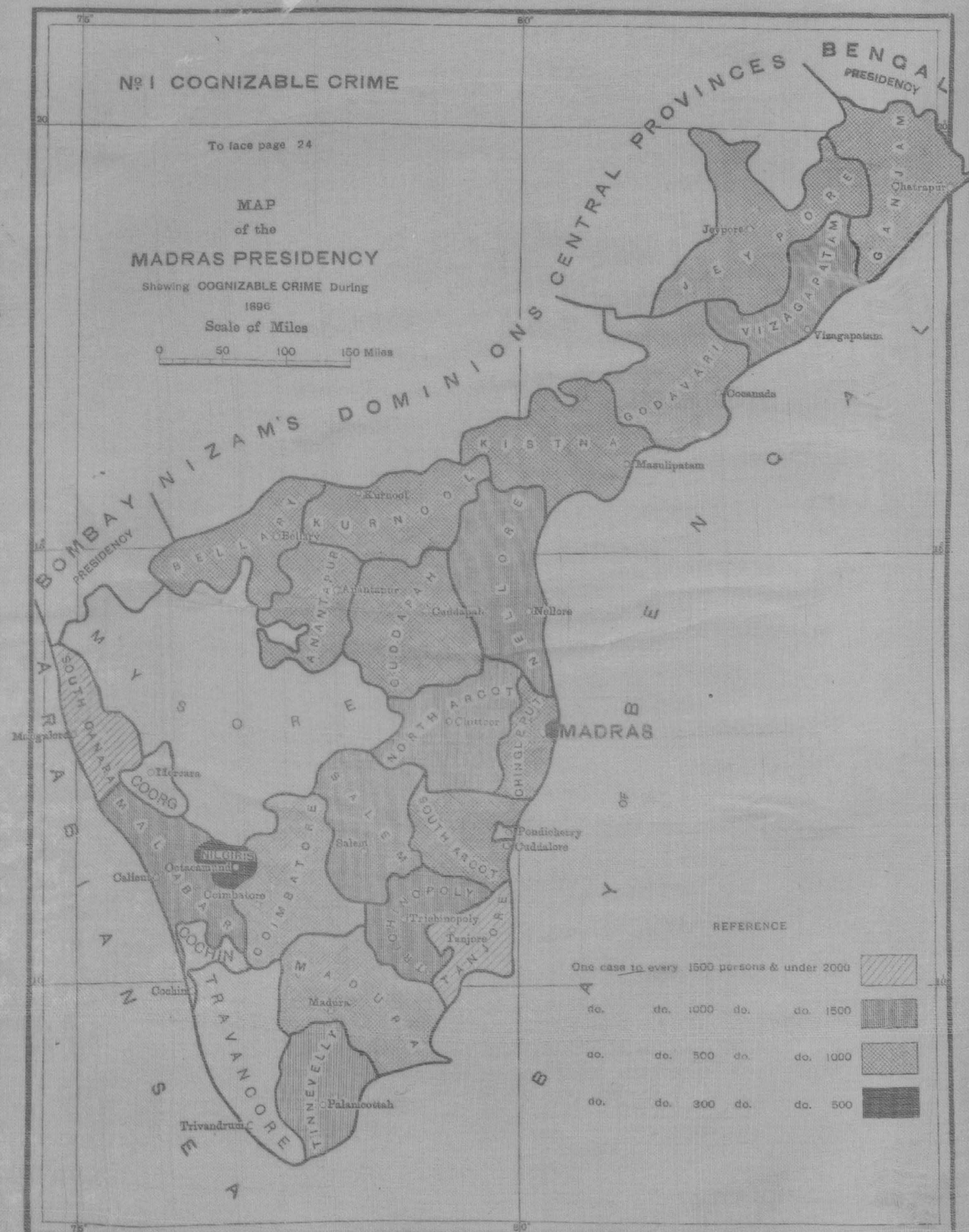
30. Turning to crime the following is the usual statement giving the details of the general results obtained by districts in cognizable offences under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws:—

Cognizable crime, Statement A.

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	1,597	1,173	73.0	1,866	1,292	69.2	Rs. 89,836	Rs. 55,381	61.6
Ganjam	2,248	655	29.1	4,612	1,308	28.3	52,470	12,033	23
Vizagapatam	1,681	830	49.4	3,642	1,454	39.9	45,922	17,631	38.4
Jeypore	726	480	67.4	1,070	712	66	29,721	6,065	20.4
Godavari	3,199	1,081	33.8	7,518	2,289	30.4	96,228	26,715	27.8
Kistna	2,097	647	30.8	4,159	1,054	25.3	1,04,278	14,009	13.4
Total, Northern Range	9,951	3,802	38.2	21,014	6,817	32.4	3,22,610	77,083	23.9
Nellore	1,393	321	23	3,233	600	18.5	71,203	11,950	16.8
Kurnool	1,571	405	25.8	3,208	810	25.2	74,155	10,394	14
Bellary	1,230	397	32.3	2,155	630	29.2	58,612	14,541	24.8
Anantapur	913	260	28.5	2,198	509	23.2	58,090	9,477	16.3
Cuddapah	1,955	387	19.8	3,473	720	20.7	1,21,463	22,262	18.3
North Arcot	1,955	687	35.1	4,309	804	18.6	60,271	22,063	36.6
Chingleput	1,842	607	33	2,965	912	30.8	35,502	5,393	15.2
South Arcot	2,668	1,020	38.2	5,519	1,637	29.7	1,82,876	1,43,321	78.6
Total, Central Range	18,527	4,084	22.0	27,060	6,811	25.2	6,61,691	2,30,301	34.8
Tanjore	1,338	636	47.5	5,714	1,128	19.7	33,812	12,906	38.7
Trichinopoly	1,012	572	56.5	3,247	982	30.2	35,785	13,421	37.5
Madurai	3,159	908	28.7	6,676	1,931	28.9	81,668	24,035	29.4
Tinnevely	1,958	523	26.7	3,581	961	26.8	78,804	11,814	15
Salem	1,735	638	36.8	3,212	973	30.3	44,036	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	1,20,831	25,261	21
South Canara	591	191	32.3	1,789	347	19.4	70,120	29,296	41.7
Total, Southern Range	14,817	5,237	35.3	34,008	9,100	26.5	5,32,096	1,41,041	26.5
Railway Police	64	21	32.8	38	24	63.2	7,698	4,010	52.6
Grand Total	39,946	14,117	35.3	84,586	24,104	28.5	16,18,870	5,16,906	32
Special and Local Laws	42,350	28,813	68.0	49,046	45,004	91.8	1,735	1,192	68.7
Nuisances under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws	79,900	74,902	93.7	82,157	76,659	93.3	...	...	...
Grand total of offences against Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws	102,196	127,822	78.8	215,789	145,767	67.6	16,15,905	5,18,098	32.1

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 Chingleput and a decrease in Tinnevely. In Chingleput the increase is due to incorrect figures 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 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
Gōdāvari	1,854	429	23.1	5,432	904	16.6	17,666	3,504	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
Kuracool	687	234	34.1	1,841	370	20.1	1,236	457	37
Bellary	234	69	29.5	949	139	14.6	2,088	196	9.4
Anantapur	204	40	19.6	954	92	9.6	550	28	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	220	8.4	4,727	990	20.9
Chingleput	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	671	168	25.4	4,171	400	9.6	657	87	5.6
Trichinopoly	540	365	67.6	2,145	564	26.3	4,510	2,404	53.3
Madura	772	177	22.9	3,301	470	14.2	2,244	1,809	80.6
Tinnevely	250	77	30.8	1,664	179	11.3	1,241	249	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	48	8.7	35,700	19,095	53.5
Total	12,542	3,377	28.9	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 2,080	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	31,071	49.8
... ..	1896 1,587	1,173	73.9	1,866	1,292	69.2	89,836	55,381	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	3,602	36.2	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	96,453	19.8
... ..	1895 13,114	4,313	32.9	26,784	7,196	26.9	4,64,073	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	5,32,096	1,41,041	26.5
Railway Police	1896 64	21	32.8	38	24	63.2	7,628	4,010	52.6
... ..	1894 39,410	35,639	90.4	45,638	41,584	91.1	577	357	61.9
Special Laws	1895 41,931	38,960	92.9	49,005	45,363	92.6	2,636	2,314	87.8
... ..	1896 42,350	38,813	91.6	49,046	45,004	91.8	1,735	1,192	68.7
Nuisance cases	1894 65,505	61,723	94.1	68,025	63,136	92.8	...	...	...
... ..	1895 84,331	79,147	93.9	85,843	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	1,699	1,595	755	701	618	41.9	41.3	38.8
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	12,403	12,032	11,741	3,052	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	37,985	37,986	14,199	14,181	13,755	36.4	37.4	36.2
Class IV.—Minor offences against person	1,591	1,777	1,893	232	345	340	16.8	19.4	17.9
Total including Class IV	40,580	39,712	39,884	14,431	14,526	14,095	35.6	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	123,317	122,812	97,391	118,129	113,737	92.7	95.5	93
Grand Total	145,623	163,029	162,196	111,839	132,655	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	25.6
Class II	7,635	7,459	7,363	2,157	2,188	2,016	28.3	29.3	27.4
Class III	12,633	13,016	14,552	5,323	5,396	5,404	42.1	41.5	37.4
Class V	46,378	43,964	44,395	12,905	12,395	12,677	27.6	28.2	28.6
Total	81,302	77,938	79,026	24,143	23,534	23,371	29.7	30.2	29.6
Class IV	4,769	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	131,392	104,784	126,185	121,705	92	92.7	92.6
Grand Total	200,018	219,323	215,789	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	53.3
3	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	31.4	33.2	33.8	33.8
4	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	86.5	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	46.7	44.8
(C. Property.)					
1	Percentage of property recovered to property lost	22.6	34.2	26.7	32
2	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	50.4	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	1,727	565	433	25.1	76.6	1,560	803	51.5
Visagapatam	1,399	821	745	53.3	90.7	1,554	1,191	76.6
Jeypure	648	516	476	73.5	92.2	354	283	71.6
Gudavari	1,938	904	770	39.7	85.2	2,202	1,515	68.8
Kistna	1,703	565	410	24.1	72.6	1,321	676	51.2
Nellore	913	397	244	26.7	72.4	599	437	71.3
Kurnool	1,316	379	270	20.5	71.2	988	418	42.3
Bellary	1,209	483	339	28.2	70.2	977	470	48.1
Anantapur	961	351	219	22.8	62.4	858	360	42
North Arcot	1,917	497	316	16.5	63.6	1,242	463	37.4
Chingleput	1,612	732	581	36	79.4	1,464	766	52.3
South Arcot	1,276	609	508	39.8	83.4	1,409	731	51.9
Tanjore	2,327	1,144	875	37.6	76.5	1,567	1,000	63.8
Trichinopoly	1,220	800	532	43.6	66.7	1,282	703	55.2
Madura	978	539	477	48.8	88.5	1,150	689	59.9
Tinnevely	3,114	1,134	804	25.8	69.1	3,227	1,462	45.3
Salem	2,330	696	446	19.1	64.1	1,738	723	41.6
Coimbatore	1,688	698	557	33	79.8	1,528	819	53.6
Nilgiris	2,077	910	677	32.6	74.4	2,442	1,018	41.7
Malabar	168	126	97	58.4	77	180	110	61.1
South Canara	2,140	961	679	31.7	70.7	2,385	1,144	48
Railway Police	699	274	175	25	63.9	404	198	49
	* 31	25	21	67.7	84	38	24	63.2
Total	34,967	15,073	11,806	33.8	78.3	32,653	17,609	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 65 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

Non-cognizable crime, Part II, Statement A.

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	13.6
Górávari	23	16	9	39.1	56.3	40	9	22.5
Kistna	25	13	5	20	38.5	26	8	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	16.3	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	8	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	26.9
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	69	27.2	46	287	61	21.3
Grand Total ...	477	296	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,

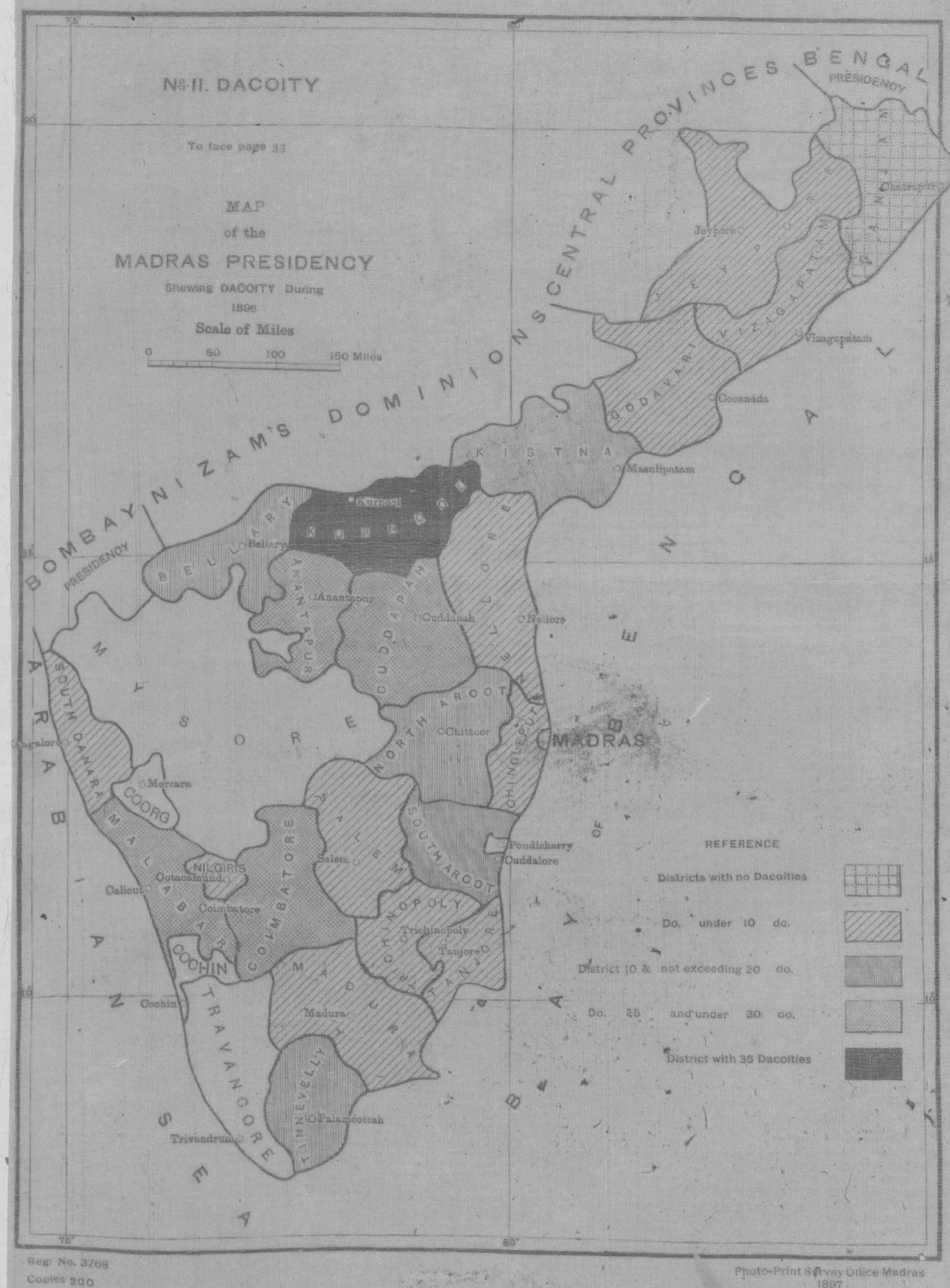
that the courts place far more reliance than is justifiable on the first reports from village heads. In Tinnevely, especially the village heads are said to continually send false reports in the first instance in order to get their enemies into trouble, and I know the same thing is said to be perpetually 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 of 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 of the crime in Coimbatore and Tinnevely as I expected there would be, and so far in 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 grain 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 113 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 284 cases reported, 193 were committed by local criminals, and fifty-eight were committed by wandering gangs. In nine cases fire arms were used, three cases 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 and Salem one. In Kurnool in one case one of the dacoits was killed.



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 Komaties of Jaggayapet were suspected. The victims in one of the cases were Brahmans 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	168	19.1	1,06,908	10,129	9.5
In fields and highways, &c., 1896.	184	33	17.9	912	112	12.3	82,454	4,999	15.1
Total, 1896 ...	323	60	18.6	1,790	280	15.6	1,39,452	15,038	10.8
Compare { 1895 ...	275	87	31.6	1,399	407	29.1	95,628	25,020	26.2
{ 1894 ...	220	57	25.9	1,173	210	17.9	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	...
Godavari ...	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	5
Kistna ...	2	3	11	16	3	4	8	12
Nellore ...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3
Kuracool ...	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	8
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 ...	4	3	6	3	9	4	3	5
Coimbatore ...	5	...	10	16	17	18	21	9
Nilgiris ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Malabar ...	4	3	6	9	9	9	15	28
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 investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted to decided.	Persons arrested by Police.	Persons convicted in Police cases.	Percentage.
Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	4	2	2	50	100	6	6	100
Jeypore ...	8	2	2	25	100	43	5	11.6
Godavari ...	18	13	9	50	69.2	59	15	25.4
Kistna ...	45	16	3	6.7	18.8	109	29	26.6
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 ...	27	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 ...	Nil.							
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	42.6	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:—

District.	1895.										1896.									
	Cases					Persons					Cases					Persons				
	True cases reported in 1895.	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.	Property
1	8	14	8	100	15	14	93.3	80	63	78.8	14	14	100	22	17	77.3	360	349	96.9	Property
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range	77	77	80	33.7	97	48	49.5	5,868	655	11.2	98	37	37.8	150	73	48.7	9,269	1,297	13.7	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Range	148	174	61	35.1	258	94	38.4	12,072	5,606	46.5	105	49	25.1	336	97	28.9	13,194	2,392	18.1	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Range	187	213	99	45.5	447	159	35.6	15,430	3,750	24.3	204	57	27.9	409	102	24.9	9,708	1,012	10.4	...
Grand Total	420	454	155	40.2	817	315	38.6	33,530	10,076	30.1	511	157	30.7	917	289	31.5	32,591	5,620	17.3	...

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
Jaypore	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	26	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
Madurai	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 :—

Looting house-trespass and house-breaking.

Districts.	1895.										1896.									
	Cases					Persons					Cases					Persons				
	Property					Property					Property					Property				
	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Detected.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Arrested.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Arrested.	Percentage.	Detected.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Arrested.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madras City	214	154	72.2	101	217	101	117	162	46.6	27.8	358	184	339	332	339	332	332	332	332	332
Ganjam	300	312	104	111	399	111	184	368	27.8	7.338	7,009	384	128	33.3	409	230	55.3	25,483	4,348	17.1
Vizagapatam	380	343	90.3	111	398	111	184	368	27.8	7.338	7,009	384	128	33.3	409	230	55.3	25,483	4,348	17.1
Jeyapore	220	235	107	111	398	111	184	368	27.8	7.338	7,009	384	128	33.3	409	230	55.3	25,483	4,348	17.1
Godavari	317	373	118	111	398	111	184	368	27.8	7.338	7,009	384	128	33.3	409	230	55.3	25,483	4,348	17.1
Kistna	365	380	104	111	398	111	184	368	27.8	7.338	7,009	384	128	33.3	409	230	55.3	25,483	4,348	17.1
Total, Northern Range	1,601	1,655	103.4	815	1,844	815	1,172	1,672	104.2	44.2	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Nellore	205	223	109	85	265	85	134	230	32.1	32.1	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Kurnool	287	258	89.9	67	354	67	103	203	29.4	29.4	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Bellary	151	153	101.3	49	202	49	74	144	31	31	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Anantapur	105	127	121	49	176	49	74	144	31	31	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Cuddapah	377	374	99.2	107	481	107	160	324	25.9	25.9	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
North Arcot	444	378	85.1	182	630	182	219	334	34.8	34.8	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Chingleput	258	379	147	114	493	114	182	323	42.1	42.1	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
South Arcot	275	352	128	145	527	145	192	296	60.3	60.3	31,951	1,887	880	46.6	2,089	1,410	67.6	1,47,577	27,516	18.6
Total, Central Range	2,055	2,247	111.8	806	2,852	806	1,070	1,910	107.5	107.5	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Tanjore	279	192	68.8	151	431	151	189	364	47.6	47.6	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Trichinopoly	227	208	91.6	148	375	148	187	343	61.4	61.4	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Madura	413	462	111.9	168	620	168	215	370	30.6	30.6	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Tinnevely	476	400	83.8	193	669	193	276	470	40.4	40.4	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Salem	189	243	128.6	138	381	138	177	254	134.1	134.1	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Coimbatore	171	177	103.5	181	358	181	219	397	111.6	111.6	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Nilgiris	30	16	53.3	31	47	31	38	69	58.1	58.1	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Malabar	285	355	124.9	457	642	457	523	880	190.4	190.4	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
South Canara	75	70	93.3	84	159	84	102	186	126.7	126.7	36,502	2,514	797	31.7	2,035	1,031	51.6	4,07,306	1,84,878	45.4
Total, Southern Range	2,259	2,163	95.7	2,481	2,482	2,481	2,482	2,482	109.4	109.4	41,317	2,356	1,043	44.3	2,488	1,372	55.1	2,46,701	52,489	21.3
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...
Grand Total	4,130	4,231	102.4	6,974	6,974	6,974	6,974	6,974	107.5	107.5	78,019	6,913	2,839	40.6	6,737	3,926	58.3	8,11,405	2,69,120	33.2

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
Ganjam	390	142	128	32.8	90.1	365	226	61.9
Vizagapatam	393	253	248	63.1	96.1	402	334	83.1
Jeyapore	277	234	222	80.1	94.9	350	303	86.6
Godavari	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	985	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	359	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	2,058	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	63.1

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 to 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:—

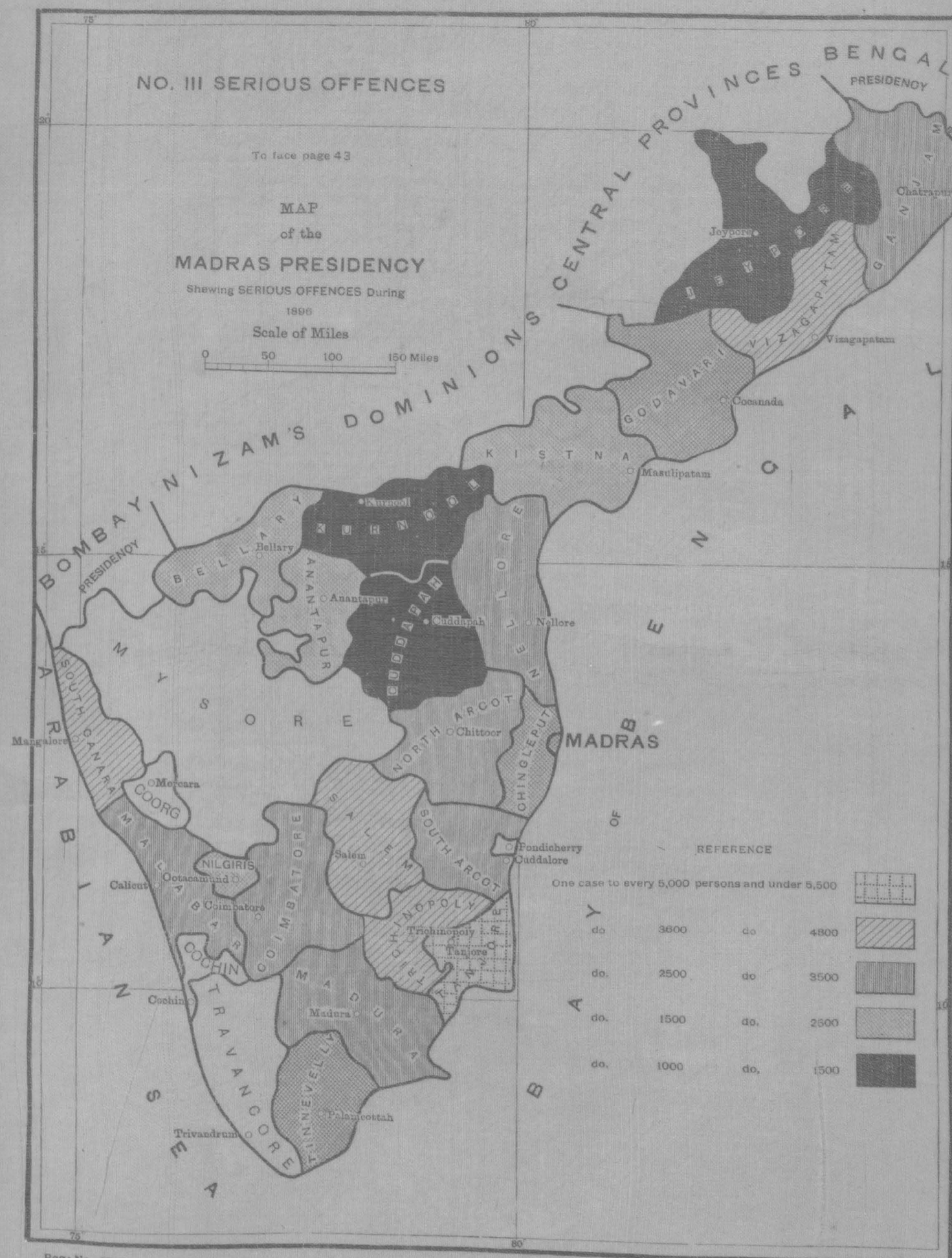
Abstract Statement relating to Grave Offences against Property during the past five years.

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	51.3
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	45.7
Central Range.	2,633	2,380	2,581	2,605	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	42.4
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	39.1

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 Arbuthnott 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	118
Longden ...	Tanjore ...	4	4	9	30
Leggatt ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Mainwaring ...	Kurnool ...	38	21	98	287
Prendergast ...	Vizagapatam ...	14	6	27	54
Carmichael ...	Tinnevely ...	36	14	19	69
Robinson ...	Madura ...	49	19	25	107
Stuart ...	Trichinopoly ...	13	5	18	38
Bandry ...	Godavari ...	28	9	14	71
West ...	... ..	13	3	7	15
Lushington ...	Anantapur ...	10	3	7	11
Smith ...	... ..	37	9	17	86
Mainwaring ...	Salem ...	46	11	17	73
Leggatt ...	North Arcot ...	26	6	8	36
Mullaly ...	Coimbatore ...	40	9	18	87
Thomas ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Arbuthnott ...	Chingleput ...	5	5	11	35
Stevenson ...	... ..	20	5	18	70
Fullerton ...	Kistna ...	37	3	4	17
Boyd ...	Nellore ...	23	3	3	25
Hasted ...	South Arcot ...	25	3	9	17
Egan ...	South Canara ...	27	3	...	...
Sullivan ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Scott ...	Cuddapah ...	9	1	2	6
Powell ...	... ..	59	5	7	37
Boyd ...	Ganjam ...	5	1	5	29
Macartney ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Travers ...	Jeypore ...	13	1	15	10
Hannington ...	... ..	64	3	...	...
Thomas ...	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...
Macartney ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Stuart ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Clogstoun ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Sullivan ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...		674	169	429	1,355

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.
Mr. 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	33	140
Walker ...	Madura ...	23	13	33	115
Mayne ...	... ..	31	12	20	60
Sweeting ...	Salem ...	3	3	7	32
Mullaly ...	... ..	4	...	...	...
Lushington ...	Godavari ...	37	18	45	134
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	12
Hannington ...	Ganjam ...	1	...	...	...
Thomas ...	... ..	19	3	3	13
Pelly ...	... ..	8	...	...	...
Prendergast ...	Kurnool ...	22	4	6	32
Powell ...	... ..	16	2	2	8
Sullivan ...	South Arcot ...	8	1	1	3
Stuart ...	... ..	24	2	8	19
Mainwaring ...	Cuddapah ...	4	...	...	...
Armitage ...	... ..	6	1	1	4
Macartney ...	... ..	1	...	...	...
Gover ...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...		529	249	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
Ganjam ...	81	38	29	35.8	76.3	69	39	56.5
Vizagapatam ...	101	67	64	63.4	95.5	139	106	76.3
Jeypore ...	41	36	36	87.8	100	54	45	83.3
Godavari ...	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 Thefts, 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	65	59	59	90.8	109	79	72.5
Trichinopoly ...	111	62	58	52.3	93.5	109	76	69.7
Madura ...	405	148	114	24.5	77	365	149	40.8
Tinnevely ...	120	41	28	23.3	68.3	73	37	50.7
Salem ...	241	110	102	42.3	92.7	217	199	64.1
Coimbatore ...	434	198	103	37.6	82.3	432	227	52.5
Nilgiris ...	5	2	2	40	100	4	3	75
Malabar ...	127	54	41	32.3	75.9	122	53	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

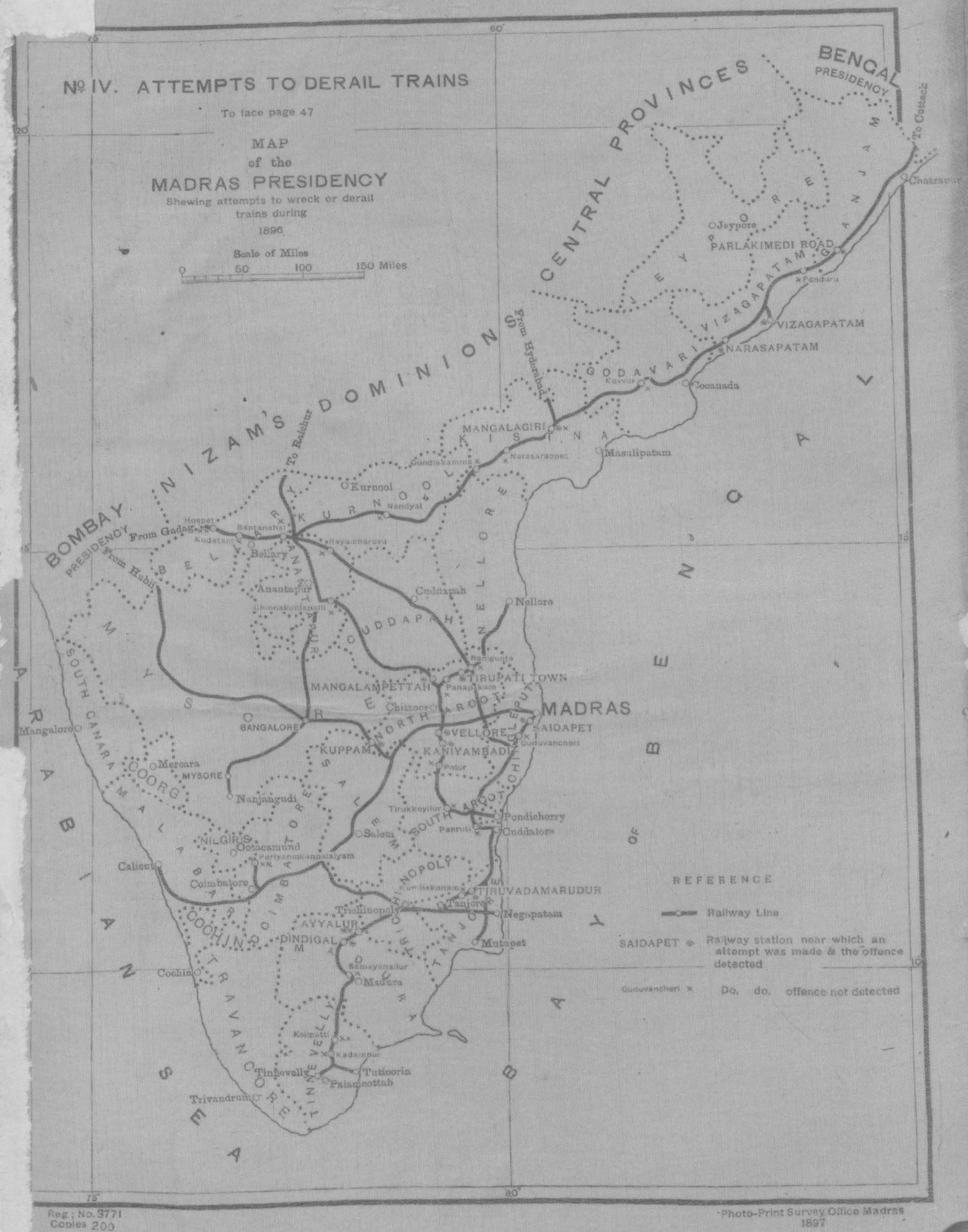
It will be seen there was a decrease in these offences, the total being 2,449 in 1895 and 2,306 in the year under report. The figures as to occurrences are, I think, on the whole satisfactory. Cattle stealing is notoriously a crime that is hushed up and often not reported. The ryot who loses his animal 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 Godavari 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 doubtless due to some extent to the Anti-kallar agitation. The owners of lost animals have had recourse to the Police instead of to their Kavalgars. In Tinnevely the decrease is probably not a good sign, though it may be due to better patrolling and preventive work. In Malabar the decrease is probably due to better Police work and is satisfactory. The results of cases put up for trial were not quite so good as in former years.

Railway offences.

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.
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	89
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	803
Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2,540	52	960	28	7,578	14	113
Kistna ...	16	553	8	102	4	124	10	2,934	17	266	23	514	22	793
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3,344	5	149	9	240	18	262
Kurnool ...	10	155	22	1,260	23	274	13	918	15	178	7	777	25	115
Bellary ...	28	1,804	39	1,804	49	1,418	47	6,624	26	1,651	25	805	22	1,137
Anantapur ...	16	2,269	28	6,496	30	2,788	31	18,673	53	2,218	65	2,589	46	9,113
Cuddapah ...	14	4,597	7	1,013	5	297	10	886	25	1,574	29	889	41	2,037
North Arcot ...	145	2,689	139	21,192	56	1,797	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	980
South Arcot ...	41	836	71	2,835	74	2,725	54	3,380	51	2,129	53	411	64	1,260
Tanjore ...	21	531	78	2,824	38	1,207	82	2,630	70	2,099	25	608	69	559
Trichinopoly ...	26	612	36	6,451	43	1,425	54	3,098	35	748	26	3,073	40	467
Madura ...	15	447	52	2,412	56	1,301	162	3,950	120	7,142	42	2,643	44	469
Tinnevely ...	11	186	12	517	14	697	23	622	15	579	16	203	13	120
Salem ...	36	1,685	44	181	50	1,786	44	797	35	509	24	654	26	1,895
Coimbatore ...	24	375	44	1,097	32	658	48	941	26	913	28	881	24	323
Malabar ...	23	180	30	171	41	177	43	203	25	782	26	220	36	623
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	7,669
Total ...	444	19,081	629	51,321	545	17,239	734	53,806	639	26,205	546	29,055	707	91,674



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.

Ordinary thefts.

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

Districts.	1896.				1895.				1894.					
	Cases		Persons		Property		Cases		Persons		Property			
	True cases including those brought forward from the previous year.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras City	1,254	72.7	1,233	984	70.8	16,557	81.5	998	81.5	1,050	882	84	Rs. 58,492	71.8
	1,254	72.7	1,233	984	70.8	16,557	81.5	998	81.5	1,050	882	84	Rs. 58,492	71.8
Gaujam	765	32.7	1,444	483	33.4	6,001	27.1	783	30.4	1,494	549	36.7	22,578	29.2
Vizagapatam	697	33.1	897	472	52.6	8,370	48.7	609	33.3	1,082	558	52.5	18,386	34.8
Joyore	158	12.2	908	170	81.7	3,313	43.4	216	13.2	289	238	82.3	5,294	24.5
Gadavari	1,168	38.7	2,884	682	28.6	23,550	42	1,655	47.2	8,122	277	31.8	42,351	30.1
Kistna	588	19.8	1,192	286	24	15,461	34.9	531	23.5	1,409	444	31.5	25,274	19.8
Total, Northern Range	3,307	1.258	6,125	2,093	34.2	41,933	39.2	3,594	1.495	7,375	2,766	37.5	1,14,786	28.2
Nellore	371	11.7	804	165	20.6	21,892	16.8	133	88	736	171	23.2	20,388	15.2
Kurnool	444	12.3	751	223	29.7	9,087	25.8	225	12.7	658	217	33	11,847	23.6
Bellary	275	14.4	337	171	60.7	11,611	22.5	412	15.3	491	260	40.5	13,307	48
Anantapur	251	8.4	514	112	21.8	8,759	44.6	382	64	415	98	23.6	15,044	16.7
Cuddapah	365	11.8	785	160	21.8	16,927	19	584	87	638	152	23.8	23,266	14.5
North Arcot	612	27.5	1,180	385	32.6	17,917	30.7	708	24.9	1,430	337	23.6	17,747	30.7
Chingleput	457	23.5	1,024	557	34.5	1,947	5.9	136	23.0	804	353	39.5	13,997	17.5
South Arcot	956	54.0	2,297	869	38.8	18,877	35.7	484	48.7	2,107	770	35.5	15,285	27.2
Total, Central Range	3,762	1.356	7,502	2,443	32.2	28,066	29.7	1,694	1.505	7,372	2,296	31.2	1,30,882	23.7
Tanjore	381	26.4	2,214	987	17.5	9,715	4.585	383	24.5	2,000	392	15.5	8,918	58.4
Trichinopoly	272	18.5	929	282	30.4	7,060	28.7	345	191	775	274	35.4	8,267	54.9
Madura	754	15.4	1,473	540	36.7	19,832	8.171	273	36.2	1,632	695	36.5	16,395	30.7
Tinnevely	347	35.5	712	219	30.8	9,544	25.6	33	165	807	265	32.8	11,595	45.9
Salem	415	10.9	717	286	39.9	8,443	27.86	461	24.0	963	344	36.9	10,946	30.9
Coimbatore	489	72.3	795	303	88.1	11,227	3.441	48	23.7	48.6	323	32	11,131	25.6
Nilgiris	83	50	119	84	70.6	761	35.9	38	63	118	72	61	2,504	48.2
Malabar	787	118	1,518	540	36.2	14,508	41.6	923	33.4	1,636	502	30.7	24,517	22.6
South Canara	171	72	402	89	22.1	2,851	88	190	72	447	89	19.9	18,661	30.3
Total, Southern Range	3,713	1.841	8,879	2,739	30.8	33,152	36.8	3,927	1.900	9,190	2,859	31.1	1,07,911	32.4
Railway Police	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	32	23	23	7,514	53.2
Grand Total	11,272	5,677	23,829	8,259	34.7	1,23,898	34.6	12,270	5,753	25,020	8,825	25.3	1,14,585	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
Górávari	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	689	58	8.5	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	346	36.1
Madura	183	51	38.3	783	145	18.5	1,216	1,147	94.8
Tinnevely	34	18	52.9	402	27	6.7	538	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 investigated.	Percentage of Police cases convicted.	Persons arrested by Police.	Persons convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City	1,068	825	813	76.1	98.5	1,043	882	84.6
Ganjām	666	187	164	24.6	87.7	500	288	51.4
Vizagapatam	567	328	311	54.9	94.8	609	512	84.1
Jeypore	203	161	156	76.8	96.9	254	221	87
Gōdāvari	846	378	338	40	89.9	907	672	74.1
Kistna	685	219	185	31.6	84.5	589	349	59.3
Total, Northern Range	2,867	1,271	1,154	43.3	90.8	2,910	2,042	70
Nellore	317	100	76	24	76	167	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	68	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
Chingleput	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
Tinnevely	540	178	147	28.8	82.6	367	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	368	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	23	23	20	71.4	87	82	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	8,630	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	6	1	5	1	155
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Range	7	2	6	2	175
Nellore	3	1	8	1	154
Kurnool	4	3	4	3	180
Bellary	2	...	...	...	70
Anantapur	1	1	3	1	80
Cuddapah	3	...	6	...	128
North Arcot	* 1	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...
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
Tinnevely	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:—

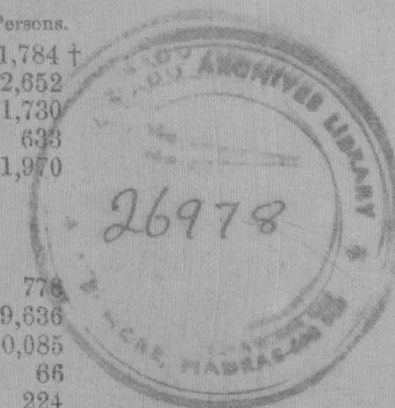
Offences against Revenue Laws, 1896.

	Cases reported.	Persons		Percentage.
		Appeared before the Courts.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5
Madras City	{ Abkārī and Excise ... Salt ...	44 13	50 13	92 100
Northern Range	{ Abkārī and Excise ... Salt ...	2,899 1,391	3,071 1,396	2,925 1,380
Central Range	{ Abkārī and Excise ... Salt ...	8,237 2,548	8,406 2,565	8,173 2,525
Southern Range	{ Abkārī and Excise ... Salt ...	14,636 5,568	14,885 5,573	14,559 5,540
Total	{ Abkārī and Excise ... Salt ...	20,816 9,509	21,412 9,547	20,703 9,458
Total for 1895	{ Abkārī and Excise ... Salt ...	21,703 10,680	22,324 10,726	21,662 10,579
				97 98.6

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

	Abkārī.		Salt.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending at close of 1895	1,693 †	1,784 †	775	778
Sent up for trial in 1896	22,000	22,652	9,606	9,636
Convicted	21,221	21,730	10,058	10,085
Acquitted	508	633	61	66
Pending	1,869	1,970	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 some 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·
Godāvari	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
Godāvari	50	...	50	10	...
Kistna	89	42	40	8	3
Nellore	23	21	1	1	...
Kurnool	8	2	3	1	...
Bellary	22	10	3	3	2
Anantapur	23	11	5	...	...
Cuddapah	2	1	1	...	...
North Arcot	4	1	3	...	27
Chingleput	9	5	2	1	1
South Arcot	16	9	2	2	...
Tanjore	10	5	5	2	5
Trichinopoly	1	...	1	1	4
Madura	156	137	19	3	...
Tinnevely	98	13	9	3	26
Salem	1	...	1	...	...
Coimbatore	20	2	1	1	25
Nilgiris	2	2	...	...	1
Malabar	97	35	10	...	2
South Canara	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.	1896.
Ganjām	192	201
Vizagapatam	361	373
Jeypore	6	14
Godāvari	490	566
Kistna	535	524
Nellore	153	163
Kurnool	214	108
Bellary	99	144
Anantapur	432	131
Cuddapah	317	179
North Arcot	421	515
Chingleput	444	354

	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	633
Tinnevely	165	138
Salem	202	152
Coimbatore	254	247
Nilgiris	62	37
Malabar	562	502
South Canara	304	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	4.6	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

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	10
Vizagapatam	10	9	10	9
Jeypore	5	4	7	5
Gōdāvari	13	9	14	9
Kistna	3	1	3	1
Nellore	16	13	17	13
Kurnool	37	24	28	24
Bellary	2	2	2	2
Anantapur	20	21	27	21
Cuddapah	14	10	19	10
North Arcot	9	6	9	6
Chingleput	1	1	1	1
South Arcot	17	15	20	15
Tanjore	6	5	7	5
Trichinopoly	40	36	40	36
Madura	111	88	130	102
Tinnevely	28	19	26	20
Salem	33	28	34	32
Coimbatore	26	18	22	18
Nilgiris	11	9	11	9
Malabar	1	1	1	1
South Canara	1	1	1	1
By Police	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	2,108	945	43
1894	835	533	63.8	1,856	885	47.4
1895	921	592	64.3	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. Macartney (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
Tinnevely ...	...	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	205	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 Tinnevely, 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.

68. During the year I visited Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Tinnevely, 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	26
June ...	* 2	4	30	19
July ...	28	25	31	31
August ...	26	10	31	31
September ...	30	16	25	25
October ...	16	19	21	25
November ...	13	4	24	25
December ...	† 10	12	2	22
Total ...	196	168	277	321

* The Inspector-General was at Ooty from 13th April to 20th June 1896.
† By Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Range inspection by Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of offices		Number of station	
	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 ghât 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:—

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Mr. H. G. Young ... Northern Range. ... The whole year.

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

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson ... Southern Range. ... 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. 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 Headquarters. 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 inspected during the year.		
		His own stations.	Assistant Superintendents' stations.	Number of stations inspected more than once.		His own stations.	Assistant Superintendents' stations.	Number of stations inspected more than once.
Ganjām	31	31	...	8	1st Assistant ... 20	20	...	6
Vizagapatam	25	25	20	16	2nd Assistant ... 11	11	...	6
Jeypore	16	16	10	11	1st Assistant ... 20	20	...	15
Goddavari	46	44	...	...	2nd Assistant ... 25	25	...	10
Kistna	51	51	4	7	...	11	6	3
Nellore	56	56	7	15	...	38	37	17
Kurnool	44	30	6	8	...	34	34	10
Bollary	62	62	...	6	...	41	41	5
Anantapur	41	41	...	16	...	37	38	9
Cuddapah	51	50	10	17	...	41	41	11
North Arcot	52	52	6	16	...	41	41	15
Chingleput	50	50	...	11	...	45	45	15
South Arcot	45	34	20	8	...	41	41	10
Tanjore	36	35	8	13	...	38	38	10
Trichinopoly	50	56	...	18	...	47	45	16
Madura	62	62	4	18	1st Assistant ... 28	28	...	27
Tinnevely	45	45	12	21	2nd Assistant ... 15	15	...	17
Salem	51	51	24	18	1st Assistant ... 29	29	...	9
Coimbatore	41	41	10	14	2nd Assistant ... 31	31	...	15
Malabar	13	13	28	16	3rd Assistant ... 20	20	...	16
South Canara	50	50	...	...	...	26	...	20
Total	924	895	169	252	...	679	633	252
Compare 1895	926	905	198	189	...	669	515	196

* 3 stations visited by District Superintendent.
† 1 Medinipur 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.
Goddavari	2	1	
South Arcot	11	7	No Assistant during greater part of the year.
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	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.
Total	28	23	

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. H. Stoddart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 9th Jan. 1895.
3	C. H. Travers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	From 25th April 1896.
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	19th 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.	6th July 1896.
	Do.	Do.	13th Oct. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
Vizagapatam	Second Asst. Superintendent	Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, B.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.
	Do.	Do.	(The Superintendent was in charge from 17th Jan. to 18th Mar. 1896.)	

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

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
North Arcot.	Superintendent ...	Mr. T. E. Thomas ...	The whole year.	
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" F. Armitage ...	1st Jan. 1896.	2nd Feb. 1896.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	24th Mar. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
Chingleput	Superintendent ...	Mr. J. Y. Fullerton ...	1st Jan. 1896.	31st Mar. 1896.
	Officiating Superintendent ...	" J. E. H. A. Boyd ...	1st April 1896.	1st June 1896.
	Superintendent ...	Do. ...	2nd June 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
South Arcot.	Superintendent ...	Mr. H. E. Sullivan ...	The whole year.	
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" J. E. H. Hasted ...	29th Jan. 1896.	7th April 1896.
	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	" C. J. Stuart ...	(The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 25th Jan. 1896 and from 8th April to 31st Dec. 1896.)	
Tanjore	Superintendent ...	Mr. A. P. Agar ...	1st Jan. 1896.	24th Feb. 1896.
	Acting Superintendent ...	" B. C. Leggat ...	16th Mar. 1896.	10th June 1896.
	Superintendent ...	" A. P. Agar ...	11th Jan. 1896.	15th Dec. 1896.
Trichinopoly	Acting Superintendent ...	" N. E. Q. Mainwaring ...	16th Dec. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
	Superintendent ...	Do. ...	(The Assistant Superintendent was in charge from 25th Feb. to 15th Mar. 1896.)	
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" F. E. C. Carr ...	1st Jan. 1896.	12th June 1896.
Madura	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	" C. C. Longden ...	27th Nov. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" G. W. Lane ...	(The Superintendent was in charge from 13th June to 26th Nov. 1896.)	
	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge ...	" L. E. David ...	The whole year.	
Tinnevely	Superintendent ...	Mr. A. C. S. West ...	The whole year.	
	Acting Superintendent ...	" H. E. Sweet ...	1st Jan. 1896.	17th Jan. 1896.
	Officiating Superintendent ...	" C. J. Stuart ...	18th Jan. 1896.	1st June 1896.
Salem	Superintendent ...	" G. E. Handry ...	2nd June 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" R. J. M. Mayne ...	1st Jan. 1896.	30th Dec. 1896.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	(The Superintendent was in charge for the 31st Dec. 1896.)	
Coimbatore	Superintendent ...	Mr. H. D. Robinson ...	1st Jan. 1896.	11th Mar. 1896.
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" B. C. Leggat ...	21st Mar. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	" M. R. P. S. Srinivasa Chari Avergal ...	(The Superintendent was in charge from 12th to 20th Mar. 1896.)	
Malabar	Superintendent ...	Mr. F. S. Mullaly ...	The whole year.	
	Assistant Superintendent ...	" G. H. Hunt ...	1st Jan. 1896.	21st Sept. 1896.
	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	" P. P. Sweeting ...	24th Dec. 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
South Canara	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	Do. ...	(The Superintendent was in charge from 22nd Sept. to 23rd Dec. 1896.)	
	Superintendent ...	Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot ...	1st Jan. 1896.	15th Dec. 1896.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	(The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, was in charge from 16th to 31st Dec. 1896.)	
South Canara	First Asst. Superintendent ...	" F. A. Dene ...	1st Jan. 1896.	1st June 1896.
	Do. ...	" C. C. Longden ...	2nd June 1896.	1st July 1896.
	Officiating Asst. Superintendent ...	" F. A. Dene ...	2nd July 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
South Canara	Officiating Asst. Superintendent ...	" C. C. Longden ...	1st Jan. 1896.	1st June 1896.
	Second Asst. Superintendent ...	" A. C. S. West ...	2nd June 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	" A. Clark ...	2nd June 1896.	31st Dec. 1896.
South Canara	Assistant Superintendent ...	" F. E. C. Carr ...	1st Jan. 1896.	13th April 1896.
	Acting Asst. Superintendent ...	" A. Clark ...	14th April 1896.	18th May 1896.
	Superintendent ...	" R. M. Powell ...	19th 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
Gódvári	44	61
Kistna	23	36
Nellore	38	40
Kurnool	40	11
Bellary	48	47
Anantapur	40	16
Uddapah	42	29
North Arcot	24	57
Chingleput	116	43
South Arcot	32	13
Tanjore	25	35
Trichinopoly	50	43
Madura	38	59
Tinnevely	31	30
Salem	39	25
Coimbatore	41	9
Malabar	23	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.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

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 Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not entered in this table Section 197, 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
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	181 to 186, 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	83.3	33.3
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	205	3	37	13	231	178	68.5	77.1
		Attempt ...	5	...	...	...	4	4	60	100
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	1,639	30	87	31	929	380	54.7	40.9
		Attempt ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	100	100
		Abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier.	16	...	...	1	11	3	97.5	27.3
		Total ...	2,069	34	128	48	1,248	613	58.6	49.1
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.								
8		Murder { by thaps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" " dacoits ...	8	...	1	1	6	1	100	16.7
10		" " robbers ...	14	...	2	4	12	1	93.8	8.3
11	302, 303, 396.	" " poison ...	20	...	1	...	14	5	100	85.7
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...
12		Other murders ...	428	...	35	39	264	125	98.3	47.3
		Abetment ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	91	...	5	2	41	25	88.5	61
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	104	...	8	12	74	54	86.6	73
15	376 ...	Rape	55	1	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, 335.	Grievous hurt	494	5	40	29	386	244	70.4	69.2
21	3 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	23	...	5	3	8	2	96.4	25
22	327, 302.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	57	1	5	2	33	22	69.4	66.7

A.

for the year 1896.

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 given 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.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
<i>Suo motu.</i>	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.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>				<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	3	...	43	17	8	45.7	71.7	23	...	...	3	...	102	7	112	...
10	...	...	2	6	...	20	25	3	...	...	2	...	12	4	18	...
221	7	...	188	24	10	60.5	85.2	37	...	...	41	...	389	182	612	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
784	150	...	250	102	42	26.5	69.7	547	...	...	293	...	4,125	7,421	11,839	2
2	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	1	1	...	16.7	50	6	...	...	6	...	6	106	118	...
1,127	160	...	438	210	60	34	67.6	616	...	...	345	...	4,638	7,731	12,714	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	1	5	...	1	11.1	16.7	1	...	1	...	28	17	46	...
15	...	...	1	11	5	6.7	8.3	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	18	...
21	...	...	5	9	2	23.8	35.7	2	...	...	...	...	25	2	27	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
429	3	...	125	138	45	28.9	47.5	27	...	...	78	...	607	57	742	4
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
83	2	...	25	14	10	29.4	64.1	23	...	...	2	...	81	18	101	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
97	...	...	54	20	6	55.7	73	20	...	...	36	...	142	18	196	...
36	6	...	7	3	3	16.7	70	29	...	...	...	...	30	26	56	...
4	2	...	2	1	...	33.3	66.7	4	...	...	2	...	3	6	11	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
3	...	...	1	2	...	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
62	1	...	12	3	...	19	80	10	...	...	2	...	22	2	26	1
139	5	...	77	11	8	53.5	87.5	39	...	...	10	...	108	5	123	4
5	...	...	5	1	...	100	83.3	...	...	...	2	...	9	9	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	11	...	198	67	13	52.7	74.7	75	...	...	89	...	475	510	1,074	...
25	2	...	2	6	4	7.4	25	15	...	...	9	...	14	1	24	...
37	6	...	17	4	5	39.5	81	16	...	...	13	...	135	142	290	...

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 directed by 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
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,208	20	66	22	844	249	60.9	29.9
		Attempt ...	17	...	3	1	10	6	50	50
		Abetment ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	100	...
24	353 to 383	Kidnapping or abduction ...	150	3	4	5	70	28	04.3	40
		Abetment ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	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, 378	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.	50	...	4	6	66	38	88.2	57.0
		Total ...	3,855	51	234	181	2,505	1,238	68.3	48.9
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 with stupefying drugs, hurt by other means ... in dwelling house ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies ...)	179	5	21	18	91	57	88.5	62.4
			129	15	13	3	30	19	70.6	63.9
			146	6	11	7	54	34	91.7	63
33	392, 393	Robbery ...	515	64	87	14	152	84	71.4	55.9
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,712	25	64	13	668	187	63.9	28
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	24	2	...	...	4	1	87.5	25
		Attempt ...	450	14	19	...	251	102	57.6	40.6
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Larking 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	3,290	2,800	88.6	85.1
		Attempt ...	1,091	4	97	2	34	28	93.1	82.5
		Abetment ...	5	...	...	...	5	3	80	60
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	600	14	15	14	378	146	51.7	38.6
		Attempt ...	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
			2	...	...	...	2	1	100	50
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
39	311, 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
		Total ...	14,340	368	997	305	6,382	3,639	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.		Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.		Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	
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.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.					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.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
14	...	175	265	45	22.7	39.8	190	...	...	...	56	...	786	1,460	2,302	2	...	...
2	...	3	1	...	30	75	10	...	...	...	19	...	6	15	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	23	15	5	23.2	60.5	59	...	...	...	11	...	102	190	303	3	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	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	...	...	20	...	665	990	1,754	5	...	...
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	730	1	...	444	...	3,358	3,563	7,565	22	...	...
862	53	166	235	110	17.6	41.4	264	...	...	...	114	...	1,267	363	1,744	4	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	2	67	32	13	32.2	64	45	...	...	...	26	...	149	7	182	...	...	...
94	19	19	10	5	10.8	65.5	57	...	...	...	4	...	60	11	84	...	...	...
183	11	34	20	4	23.6	62.9	62	...	...	...	4	...	117	9	130	...	...	...
330	61	77	32	18	19.5	70.6	220	...	...	...	25	...	252	220	503	2	...	...
1,065	69	53	74	10	5.1	49.9	377	...	...	...	21	...	570	2,282	2,973	2	...	...
21	...	1	3	1	4.8	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...
257	13	64	45	9	23.7	65.7	118	...	...	...	7	...	226	350	583	...	...	...
18	1	2	1	...	14.3	66.7	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...
7,897	114	1	2,790	425	152	34.8	86.9	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	26.5	66.9	232	...	...	...	27	...	376	1,091	1,494	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,334	303	1	3,859	929	338	26.7	78.5	3,538	...	...	522	...	8,900	5,130	14,552	20	...	...

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimes

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons					
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Persons of persons released by Police whom have been 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).	Persons
			25	26	27	28	29	30
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	77	9.8	2,215	1,670	5	405
24	353 to 360	Attempt ... Kidnapping or abduction ...	1	16.7	39	27	...	12
25	346 to 343	Abetment ... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	3.9	296	189	45	20
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	28.6	10	6	...	60
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	73	58	...	267
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	8	8	...	...
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	9	1,735	1,048	1	601
		Total ...	5	6.2	95	65	...	38
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			125	3.7	7,204	4,234	406	1,651
30	395, 397, 398.	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	390, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	69	5.4	1,671	594	463	270
32	394, 397, 398.	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. { by other means ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery { on dwelling house ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise. { other robberies ...	11	7.4	171	66	17	54
34	270, 281, 282, 439 to 435, 436 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	2.9	92	46	7	21
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	7	6	123	67	1	53
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.	9	3.6	492	324	3	110
37	449 to 452	Attempt ... House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	25	4.4	2,946	2,329	60	486
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	6.7	14	7	4	1
39	311, 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	7	3.1	576	401	...	166
		Total ...	86	1.5	6,640	3,851	89	3,860
		Total ...	245	2.8	14,231	7,400	652	5,024

A—continued.

for the year 1896—continued.

continued.								Property.							Remarks.
Number of persons shown in columns 29 and 30 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.										
33	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
550	52.6	35.8	2	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	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	25 cases ended in death.	
260	21.2	18.8	3	...	...	158	174	314	287	35.3	1,37,968	14,900	10.9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	43	37.9	...	...	...	24	...	162	54	33.3	7,367	1,348	18.3	...	
34	34.8	31.6	...	...	...	5	...	72	26	36.1	9,854	1,158	11.7	...	
55	47.9	47.1	...	...	...	9	...	97	33	34	5,661	1,059	18.7	...	
124	49.2	43.4	...	...	...	21	...	249	38	39.4	9,075	1,911	21.1	...	
154	23.5	18.2	1	...	...	19	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6.7	7.1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 706 cases property worth Rs. 1,34,788 was consumed by fire.	
99	43.8	36.5	...	...	...	19	...	163	27	16.7	4,593	749	16.3	...	
1	20	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,824	60.1	62.5	8	1	1	263	3	6,300	3,895	58.7	8,11,495	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,785	53.5	48.6	12	1	5	545	268	7,881	3,026	49.8	9,86,885	2,90,512	29.4	...	

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

A—continued.

for the year 1896—continued.

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.	
			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	...	575
41	333, 337 ...	Abetment ... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	1.4	219	100	...	115
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	8	2	...	1
	Total ...		103	15.9	5,255	4,534	...	691
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.								
43	453, 453 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	90	44	...	45
		Attempt ...	...	...	3	3	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	46	1.7	3,024	1,189	8	1,645
		Attempt ...	...	...	3	2	...	1
		Abetment ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
		Attempt ...	248	2.4	24,747	15,515	39	8,754
		Abetment ...	1	2	60	21	...	32
		Abetment ...	...	...	3	2	...	1
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	24	5.7	2,330	1,301	2	409
		Abetment ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	6	1.1	549	176	15	330
		Abetment ...	...	...	4	2	...	2
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	400	40.5	12,792	11,426	...	1,337
		Abetment ...	...	...	3	...	...	3
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	15	10	...	5
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		724	4.8	43,626	30,281	64	12,567
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	6.5	186	144	...	42
50	Chapter VIII (B), G. P. O. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	1.4	495	232	...	199
51	Cognizable offences	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	80	3	...	15
52	under the	Do. Excise Laws.	...	...	6,266	106	...	6,160
53	Act speci-	Do. Opium Act	...	...	263	46	...	212
54	fied.	Do. Railway Laws	24	5.9	521	49	4	460
55		Do. Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act	...	...	434	87	...	338
		Abetment ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 43 of Act XXIV of 1859 and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	32	1	81,755	4,870	...	76,659
	Total ...		64	1	89,931	5,542	4	84,086

45

A—continued.

for the year 1886—continued.

-continued.										Property.					Remarks.
Number of persons shown in columns 39 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, released as appropriate, &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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1,589	59.8	55.2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	155	4	2,306	1,477	64.1	56,961	30,077	52.8		
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	100	100	...	...	...	24	...	1,445	439	30.4	1,47,444	52,624	35.7		
331	70.3	63	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	926		
312	31.6	23.6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	100	100	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	42.9	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	50	183	102	55.7		
9,407	62.1	53.8	8	5	16	592	4	16,025	8,586	53.3	6,19,173	2,24,408	36.2		
20	43.5	33.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
178	49.4	37.3	...	2	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	88.9	70.6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
111	88.1	51.2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
349	86	82.3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
171	81.8	39.7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
62,213	98.8	82	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
63,066	98.3	81.3	...	2	3	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 absent.	

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimes

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, when taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not entered into under Section 197, 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
<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	83.0
4	Contagious Diseases' Act XIV of 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	489	100	87.6
10	Municipal Act I of 1884, and IV of 1884	...	3,415	...	...	...	3,415	2,742	99.9	80.3
11	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1921.	...	1,442	36	21	...	1,001	903	1.2	82.8
12	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	38	...	1	...	29	20	94.9	69
13	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Police Act III of 1883 (Madras City)	...	25,222	...	...	...	25,401	24,607	99.3	96.9
15	Press Act XXV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Receiving Soldiers' Necessaries Act VII of 1873.	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	100	100
17	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
18	Weights and Measures Act XXXI of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			34,740	87	29	3	33,512	31,718	86.4	94.6
Grand Total			1,72,081	1,447	2,577	1,297	1,45,924	1,27,832	80.2	87.6

A—continued.

for the year 1896—concluded.

for the year 1920—Continued.

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.		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.	Doct. escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	
Serial no.	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		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	6		
64	...	...	42	9	...	65.6	82.4	8	...	...	...	...	101	12	113		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,967	...	...	2,942	17	...	99.2	99.4	...	...	...	...	...	616	2,353	2,968		
54	...	...	6	15	4	11.1	28.6	...	...	...	3	...	51	...	54		
1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10		
505	...	...	439	66	...	86.9	87.0	4	...	...	...	...	559	1	560		
340	...	...	285	55	...	83.8	83.8	...	...	...	...	...	143	3,354	3,497		
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,620		
36	1	...	20	9	6	54.1	69	3	...	...	...	...	15	36	51		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26,042	...	...	24,558	664	...	94.3	99.4	...	...	...	...	...	31,812	905	32,117		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	...	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30,034	2	...	28,297	832	10	94.2	97.1	18	...	...	3	...	33,307	7,693	41,003		
1,37,916	2,174	8	1,11,114	7,437	1,216	79.3	93.7	12,312	52	18	2,469	...	1,30,123	83,107	2,15,789		

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

A---continued.

for the year 1896--concluded.

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	650	3,351
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Abetment ...	...	1	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants ...	170	125	...	125
6	...	Abetment ...	2	2	...	2
7	165 to 477	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	404	472	4	476
7	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	193	163	1	164
8	264 to 267	Abetment ...	1	1	...	1
8	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	220	206	...	206
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	6	21	1	23
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	298	452	...	452
	Total ...		4,422	4,138	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	33	...	33
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	274	269	...	269
	...	Attempt ...	1	4	...	4
	...	Abetment ...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...		275	273	...	273
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	...	...	...
	...	Abetment ...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	26,613	25,449	16	25,465
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	27	25	...	25
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	12,943	16,208	5	16,213
	...	Attempt ...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...		39,584	41,684	21	41,705

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.	Discharged after appearance.	Persons.				Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
					Acquitted	Convicted				
8	9	10	11	12	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	3,289	3,809	3,878	128	1,250	...	2,448	5	47	
44	107	182	193	65	52	6	63	2	5	
79	379	575	608	206	149	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	...	...	
108	425	1,512	1,648	61	472	...	1,115	...	...	
362	4,556	6,810	7,069	808	1,961	127	4,023	73	77	
16	13	22	28	21	1	3	...	3	...	
...	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	56	3	10	
...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
68	24,910	56,164	59,223	6,682	40,083	5	3,416	1	34	2 died.
5	24	49	51	11	22	...	18	...	...	
174	15,913	42,942	42,490	11,589	27,808	6	3,488	21	18	
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	
246	40,747	99,138	92,769	18,386	67,473	11	6,923	23	52	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 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
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.						
18	417 to 420	Cheating	842	829	1	830
		Attempt	2	2		2
		Abetment	1	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	490 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	620	585		585
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	4,087	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.	Frivolous complaint	2	4		4
		Total	12,778	16,339	69	16,408

A—continued.

Crime for the year 1896—continued.

Persons.										
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.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
					By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
50	659	1,055	971	439	358	3	153	1	17	
...	2	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	
117	312	668	733	294	181	...	257	1	...	
13	115	142	148	59	26	4	42	7	10	
120	4,445	12,826	12,795	1,888	9,812	...	1,095	...	...	
300	5,533	14,694	14,650	2,680	10,378	7	1,549	9	27	
...	14	41	39	13	21	...	5	...	...	
1	13	24	24	15	8	...	1	...	...	
19	945	1,819	1,796	665	1,016	14	96	4	...	
1	5	14	14	...	3	6	2	3	...	
3	555	1,370	1,291	507	662	...	114	...	7	1 died.
51	6,253	12,673	12,590	3,717	7,680	...	988	...	14	
965	7,116	7,657	7,700	50	1,066	...	6,629	...	14	1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
98	93	123	132	28	12	...	92	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	10	63	63	53	1	...	9	...	...	
...	1,219	1,220	770	167	55	...	507	...	1	
...	4	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	
1,138	16,328	25,009	24,283	5,216	10,565	20	8,447	7	35	2 died.

STATEMENT

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable and Description of Crime.	Cases.					
		Average institutions of by 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 1880	15,092	14,615	16	14,601	11	11,723
2	Apprentice Act XIX of 1850	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arms Act XI of 1878	49	17	...	17	1	16
4	Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1860	48	45	...	45	...	45
5	Canal and Ferry Act I of 1870	12	5	...	5	...	5
6	Cattle Disease Prevention Act II of 1886	...	1	...	1	...	1
7	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and XVIII of 1883	2,595	2,646	6	2,652	62	2,612
8	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	5	5	...	5	...	5
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 1859	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	66	3	...	3	...	3
17	Explosive Act IV of 1884	...	1	...	1	1	1
18	Foreigners Act III of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Forest Act V of 1882	5,130	5,762	3	5,765	7	5,683
20	Game Act II of 1879 (Nilgiris)	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Harbour Trust Regulation Act II of 1886	4	12	...	12	...	12
22	Income Tax Act II of 1881	1	1	...	1	...	1
23	Indian Ports Act X of 1889	7	97	...	97	...	97
24	Jails Act (Madras) V of 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Local Boards Act V of 1884	90	70	...	70	...	69
26	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Military Cantonment Act XII of 1889	124	13	...	13	...	13
28	Mapilla (Malabar) Acts XXIV of 1854 and XX of 1859	...	1	...	1	...	1
29	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	12,957	14,338	...	14,338	...	14,029
30	Mutiny Act VII of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Petroleum Act XII of 1886	7	8	...	8	7	8
32	Petty Assaults (tribe 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	15	21
39	Railway Act IX of 1890	594	780	...	780	136	735
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	...	7	5	5	3	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		53,496	54,520	37	54,557	305	49,724
Grand Total		117,049	122,978	795	123,773	2,389	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.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12,124	15,146	42	560	...	14,543	...	1 died.
17	17	5	1	...	11	...	...
93	93	4	60	...	29	...	...
14	14	...	13	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7,071	6,996	815	5,136	...	1,045	...	...
9	9	1	4	4	...	...	...
2	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	...	...
14,538	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	18	...	3	...	10	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15,538	13,077	1,346	2,515	...	9,216	...	...
10	10	...	5	...	5	...	...
2,219	2,206	192	889	...	1,125	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
61	60	3	7	...	50	...	...
11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
100	100	...	20	...	77	...	3
25	25	2	12	...	9	...	2
37	37	...	4	...	33	...	...
900	912	11	87	...	814	...	...
50	48	19	10	...	19	...	...
6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
7,990	9,547	17	72	...	9,458	...	...
248	246	...	139	...	107	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
16	16	6	2	...	8	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
67,132	68,536	3,861	18,548	6	46,110	...	9 2 died.
213,620	208,156	31,300	109,222	178	67,108	118	215 6 died.

STATEMENT B.

- ‡ 36 persons released without trial.
- 12 persons bailed by the Police.
- 1 person died.
- 5 persons otherwise disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

|| Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 bindals, 1 (not Police officers).
* Includes 177 village watchers.
† Includes Rs. 43,923 on account of Railway fare of Policemen.

STATEMENT C—continued.

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

Showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Police.																				
Districts.	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 expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 15.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In district.						Total.			On Town Municipal or Harbour duty.			In cantonments.	
	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidary jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Men.	Officers.	Men.					Officers.
							Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
Ranges.	10	20	19	23	25	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
North Range.																				
Chief Office	...	...	14,436	1,06,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	10	10	...	...	...			
Madras City Police	...	...	87,611	2,71,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	138	59	1,066	1,055	...	475,000			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	4,291	23,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	305	25	1,129	96	...	1,896,550			
Gaujam	...	...	32,473	2,14,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	810	29	1,250	114	...	2,445,882			
Vizianagaram	...	...	44,653	2,68,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	834	11	461	114	...	2,027,009			
Visakhapatnam	...	...	16,078	1,00,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	260	26	1,214	127	...	2,184,822			
Jayapuri	...	...	30,857	2,34,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,065	24	1,105	140	...	1,900,255			
Godavari	...	...	29,554	1,89,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	832	24	1,105	140	...	1,900,255			
Kistna	...	...	1,50,130	10,30,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,180	114	5,154	476	...	9,471,588			
Total	...	...	1,507	24,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137	92	1,100	77	...	1,539,402			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	29,001	1,88,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137	92	1,100	77	...	2,731,4			
Nellore	...	...	10,034	1,70,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	130	29	987	49	...	8,370			
Kurnool	...	...	13,068	1,33,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	133	29	987	49	...	2,445,882			
Bellary	...	...	8,117	1,01,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	410	13	546	14	...	2,027,009			
Anantapur	...	...	21,133	1,81,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	153	24	981	93	...	2,184,822			
Quintanah	...	...	28,778	2,22,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	152	24	1,246	53	...	2,027,009			
North Arcot	...	...	18,145	1,44,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	135	14	945	102	...	2,184,822			
Chingleput	...	...	20,827	1,70,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	190	25	945	102	...	2,233,179			
South Arcot	...	...	1,57,403	13,42,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,374	166	7,973	514	...	11,185,483			
Total	...	...	2,012	24,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	103	7,973	514	...	11,185,483			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	27,526	2,16,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	103	7,973	514	...	11,185,483			
Tanjore	...	...	13,016	1,37,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	163	23	1,304	300	...	2,541,770			
Tiruchinopoly	...	...	24,286	2,21,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	294	27	1,315	154	...	2,445,882			
Madurai	...	...	22,225	1,73,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	170	23	1,315	154	...	2,027,009			
Tirunelveli	...	...	25,003	2,08,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	170	23	1,315	154	...	2,184,822			
Coimbatore	...	...	42,833	2,90,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	393	25	1,607	160	...	2,541,770			
Malabar	...	...	13,066	1,37,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	171	15	603	43	...	2,027,009			
South Canara	...	...	2,00,045	16,33,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	1,640	198	8,292	1,255	...	11,185,483			
Total	...	...	41,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,712,324			
Railway Police	...	...	9,68,601	63,97,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,442,950			
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

* 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.

Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)				Proportion of the Police on Station duties (officers and men)				Proportion of amount of cognizable crime to the force on station			
	To area.		To population.		Of the whole District.		Of District exclusive of Towns.		Of the whole District.		Of District exclusive of Towns.	
	Of the whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of the whole District.	
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Ranges.												
Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaujam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jayapuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.												
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quintanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.												
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The proportion is of the force excluding State guards (25,790—348 included in column 29).

A.

Nine.—This statement does not include Assistant Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

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.		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	5	4	(a) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1889. (b) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1891. (c) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895. (d) Four prisoners with three re-captures 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.
	Ganjam	...	...	...	(a) 1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	7	
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 2	4	3	
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 3	7	3	
	Giddavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	
Central Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	11	7	
	Total	...	...	...	1	1	10	11	9	24	15	35	25	
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	4	
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	8	
Central Range.	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	(c) 4	3	3	7	7	(c) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 1	13	(f) 11	13	12	(f) Includes two prisoners escaped in 1895.
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(g) 3	3	2	(g) Includes two prisoners escaped in 1889 and 1895.
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(h) 2	6	(i) 6	6	7	(h) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895, which Superintendent states is not shown in Jail Return.
Southern Range.	Total	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	7	48	40	54	47	
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	8	(i) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(j) 2	3	3	13	3	
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	12	
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	10	7	
Southern Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	20	15	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	(k) 15	18	18	
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l) 1	1	...	2	1	(j) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	(k) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	
Southern Range.	Total	5	2	7	4	...	8	8	9	70	82	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.

(a) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1889.
 (b) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1891.
 (c) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
 (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.

(e) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
 (f) Includes two prisoners escaped in 1895.
 (g) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1889 and 1895.
 (h) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895, which Superintendent states is not shown in Jail Return.

(i) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.

(j) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.
 (k) Includes one prisoner escaped in 1895.

(l) Includes twelve prisoners escaped in previous years.

Return of Warrants and Summons issued in 1896.

Ranges.	Districts.	Grave cases.					Petty cases.					Number of Miscellaneous Processes, including Remand Warrants, Levy of Distress, Commitals, &c			
		Population.	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	475,600	57	5	1,452	1,514	314	4	1,385	22,664	24,053	20	3,807	1	1
	Ganjām	1,993,550	332	573	12,592	13,437	148	169	587	21,275	22,031	90	1,521	84	84
	Vizagapalan	2,443,882	1,266	20	18,800	19,786	124	1,199	16	33,223	34,438	71	3,515	96	106
	Jayapore	502,000	172	80	1,812	1,664	321	19	208	508	547	918	37	2	2
	Giddavari	2,184,322	651	1,221	13,165	15,037	145	440	1,240	42,165	44,845	49	2,794	129	176
Central Range.	Kistna	1,850,335	316	1,156	15,139	16,611	117	99	1,622	33,658	35,379	55	2,495	19	19
	Total	9,074,588	2,737	3,050	60,708	66,495	136	1,926	3,985	130,829	136,740	66	10,362	330	387
	Nellore	1,538,492	1,713	...	12,681	14,394	107	2,113	39	20,619	22,771	68	3,880	12	12
	Kurnool	852,527	259	629	9,749	10,637	81	124	764	18,530	19,418	44	2,193	31	31
	Bellary	946,041	223	455	14,033	14,761	64	116	750	17,051	17,917	53	2,148	9	9
Southern Range.	Anantapur	744,691	430	43	6,639	7,115	165	469	35	9,053	9,557	78	4,734	8	8
	Cuddapah	1,335,961	606	2	5,915	7,523	178	905	12	23,474	24,391	65	3,419	37	37
	North Arcot	2,201,714	1,114	263	24,859	26,242	87	408	404	23,002	23,814	96	7,187	18	18
	Chingleput	1,194,938	590	6	11,805	12,401	96	1,220	2	23,890	25,052	48	2,201	4	4
	South Arcot	2,273,179	880	192	21,247	22,319	105	1,850	80	33,860	35,790	64	7,488	3	3
Total		11,185,488	5,825	1,599	107,968	115,392	97	7,205	2,086	169,419	178,716	63	33,280	122	122
Southern Range.	Tanjore	2,341,770	1,016	1,206	25,198	27,520	85	...	2,491	41,320	43,811	58	3,888	33	33
	Trichinopoly	1,442,739	638	858	15,523	17,019	85	145	1,954	32,252	34,361	59	4,490	14	14
	Madura	2,741,458	3,663	1,853	33,563	39,075	70	...	4,555	52,487	57,052	74	5,076	12	12
	Tinnevely	2,093,333	1,593	1,106	16,460	19,137	105	...	1,194	20,918	22,112	91	2,139	8	8
	Salem	2,002,703	1,045	506	15,895	17,446	118	550	884	26,003	27,390	75	7,561	14	14
Southern Range.	Coimbatore	2,107,104	1,038	100	15,898	16,976	124	1,162	190	19,450	20,892	101	2,693	15	15
	Nilgiris	104,887	28	3	1,145	1,166	90	1,048	18	4,106	5,232	20	314	1	1
	Malabar	2,737,873	2,532	141	22,938	25,009	106	2,652	103	16,576	18,391	141	6,202	137	141
	South Canara	1,109,952	456	422	11,213	12,107	92	1,633	224	6,807	8,194	135	2,431	62	62
	Total	16,712,324	11,365	6,294	157,768	170,055	95	7,220	11,573	189,522	208,315	80	34,704	296	302
Railway Police		...	...	3	240	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		37,447,950	20,614	10,951	328,134	359,692	104	16,355	19,029	512,434	547,518	68	82,153	749	812

Return showing the number of Murders, Culpable Homicides, Justifiable Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1896, classified according to the Results of the Inquests held.

Districts.	Murders.				Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.				Justifiable Homicide.				Suicides.				Accidental Deaths.				Found dead, Injuries and Cause unknown.											
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.									
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.								
1	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Total.	
Northern Range.	Madras City				4	2	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	14	1	35	36	26	22	16	100	1	...	...	...	1	4	
	18	...	6	2	36	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	68	...	113	194	55	116	66	431	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	10	5	4	...	19	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	70	...	117	193	127	70	84	474	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	6	...	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8	...	24	117	31	45	34	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13	2	4	2	21	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	122	...	178	118	103	86	50	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Range.	Kistna				22	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	68	2	110	100	112	118	71	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	59	12	21	6	95	17	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	395	2	542	722	334	465	312	1,923	...	...	...	...	3	4	
	13	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	75	1	105	100	74	174	92	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	18	1	4	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	60	...	71	58	56	67	23	214	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	7	1	12	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	20	...	31	56	48	66	26	186	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Southern Range.	Chuddigesh				31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	98	...	137	101	78	163	101	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25	3	11	...	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	65	4	110	103	135	224	118	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	2	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20	1	43	129	148	92	123	492	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	2	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	38	...	73	241	219	171	195	826	...	...	...	...	4	4	
	73	16	45	11	145	17	2	10	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	121	3	403	6	623	898	896	1,005	740	3,427	...	...	...	...	2	9	
Southern Range.	Tanjore				3	...	6	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	24	...	55	143	170	93	114	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	...	3	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	37	3	71	98	110	83	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20	5	12	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	74	...	105	139	198	167	115	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	17	4	14	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	86	2	109	113	88	158	75	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	14	7	5	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	60	3	93	135	189	194	146	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Range.	Coimbatore				12	83	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	1	88	4	135	148	128	173	108	554	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	4	8	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	60	3	93	135	189	194	146	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	19	3	9	...	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1	42	...	126	233	194	96	92	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	...	4	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	25	...	62	100	137	74	102	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	97	25	53	29	202	35	1	7	1	37	7	...	...	...	...	311	2	456	12	761	1,295	1,244	1,074	868	4,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Range.	Railway Police				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	229	52	119	46	445	64	5	23	1	93	6	...	...	...	...	874	5	1,187	21	1,951	2,892	2,481	2,594	1,900	9,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total																																

Return showing the number of Murders, Culpable Homicides, Justifiable Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1896, classified according to the Results of the Inquests held—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Deaths from Drinking.				Deaths from Neglect or Want.				Deaths from Exposure.				Deaths from other Causes.				Total.				Grand Total.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Northern Range.	Madras City	33	34	35	36	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vijayapattam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	18	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kistna	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kernool	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Assanapattur	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chuddigesh	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Total	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Total	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Fires and Property lost during the year 1896.

Ranges.	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	1,827	1
	Ganjām	578	7,145	2,33,987	...
	Vizagapatam	780	10,745	2,11,340	25
	Jeypore	143	260	17,384	3
	Godāvari	1,258	10,571	2,81,875	17
	Kistna	669	3,804	1,94,902	15
	Total ...	3,427	41,534	9,89,407	60
Central Range.	Nellore	365	2,932	1,84,574	4
	Kurnool	253	1,909	99,298	1
	Bellary	436	1,035	38,365	8
	Anantapur	278	487	10,612	5
	Cuddapah	779	3,329	1,57,652	5
	North Arcot	641	2,122	1,09,051	4
	Chingleput	375	708	23,241	4
	South Arcot	515	2,130	98,784	7
	Total ...	3,612	14,652	7,14,077	38
Southern Range.	Tanjore	696	847	44,237	2
	Trichinopoly	357	2,901	68,632	16
	Madura	1,055	7,067	1,45,333	26
	Tinnevely	855	5,982	1,13,331	7
	Salem	533	3,763	1,08,138	17
	Coimbatore	342	1,757	53,498	10
	Nilgiris	8	174	18,000	...
	Malabar	380	604	85,411	3
	South Canara	522	692	67,473	9
	Total ...	4,738	23,767	7,01,062	90
Grand Total ...		11,880	80,116	23,56,463	189

Return of Known Depredators, Offenders and Suspected Persons.

Districts.	Number of depredators, offenders and suspected persons at large on 31st December 1896.												Number of houses of bad repute.			
	Known thieves and depredators.				Receivers of stolen goods.		Suspected persons.		Vagrants and wandering gangs.		Total.		Toddy shops resorted to by thieves, &c.	Brothels in Cannonnments.	Receivers of stolen goods.	Notorious Gambling houses.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Madras City	721	33	36	49	7	8	4	134	165	802	241	233	16	35	35	5
Ganjām	496	7	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	509	42	28	21	...	9	3
Vizagapatam	894	27	106	129	2	...	...	...	...	1,129	342	103	94	...	137	40
Jeypore	236	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	342	6	23	40	...	...	...
Godāvari	410	9	17	41	...	...	...	...	...	576	137	55	32	...	...	43
Kistna	340	6	24	86	2	...	...	...	...	476	50	21	32	...	81	23
Total ...	2,473	54	149	273	4	...	...	...	...	8,032	241	233	225	...	232	106
Nellore	203	4	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	641	446	16	11	...	6	1
Kurnool	143	1	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	638	482	11	27	...	59	4
Bellary	238	7	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	506	206	23	28	...	20	4
Anantapur	299	2	5	31	...	...	...	...	...	300	52	15	6	...	...	8
Cuddapah	337	6	6	45	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	582	25	69	...	...	26
North Arcot	518	9	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	3,435	2,717	30	14	...	...	7
Chingleput	510	26	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	633	120	27	14	...	...	4
South Arcot	835	12	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	236	79	6	...	...	...
Total ...	3,062	67	46	180	...	...	...	...	...	8,549	4,843	226	185	...	101	56
Tanjore	571	11	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	644	63	55	61	...	12	20
Trichinopoly	657	12	4	41	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	743	67	27	...	2	...
Madura	1,072	12	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	999	13	52	21	...	7	...
Tinnevely	847	6	8	114	...	...	...	...	...	988	51	28	110	...	6	...
Salem	923	11	9	31	...	...	...	...	...	987	46	61	45	...	18	16
Coimbatore	869	7	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	85	2	1	...	...	41	20
Nilgiris	54	2	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	6	89	...	...	37	3
Malabar	1,069	5	37	84	...	...	...	...	...	108	7	28	...	...	12	17
South Canara	95	4	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	6,863	233	463	252	...	139	82
Total ...	6,220	70	108	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	12,479	225	339	930	...	...	...	...	...	19,260	5,348	1,045	678	...	508	252

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

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

		Total.										Total.					
		Number of cases in which property was lost.															
Ranges.	Districts.	Above Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Under Rs. 1.	Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.			
										Reported.*	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2									11	12	18	14	12	16	17	18
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	13	6	46.2	101	32
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	20	43	5	11.6	3,611	794
	Jaypur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	25	76	16	19.7	4,122	1,400
	Gadavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	13.5	147	29	19.7	14,783	2,373
Central Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	7	18.4	279	55	19.7	22,616	4,589
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	603	74
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	5.3	158	6	...	10,894	520
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	8.3	56	3	5.4	17,000	137
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	9	10.8	122	8	6.6	6,555	811
Southern Range.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	3.4	146	4	2.7	9,642	678
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	7.7	25	5	20	3,420	699
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	42.9	32	17	68.1	616	13
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	15.8	82	13	15.9	6,344	485
	Total	19	64	23	31	7	7	1	7	164	15	9.1	620	56	9	55,543	3,317
Grand Total	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	55.6	43	15	34.9	3,844	494
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	40	50	10	20	1,807	85
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	40	129	18	14	2,290	468
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	25	132	19	12.5	10,813	1,018
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	23.1	74	7	9.5	2,547	265
Grand Total	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	45.2	233	59	23.3	5,259	560
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	9,339	...
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	16.1	100	33	33	24,462	4,127
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	20	85	8	9.4	1,982	264
	Total	31	41	22	18	3	1	...	5	131	38	31.4	891	169	19	61,263	7,123
Grand Total	Total	64	216	49	61	10	8	1	14	323	60	18.6	1,790	288	18	1,39,452	15,038
	Grand Total	64	216	49	61	10	8	1	14	323	60	18.6	1,790	288	18	1,39,452	15,038

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

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

On the highways between sunset and sunrise.																	
Total.																	
Districts.	Ranges.	* Number of cases in which property was lost.										Persons			Property		
		Number of cases in which no property was lost.										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.	Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Reported.*	Detected.						Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	5	100	10	7	70	339	339
	Ganjam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100	3	...	...	58	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100	4	...	...	53	...
	Jaypore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.9	...	...	...	1,304	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Central Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...
	Total ...	...	7	2	3	...	...	1	...	13	4	30.8	20	10	50	1,763	241
	Nellore	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	177	...
	Kurnool	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	394	...
	Bellary	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	4	28.6	27	9	33.3	1,334	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	41.7	23	6	...	381	...
	Chingleput	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	2	18.2	8	3	...	614	...
	South Arcot	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	33.3	17	7	...	271	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	7	3	17	4	...	1	6	57	13	22.8	90	25	27.8	3,253	346
	Trichinopoly	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	100	7	7	100	307	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	33.3	11	5	45.6	343	...
	Coimbatore	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	16.7	3	3	100	382	...
	Nilgiris	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50	11	2	18.2	141	...
	Malabar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	60	6	6	100	240	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	6	5	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...
Grand Total	Total ...	...	21	16	28	10	17	...	...	102	34	44.4	49	25	51	1,861	289
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,286	1,215

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

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

Ranges.	Districts.	Total.									
		Number of Cases in which property was lost.						Cases		Persons	
		Above Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Under Rs. 1.	Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Reported.*	Detected.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Northern Range.	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Northern Range.	Goddavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Northern Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central Range.	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Southern Range.	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Grand Total	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

Lurking House-Trespass and House-Breaking by Night for the year 1896.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.*	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,492	Rs. 2,998
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	23,947	3,938
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	19,947	6,643
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	11,334	3,463
	Goddavari	...	...	...	...	30,635	7,398
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	53,781	3,742
Central Range.	Total	1,655	717	1,711	1,155	1,39,644	25,184
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	38,085	5,514
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	46,459	4,258
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	16,084	6,316
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	30,617	4,260
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	61,163	12,360
Southern Range.	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	29,817	12,207
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	17,095	1,743
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	1,53,861	1,35,164
	Total	2,270	650	1,633	884	3,92,681	1,81,822
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	15,585	4,725
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	17,780	4,720
Grand Total	Madura	...	...	...	...	38,180	10,313
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	44,637	4,134
	Salem	...	...	...	...	23,831	1,907
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	13,462	2,811
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	1,690	258
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	60,586	13,587
Railway Police	South Canara	...	...	...	...	16,725	4,594
	Total	2,057	839	2,004	1,133	2,32,476	47,049
Grand Total	Total	6,101	2,269	5,435	3,243	7,71,388	2,57,053
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

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

Classified Statement of Cattle Theft for the year ending 1901.																			
Ranges.	Districts.	Number of cases in which property was lost.										Total.							
		Number of cases in which no property was lost.										Cases.			Persons.			Property.	
		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.	Lost.	Recovered.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Northern Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	100	10	6	60	843	843	
	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	29	45.3	73	39	59.4	1,560	481	
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	77.1	146	107	73.3	1,723	1,291	
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	37	88.1	60	49	81.7	1,052	445	
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	71	73.2	141	109	75.2	2,768	2,169	
Central Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	42	60.9	103	59	57.3	1,502	1,123	
	Godāvari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	7	33	172	62	80	...	...	...	335	243	68.5	523	360	68.8	8,605	5,559	
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mababar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Including cases brought forward from the previous year.

Return of Cognizable Cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts during the year 1896.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cases.			Persons.		
		Tried.	In which detection was obtained.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Madras City	27	23	85.2	32	23	71.9
	Ganjām	28	16	69.6	42	19	45.2
	Vizagapatam	33	24	72.7	70	43	61.4
	Jeypore	14	9	64.3	32	19	59.4
	Godāvari	39	20	51.3	132	41	31.1
Central Range.	Kistna	41	16	39	114	48	42.1
	Total	150	85	56.7	390	170	43.6
Southern Range.	Nellore	18	7	38.9	37	9	24.3
	Kurnool	47	24	51.1	101	38	37.6
	Bellary	32	17	53.1	68	25	36.8
	Anantapur	29	18	62.1	86	24	27.9
	Cuddapah	48	18	37.5	135	35	25.9
Grand Total	North Arcot	44	35	79.5	74	48	64.9
	Chingleput	28	22	78.6	66	42	63.6
	South Arcot	46	36	78.3	100	46	46
	Total	292	172	58.9	667	267	40
Grand Total	Tanjore	35	25	71.4	67	38	56.7
	Trichinopoly	19	12	63.2	43	19	44.2
	Madura	71	40	56.3	253	108	42.7
	Tinnevely	76	28	36.8	140	49	35
	Salem	42	19	45.2	115	31	27
Grand Total		418	247	59.1	1,155	491	42.5
Grand Total		887	527	59.4	2,244	951	42.4

Statement showing the number of cases in which Women were found guilty of murdering their Infant Children for the year 1896.

Districts.	Cases detected.	Persons convicted.	Nature of sentence.			
			Death.	Transportation for life.	R. I.	
					10 years.	5 years.
Madras City	1	1	...	1	...	...
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joyपुर	...	...	...	...	...	1
Godavari	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1	1	...	...	1	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	* 2	1	...	1	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	4	...	2	1	1

* One person committed 2 murders.

Statement of Cases referred by and to Magistrates under Sections 155, 202, 157, 169 and 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, and directed to be struck off as false, and of cases found to be false after trial by Courts during the year 1896.

Districts.	Cases referred by Police for orders under Sections 157, 169 and 173, C. C. P.										Cases prosecuted by the Police and found to be false after inquiry and trial by Criminal Courts.									
	To Magistrates of 1st Class.					To Magistrates of 2nd Class.					By Magistrates of 1st Class.					By Magistrates of 2nd Class.				
	Cases	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Cases	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Cases	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Cases	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.	Struck off as false.	Referred for orders.
Madras City	39	17	886	51	184	20	13	219	184	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joyपुर	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	87	53	730	426	791	2	2	1,207	871	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	125	78	1,170	791	2	2	1,207	871	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	307	199	3,285	1,601	2	2	3,594	1,804	531	503	8,390	7,743	95	93	9,171	8,345	44	35	121,076	152,157

Statement showing the Import and Export Trade in Arms and Ammunition at Madras and Calicut.

Year.	Districts.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.		Perussion Caps.	Gunpowder.	Saltpur.	Dynamite.	Gelatinine.	Detonators.	Fusils.	Orackers.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Railway Log-signals.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Loaded.	Empty.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	COLTS.	NO. OF PACKAGES.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Nos.
1895	Madras City.	84	9	577	243	154,850	853,076	4,686,660	38,765	337,920	96,000	540,000	2,557,900	189,806	1,031,000	...	...	1,900
1896	Madras City.	97	1	423	258	451,550	370,654	5,582,000	110,005	189,448	30,000	348,000	880,000	146,500	1,484,500	...	...	30,000
Increase		13	...	...	...	196,700	...	895,400	81,240	148,472	76,000	102,000	1,677,000	43,306	453,500	...	...	28,200
Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	6,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	Calicut.	1	...	3	...	213	50	2,590,730	11,008	71,632	...	...	...	6,000	...	45,808	1,146	...
1896	Calicut.	...	...	2	...	1,200	100	555,000	4,925	85,408	...	...	...	8,400	...	23,912	5,936	...
Increase		...	...	...	...	987	50	...	6,883	5,244	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	4,788	...
Decrease		1	...	1	...	...	...	2,005,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,896	...	...
1895	Madras City.	38	...	236	115	140,175	47,775	5,263,850	73,705	243,985	340,066	661,700	3,375,360	804,632	...	...	...	...
1896	Madras City.	17	...	312	182	171,665	88,300	3,712,664	108,410	189,460	350,375	722,330	3,654,350	263,056	...	...	...	...
Increase		...	...	...	...	31,490	40,525	...	34,705	59,465	10,809	60,630	258,990	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease		21	...	76	67	...	...	1,550,985	...	...	...	...	...	41,567	...	...	...	...
1895	Calicut.	1	...	1	...	1,100	...	750,000	10,094	15,792	420	...	100	30	...	25,655	4,480	...
1896	Calicut.	...	...	2	...	...	750	375,000	4,002	4,816	100	...	56	50	...	2,454	20,688	...
Increase		...	...	1	...	1,100	...	375,000	6,092	10,976	320	...	44	20	...	...	16,208	...
Decrease		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,202	...	...

EXPORT, TRANSPORT AND TRANSHIPMENT.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1896.

On the 1st January 1896 the sanctioned strength of the constabulary was as follows:—

Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
District Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sub-Inspectors (Europeans)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 20
Do. (Natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Head Constables (Natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 133
Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 919
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098

In March 1896 the strength of the City Police was increased by 10 European Head Constables sanctioned in G.O., No. 101, dated 15th February 1896, for the better regulation of traffic.

In July 1896 the strength was again increased by 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables supplied to the Accountant-General's office to replace the military guard over the Paper Currency office, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 538, Financial, dated 24th June 1896.

The actual strength of the City Police on 31st December 1896 was as follows:—

Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
District Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sub-Inspectors (Europeans)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Do. (Natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Head Constables (Europeans)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Do. (Natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,115

In addition to the above there were—

- 1 van driver.
- 23 boatmen and boys of the Marine Police.

Casualties.—The casualties during the year were as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
Dismissed	8	16
Discharged on other grounds	22	12
Pensioned and invalided	24	29
Died	10	8
Deserted	4	3
Resigned	41	37
Total	109	105

or 9.7 per cent. of the strength.

The City Police experienced a great loss on 23rd July 1896 in the death, from enteric fever, of Inspector Mr. J. Fleming, a most efficient and trustworthy officer.

* Includes 2 Sub-Inspectors employed as Hackney Carriage Inspectors.

† Include 9 Head Constables and 53 Constables supplied for guard duty to Government departments and private individuals.

Departmental Punishments.—The numbers punished departmentally were as follow:—

	1896	1895
Fined	349	203
Degraded	16	32
Suspended	17	35
Total	382	270

Prosecutions.—15 men were criminally prosecuted as compared with 17 in the previous year—

2 men under section 323, Indian Penal Code.
5 men under section 352, Indian Penal Code.
1 man under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and section 65, Act III of 1888.
1 man under section 15, Act III of 1888.
4 men under section 488, Act X of 1882.
1 man under section 378, Act I of 1884.
1 man under sections, 120 and 121, Act IX of 1890.

15

Instruction.—56 illiterate men still remain in the force, 3 less than last year. No illiterate men have been enlisted.

Two European Sub-Inspectors passed the Vernacular Test in Tamil, 1 European and 2 Native Sub-Inspectors and 2 Head Constables passed the Précis-writing Test in the Higher Grade. One Head Constable and 18 Constables passed the Station-house Officer's Test, and 72 Constables passed the Constables' Test.

Rewards.—During the year 1 Inspector, 13 Head Constables and 66 Constables received money rewards aggregating Rs. 267, and 2 Constables received promotions for good service rendered by them.

Processes.—During the year 25,567 processes issued by the Magistrates' Courts in the City of Madras were served on accused persons, of these 1,514 were in grave and 24,053 in petty cases. The numbers in 1895 were 1,534 and 23,006 cases, respectively.

Fires.—73 fires occurred during the year involving a loss of property estimated at Rs. 1,827. On the 20th July 1896 a number of huts were burnt down accidentally in a paracherri near the Cochrane's Basin in Washermanpett. A female child aged about 4 years was asleep in one of the huts at the time and in the confusion it was lost sight of and was burnt to death.

Two steam fire-engines were this year added to the original strength of two steam and four hand-engines, and the city is thus fairly well off for weapons for extinguishing fires.

Buildings.—Two new brick Police stations were built and occupied by the Police during the year—one in Royapettah and one in the Poonaallee Road.

Telephone.—The telephone continues to work fairly and saves much labour, besides accelerating the transaction of business.

Anthropometry was introduced in the beginning of the year. 658 measurements were taken up to 31st December 1896.

Stray children.—331 children (241 males and 90 females) were taken charge of by the Police and returned to their guardians and parents during the year. The number in the previous year was 299.

Injured and helpless persons.—81 men, 24 women and 5 children were picked up sick, injured or infirm in the streets and were either conveyed to the different hospitals or handed over to the care of their friends or relatives. The number in the previous year was 220.

Lunatics.—22 lunatics (16 males and 6 females) were sent by the Police to the Lunatic Asylum during the year against 24 in the previous year.

Destruction of dogs.—6,534 dogs were destroyed during the year. The municipality provided a sum of Rs. 1,350 for this purpose; out of which Rs. 1,257-0-0 were expended. The number of dogs destroyed in the previous year was 6,385.

First conviction.—792 persons were convicted for the first time under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code. The figures for the past three years are noted below:—

	1894	1895	1896
Males	771	922	607
Females	104	114	89
Juveniles	122	62	96
Total	997	1,098	792

The following table gives the details of persons who were re-convicted during the year 1896:—

* Includes 67 men who were fined for absence without leave as such leave could not be treated as leave without pay.

	Sex.			Total.	Remarks.
	Males	Females	Juveniles		
Convicted for 2nd time	67	4	19	90	Of these, 14 males, 1 female and 5 juveniles were twice convicted in 1896.
Do. 3rd do.	41	4	3	48	Of these, 6 males and 1 juvenile were twice convicted in 1896.
Do. 4th do.	23	2	1	26	Of these, 2 males were twice convicted in 1896.
Do. 5th do.	13	1	...	14	Of these, 1 male with 2 convictions and 1 male with 4 convictions in 1896.
Do. 6th do.	13	...	...	13	
Do. 7th do.	11	1	...	12	
Do. 8th do.	4	...	...	4	
Do. 9th do.	4	...	...	4	
Do. 10th do.	1	...	...	1	
Do. 20th do.	1	...	...	1	
Total	178	12	23	213	

The following statement shows the results of house-breaking cases by old offenders convicted by the High Court:—

House-breaking Cases convicted by the High Court.

	Number of previous convictions.	Total number of persons convicted.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
3	...	1	1	...
4	...	1	...	1
Total	...	2	1	1

The following statement shows the results in theft cases by old offenders convicted by the High Court:—

Theft Cases convicted by the High Court.

	Number of previous convictions.	Total number of persons convicted.	10 years' rigorous imprisonment.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment.	6 years' rigorous imprisonment.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment.	4 years' rigorous imprisonment.	3 years' rigorous imprisonment.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
8	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	15	1	2	3	2	2	3	2

The following statement shows the results in house-breaking cases by old offenders convicted by Magistrates:—

Number of previous convictions.	Total number of persons convicted.	4 years' rigorous imprisonment, of which 3 months' solitary confinement.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment, of which 2 months' solitary confinement.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.	18 months' rigorous imprisonment.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment, of which 2 months' solitary confinement.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment, of which 1 month's solitary confinement.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment.	9 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 1 week's solitary confinement.	9 months' rigorous imprisonment.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 2 weeks' solitary confinement.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	4 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 15 stripes.	4 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 15 stripes.	4 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 15 stripes.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 15 stripes.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 15 stripes.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment, of which 15 stripes.	4 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.	12 stripes.	9 stripes.
1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	10	† 1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3

* Concerned in 2 cases.

† Concerned in 3 cases.

The following statement shows the results in theft cases by old offenders convicted by Magistrates :—

Number of previous convictions.	Thief cases tried by Magistrates.										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	153
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	153

† Concerned in 2 cases.

* Concerned in 3 cases.

The total number of offences under the Penal Code, &c., reported was 24,328 as against 25,117 for 1895, showing a decrease of 789 cases as shown below :—

Offences under the Penal Code, &c.	Increase.				Difference.	Offences under the Penal Code, &c.	Decrease.				Difference.
	1895.	1896.	Cogniz-able.	Non-cog-nizable.			1895.	1896.	Cogniz-able.	Non-cog-nizable.	
Offences against public justice.	8	531	5	650	116	Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c.	4	...	2	...	2
False evidence, &c.	...	26	...	34	8	Offences by public servants and abetment.	...	5	...	4	1
Making or using false trade marks.	...	1	...	1	...	Forgery, &c.	...	16	...	13	3
Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...	1	Offences relating to weights, &c.	...	2	...	1	1
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	1	...	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	9	11	5	2	12
Hurt, &c.	54	312	49	371	54	Murder	7	...	4	...	3
Criminal force	...	5,254	...	5,304	110	Attempt at murder	2	...	1	...	1
Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	4	...	1	Culpable homicide	1	...	...	...	1
Robbery, &c.	8	...	14	...	6	Rape	3	...	2	...	1
Breaking closed receptacles	1	...	1	...	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	...	1	...	1
Cheating	...	187	...	254	67	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust by public servant.	...	2	...	3	1	Extortion and attempt	...	5	...	3	2
Vagrancy and bad character.	1	...	7	...	6	Kidnapping	7	...	4	...	3
Railway laws	89	...	111	...	22	Criminal force to public servant or woman.	19	...	17	...	2
Offences relating to marriage.	...	46	...	68	22	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	...	...	...	1
Defamation	...	169	...	188	19	House-breaking and thefts including attempts.	225	...	158	...	67
Intimidation and insult	...	207	...	297	90	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence.	2	...	1	...	1
Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	1	1	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	7	...	4	...	3
Maintenance of wives and children.	...	1,128	...	1,151	23	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering human life.	32	...	28	...	4
						Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	...	...	...	1
						Thefts, &c., including attempts and abetments.	1,274	...	1,006	...	268
						Criminal breach of trust	201	...	148	...	53
						Receiving	63	...	42	...	21
						Criminal or house-trespass	90	...	89	...	1
						Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	30	...	28	2
						Mischief (simple)	...	98	...	64	14
						Opium Act	1	...	...	...	1
						Arms Act	8	...	1	...	7
						Public and local nuisances	14,951	11	14,102	3	857
Total	165	7,863	193	8,382	547	Total	16,910	179	15,615	138	1,386

Murder.—Out of 4 cases reported, one was detected.

In the month of June 1896, a disturbance took place between some of the sepoys of the 15th Regiment, M.L., then stationed at Choolay, and some persons of the class known as 'Somarees,' owing to one of the sepoys having engaged some of these men to give another sepoy a beating. Taking this as an excuse the sepoys for days afterwards went about in batches beating the townspeople indiscriminately, and this terminated on the fourth or last day in an unfortunate coolie being beaten to death. Six sepoys were arrested for the murder, and while in military custody, prior to being handed over to the civil authorities, one of their number committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle in barracks. The remainder were tried before the Sessions Court, but were discharged.

On 20th September 1896, the body of a young Hindu male aged about 18 years (name and residence unknown) was found in the waste ground between the Buckingham Canal and Ennore Road, Washermanpett, with his hands tied behind his back and a cloth tightly twisted round the neck. Enquiries were instituted, but no clue could be obtained.

On the morning of 31st October 1896, a Hindu woman named Mangathoyee and her son Kanniah, aged about 4 years, were taken out of a well situated in the backyard of a house at Choolay. The boy was dead. Mangathoyee had a quarrel with her husband's relations, and because he did not take her part, she quarrelled with him also and threw herself and her little boy into the well with the result as above stated. She was tried by the High Court Sessions and was sentenced to transportation for life.

On 31st October 1896, a young Brahmin and a Brahmin woman with a Sudra servant engaged a house in Tondiarpettah and immediately afterwards took possession of it. They left soon after locking up the house. Four days later the local Police received information that an offensive smell emanated from the place. The house was broken open, and in one of the rooms the body of the presumptive servant was discovered with his head nearly severed from the trunk and a large quantity of coagulated blood on the floor. After a long enquiry and search the Brahmin, one Raghavachari, was traced and arrested, but the evidence being insufficient to send him for trial, he was subsequently released.

The Brahmin woman who accompanied Raghavachari has not as yet been found. The body was not identified.

Robberies.—14 cases were reported and all were detected.

In 1895, 8 were reported and 8 detected.

House-breakings.—Of 154 reported (217 in 1895), 89 or 57.79 per cent. (46.54 in 1895) were detected.

Of 123 persons arrested (162 in 1895), 93 or 75.60 (117 or 72.22 in 1895) were convicted.

Of Rs. 9,816 lost (Rs. 13,527 in 1895), Rs. 4,237 or 43.16 (Rs. 7,009 or 51.81 in 1895) were recovered.

Of 37 cases of house-breakings by day, 26 were detected as compared with 34 cases reported and 30 detected in 1895—

	RS.
In 2 cases the loss was above	500
" 4 do. do. do.	100
" 2 do. do. do.	50
" 8 do. do. do.	10
" 8 do. do. under	10
" 9 do. do. do.	5
" 2 do. do. do.	1
" 2 do. no property was lost.	

There were 117 cases of house-breaking by night, of which 63 were detected as against 183 in 1895—

	RS.
In 2 cases the loss was above	500
" 11 do. do. do.	100
" 16 do. do. do.	50
" 48 do. do. do.	10
" 13 do. do. under	10
" 12 do. do. do.	5
" 9 do. do. do.	1
" 6 do. no property was lost.	

Thefts.—Of 1,004 cases reported during the year 819 or 81.57 were detected as against 1,263 reported (925 or 72.94 were detected in 1895).

Of 1,060 persons arrested (1,250 in 1895), 888 or 83.77 (997 or 79.76 in 1895) were convicted.

Of Rs. 53,835 lost (Rs. 31,410 in 1895), Rs. 38,757 or 71.99 (Rs. 16,927 or 53.89) were recovered.

	RS.
In 11 cases the loss was above	500
" 31 do. do. do.	100
" 32 do. do. do.	50
" 174 do. do. do.	10
" 114 do. do. under	10
" 293 do. do. do.	5
" 349 do. do. do.	1

Statement showing defective results in grave offences against the property.

	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
Robbery	14	14	100	22	17	77.27	Rs. 360	Rs. 349	96.94
House-breaking and thefts	154	89	57.79	123	93	75.60	9,816	4,237	43.16
Thefts	1,004	819	81.57	1,060	888	83.77	53,835	38,757	71.99
Total	1,172	922	78.66	1,205	998	82.82	64,011	43,343	67.71

Compared with the results of 1895, the present year, taking all the offences together, shows an increase of 8.9 in detection of cases, 3.53 in the number of persons arrested and convicted, and 21.15 in the amount of property recovered.

Special and Local Laws.—During the year the total number of offences under this head was 37,282 as against 37,630 in 1895 showing a decrease of 348 cases as shown below:—

Special and Local Laws.	Increase.					Special and Local Laws.	Decrease.				
	1895.		1896.		Difference.		1895.		1896.		Difference.
	Cognizable.	Non-cogniz- able.	Cognizable.	Non-cogniz- able.			Cognizable.	Non-cogniz- able.	Cognizable.	Non-cogniz- able.	
Hackney Carriage Act	2,291	...	2,463	...	172	Lunacy Act ...	24	...	21	...	3
Municipal Act ...	52	7,281	67	7,619	353	Merchant Seamen Act...	7	...	1	...	6
Receiving Soldiers Necessaries Act (Army Act).	...	...	3	...	3	Police Act III of 1888 excluding Section 73 ...	27,182	...	26,222	...	960
Criminal Procedure Act...	...	18	...	21	3	Abkari Act ...	...	51	...	44	7
Contract Act ...	...	609	...	659	50	Jails Act ...	...	10	...	8	2
Emigration Act ...	...	9	...	11	2	Press Act ...	1	...	...	...	1
Harbour Trust Board Act.	...	4	...	12	8	Port Regulations and Boat Rules ...	...	25	...	8	17
Port Act ...	...	35	...	97	62	Post Office Act ...	...	1	...	...	1
Income-tax Act ...	...	...	...	1	1	Explosives Act ...	2	...	...	...	2
Salt Act ...	...	...	...	2	2	Railway Act ...	...	19	...	17	2
Stamp Act ...	...	2	...	6	4	Tobacco Act ...	...	2	...	...	2
						Telegraph Act ...	...	1	...	...	1
						Tramway Act ...	...	1	...	...	1
						Indian Merchandise Marks Act.	...	3	...	...	3
Total ...	2,343	7,958	2,533	8,428	600	Total ...	27,216	113	26,244	77	1,008

Inquests.—During the year, 173 inquests were held and verdicts returned as follows:—

Murder	4
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	5
Suicide	35
Drowning	43
Other accidents	64
Natural causes	22
Total ..	173

as against 229 in the previous year.

Hackney Carriage Act.—

The number of hackney carriages registered during 1896 was	2,192
The number of drivers registered during 1896 was	2,255
Total amount collected by fees during 1896 was	Rs. 3,439 4 0
Total expenditure during 1896 was	2,361 13 6
Leaving a balance to credit	Rs. 1,077 6 6

Public Houses.—The following is a return of places of public resort licensed by this office during the year 1896 under Act III of 1888:—

Hotels	14
Taverns and refreshment rooms	66
Arrack shops (country)	48
Toddy shops	263
Opium shops	10
Shops for sale of other intoxicating drugs	38
Eating houses	291
Total ..	730

During the previous year 708 licenses were issued. There was a diminution of one hotel, five taverns and refreshment rooms, and four toddy shops, and an increase of one shop for sale of other intoxicating drugs and 31 eating houses.

Indian Arms Act.—During the year 1896 licenses were granted under the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 as follow:—

License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores into British India	122
License to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of Madras	81
License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by river or land issued under rule 6 (c)	1
License to export arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of Madras	0
License to import and export without transshipment arms, ammunitions or Military stores in the port of Madras	1
License to manufacture, keep and sell arms, ammunition or Military stores	2
License to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores	20
License to possess arms, Form VIII	357
License to go armed on a journey	14
License to transport gunpowder, detonators, dynamite, fuses, &c., for <i>bond fide</i> blasting purposes	178
License to export arms and ammunition to Native States	460
Total	1,236

During the previous year (1895) 1,141 licenses were issued.

Indian Explosives Act.—During the year 1896, licenses were granted under the Explosives Act IV of 1884 as follow:—

License to import explosives into the port of Madras	77
License to possess and sell explosives of the fire-work class	180
License to sell explosives under rule 23 of the Indian Explosive Act	3
License to manufacture, sell and possess fire-works gunpowder	12
Total	272

The number of licenses granted during the year 1895 was 222.

Notes.—The statement showing the export and import trade in arms, &c., will be found printed in the general statement at page 112, Appendix A.

Vagrants, 1896.

Vagrancy Act.—The following are the details of admissions and charges during the year 1896:—

Admitted	26
Remaining at close of year 1895	3
Total	29
Discharged on obtaining employment under section XV	7
Deported under section XVI	4
Discharged under section XVI	4
Absconded	5
Transferred to Government Workhouse, Bombay	9
Otherwise disposed of	—
Remaining on 31st December 1896	—
Total	29

Punishment of Vagrants.

By Magistrates	3
Minor punishments by the Governor of the Workhouse under section XIV	—
Total	3

Nationality of Vagrants admitted during the year.

British-born subjects	18
Other Europeans	1
Americans	1
Australians	4
Other classes of British-born subjects	2
Total	26

Ages of those admitted during the year.

Under 16 years	1
From 16 to 40 years	17
From 40 to 60 years	7
Above 60 years	1
Total	26

Previous occupations.

Sailors	5
Soldiers	6
Clerks	2
Mechanics or railway employés	10
Carpenters, shoemakers, &c.	1
Labourers	—
Other occupations	2
No occupations	—
Shop-keepers and traders	—
Total	26

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of removal from British India under section XVI	—	—	—
Cleaning and rations, establishment contingencies, miscellaneous and other charges	1,774	14	7
Total	1,774	14	7
Add expenditure incurred by mofussil Magistrates	35	7	9
Total	1810	6	4

Service Books.—The service books of all persons employed in the City Police are kept correctly in accordance with the rules.

Pilgrims to Mecca.—During the year 39 pass-ports were issued as against six in the previous year.

Inventory of Valuable Stock.—An inventory of valuable stock was kept in this office, and also at the Government Workhouse, during the past year, and they have been duly checked.

District Charge.—The undersigned held the office of the Commissioner of Police during the year 1896, except for 2 months and 27 days (from 6th March to 1st June) when he proceeded on privilege leave to England and Mr. A. P. Agar, Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, acted for him.

Mr. S. D. Simpson and M.R.Ry. M. Vinayagum Moodelliar continued to be Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Police respectively during the year.

(Signed)

F. T. BAGSHAWE,

Commissioner of Police.

1st May 1897.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS
TOGETHER WITH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' REMARKS.

GANJAM.

Enlistment and casualties.—There is little or no difficulty in getting a good class of recruits for that portion of Ganjam where Telugu is the vernacular, i.e., for the country south of an imaginary line drawn due east and west through Ichapur; but north of that 'City of Delight' in the station where Uriya is principally spoken, the Telugus object to serve, and we have a difficulty in finding educated Uriyas for those places.

Telugus sent to serve in these Uriya stations are always petitioning, and asking for a transfer on the ground of ill-health and not knowing the language.

For the Maliahs, we have still to pick up the best material we can from the foot of the hills, and principally round Russellkonda. It is curious here to note that Jeypore is largely recruited from the villages round Parlakimedi, especially Tarla, the men from that part refusing to enlist for service in the Russellkonda Maliahs or for the Sowara Hills, not 20 miles from their own villages.

NOTE BY MR. H. D. TAYLOR, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

As I have only assumed charge of the district subsequent to the close of the year under report, I have no remarks to offer.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Enlistment.—As regards recruits for service at Chintapalli in the Gudem Hills, this station had at one time the reputation of being a penal settlement, but volunteers for service there can now be obtained at any moment. The men are comfortably housed and looked after and have positively no complaints to offer.

Village police.—As reported last year we still continue to receive little or no assistance from the heads of villages owing to the district being almost entirely zemindary. The subject of registers of 'strangers' and 'suspected characters' is now before the District Magistrate, to whom a list of villages in which these registers should be kept has been furnished, and I trust that the orders he issues will have the necessary effect of instilling into the heads of village munsifs some idea of their responsibilities.

Events of the year.—After having served a term of four years for killing a Khond Bichi, Khond Binjaka returned to his village Sripuram in Gudari division. Bichi's relatives and friends demanded 30 head of cattle from Binjaka. The demand being refused, they seized, on the 16th May 1896, cattle belonging to him and added they were prepared to resist the authorities if they interfered. The Divisional Inspector took 25 men with him and visited Sripuram. According to the Inspector, some 300 or 400 of the Khonds collected together and assumed a menacing attitude. Under the circumstances, he considered it imprudent to arrest them and returned to Gudari. The Senior Assistant Agent proceeded to Gudari at the end of July under the orders of the Agent to the Governor. A proclamation giving the accused six days to collect the cattle was issued. On its contents becoming known, the accused in a state of abject terror set to work as they were told, and on the 31st July the Senior Assistant Agent proceeded to the village of the ring-leader Kalli Maggi and received the cattle. The Senior Assistant Agent's presence and prompt action brought to a successful and peaceful termination an affair which at one time assumed a serious aspect.

REMARKS BY MR. W. O. HORNE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The police administration of the district during the year has been very satisfactory, and the conduct of all ranks good with very few exceptions. The case of extortion in Bissemkatak mentioned in the report was more serious than appears, and the Sub-Magistrate's sentence was so absurdly inadequate that I referred the case to the High Court, which ordered a retrial, and the accused constables were sentenced by the Senior Assistant Magistrate to long terms of imprisonment.

In the matter of the difficulty with the Khonds of Gudari division, the aspect which the affair took on was largely due to want of tact, and experience of aborigines on the part of the Inspector. There was nothing in it when it was properly managed.

The relations between the police and the magistracy have been eminently satisfactory, and productive of good results.

The freedom of the district from grain loots during the critical period of October and November was largely due to the intelligent manner in which precautionary orders were carried out by the police.

JEYPORE—NIZ.

GÓDÁVARI.

Leading events.—In August the great bathing festival or Pushkaram commenced. It was supposed to have begun on the 16th, and lasted till 26th of August; as a matter of fact the Uriyas from Jeypore and Ganjam arrived several days before. There were very few visitors comparatively speaking from the south owing possibly to the recent floods in the Kistna, and the breach of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway near Bezwada. There was also a scare from cholera, and the bathers, as a rule, only stayed a day or two; so there was a continued in-coming and out-going. The maximum on any particular day was estimated at 40,000, and the total number at roughly 280,000. Additional police were employed at the various bathing places in the district, and with the exception of a few trifling thefts, no crime occurred and peace and order was preserved.

REMARKS BY MR. V. A. BRODIE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Village police.—The Inspector-General of Police has proposed to make the village police in some of the more important villages and towns a more efficient aid to the regular police on night duty, and has also promised to arrange to supply them with brass badges and beat books and also some worn-out coats. I approve of this plan and am willing to make an experiment in 10 villages in each of the 10 taluks. I believe that the village police have already been doing night patrol work under the supervision of the Village Munsifs in some cases. It will be better if they do it in co-operation with the regular police as proposed by Mr. Hammick.

Processes.—Four thousand and fifty-two warrants were issued during 1896; of these 2,961 were issued in consequence of disobedience of summonses. The figures of 1895 were 4,852 and 3,595, respectively. But only 100 persons were prosecuted for neglect of summonses. The number of persons prosecuted is quite out of proportion to that of warrants issued, though there has been an increase in the number of prosecutions over that of the preceding year, viz., 28. Strict instructions have been issued to Magistrates to observe the provisions of section 90 in issuing warrants for neglect of summons, and to sanction the prosecution of every person who wilfully absconds or does not obey a summons, and the Superintendent of Police has been asked to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate any infringement of the above instructions. Instructions will again be issued and the Magistrates called upon to explain the cause of the low percentage of prosecutions.

Leading events—Pushkaram.—The police did their duty well in preserving order, and it is satisfactory to note that scarcely any crime occurred.

Arms Act.—The inspection of sulphur shops was satisfactory. The one shop at Amalapur not examined by the Superintendent was opened very late in the year. The relation of the police with the magistracy has been satisfactory.

The police administration during 1896 was fair.

KISTNA.

Price of food-grains.—The usual rains not having fallen in time during the year there was a partial failure of the crops; and the merchants, anticipating a famine in the next year, raised the prices of the food-grains to over 50 per cent. of the ordinary cost at the latter end of the year.—*Superintendent.*

The failure of crops was very partial, and more than counterbalanced by the good crops in most parts. The paddy crop in the delta, the early dry crops in most of the uplands, and the later dry crops in some localities were all bumper crops. The rise in prices was caused solely by the heavy exports consequent on high prices elsewhere.—*District Magistrate.**

* Mr. J. N. Atkinson.

Grain riots.—There were 32 grain riots and thefts during the second half of the year in which about 1,926 persons were concerned, 245 arrested, and 131 convicted. In two cases the accused, about 100 in number, entered the houses of two grain merchants during the night of 20th August 1896, broke open the godowns and looted grain valued at Rs. 100. Of these, 30 were arrested and charged under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and 26 were finally convicted by the Sessions Court to undergo imprisonment from 3 to 7 years.

The District Magistrate having issued orders that the offenders in grain theft cases should invariably be punished by whipping, and recourse having had to this mode of punishing the offenders, this particular crime soon subsided.—*Superintendent.*

The riots were not seriously intended for the purpose of looting; they were mere demonstrations partly to intimidate the grain dealers, partly to induce Government officials to prohibit exports and fix prices. I have a strong suspicion that they were largely instigated (*sub-rosa*) or connived at by the lower ranks of Government servants—Revenue, Judicial, and Salt, &c., peons, police and others.—*District Magistrate.*

Events of the year.—There was an unusual heavy flood of the Kistna river early in August 1896. Numerous villages in Bandar, Avanigadda and Répalle taluks were under water for nearly two weeks; considerable damage to houses, cattle and crops occurred, innumerable breaches were caused in the banks of the main river, as well as the navigation and irrigation canals. Twelve police huts in Répalle division tumbled down. But it is satisfactory to note that the loss of human lives was very little. The Commissioner of the Revenue Settlement having wired to the Superintendent to proceed to Challapalle and give relief to the sufferers, he was on that duty from the 6th to 15th August 1896.—*Superintendent.*

If I remember aright the Commissioner only 'advised.' He had no power to issue orders.—*District Magistrate.*

Reserve.—The concentration of the three reserve forces of Masulipatam, Jaggayapeta and Guntur in April 1889 at Masulipatam has thrown much heavy work on the men of the reserve. They have frequently to be sent out on treasure escort duties to bring in treasure from the different taluks to the Huzur Treasury. They have also to be sent out occasionally on emergencies to relieve the sub-jail and sub-treasury guards in different divisions in addition to their ordinary escort and other duties.—*Superintendent.*

Processes.—It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease in the number of processes served by the police during the year. This is chiefly owing to the stringent orders issued by the District Magistrate on the subject to the subordinate magistracy, and to the greater care exercised by magistracy in posting up cases and issuing processes in time. The number of processes issued is still too large, and there is yet vast room to reduce them by binding parties and witnesses to appear at adjournments and the prosecution of witnesses for disobedience to summonses.

Several cases of neglect on the part of police officers in serving processes personally, but affixing them to their houses were brought to notice and the men duly punished.—*Superintendent.*

I believe that all Magistrates exercise care in issuing processes to the police. But, on the other hand, there is not a Magistrate in the district that does not complain of the dilatoriness and negligence of the police in serving processes; these are returned over and over again, endorsed that neither the party nor any adult male was present and so the summons was affixed. It is impossible to believe the truth of these endorsements in all cases. In one case the Head-Quarter Deputy Magistrate issued warrants of arrest. They were returned unexecuted, with a remark that the parties were absent. I think this occurred more than once. Then the Deputy Magistrate sent the warrants to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of the town where the parties lived, and they were arrested at once without any difficulty. In a case in the Joint Magistrate's Court a summons was returned unserved. A Revenue Inspector gave evidence in Court that he met the constable coming away from the village where the party lived, and that the constable admitted that he had not served the summons. But the Revenue Inspector swore that to his own certain knowledge the party was at that very time moving about openly in the village. The constable was reported but not punished, the Superintendent preferring to believe his protestations rather than the sworn deposition of the Revenue Inspector.—*District Magistrate.**

In regard to prosecutions for neglect of processes it must be remembered that no prosecution will lie unless the issue of the process is brought to the notice of the party. It is, therefore, almost hopeless to prosecute when there has only been 'substituted service.' The paucity of prosecutions is due entirely to the persistent habit of 'affixing' summonses for which the police are mostly to blame.—*District Magistrate.*

Village police.—Extracts from the various reports from Divisional Inspectors pointing out the defects in the working of the village police will be submitted to District Magistrate requesting him to issue general orders for their co-operation with the regular police.—*Superintendent.*

These extracts have reached me. They are more general complaints. I am well aware that the village police neglect their duties, but general orders are useless. What is wanted is a complaint or report in each particular case of neglect detected.

* The case was gone into most carefully. The constable was supported by other evidence.—*Superintendent.*
Undoubtedly in the matter of processes there are faults on both sides, but the Kistna Magistrates are very exceptional if they all exercise care in the issue of processes.—*Inspector-General.*

As pointed out above no amount of general orders will be of any use.—*District Magistrate.*

Crime.—In a case of dacoity at Tirumaligiri of Jaggayapeta station on 4th July 1896 which was committed for trial, owing to a feud between Komaties and the Brahmmins existing for the past two or three years, it was considered that disinterested gentlemen could not be got for the jury, if the case was tried at the Sessions Court, Kistna; the District Magistrate moved the High Court to transfer the case to another district, and requested the Government to depute the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the case. Both the requests were granted, and the case was tried at the Bellary Sessions Court where all the prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

Had the case been tried by a European Jury, there would have been a conviction.—*Superintendent.*

This statement has no foundation and should not have been made. Either two or three of the jurymen were European British subjects, and all the members of the jury were men of high character and reputation. There is not a shadow of reason for saying that the trial was not absolutely fair. On the other hand there is very good reason for believing (1) that a dacoity was actually committed, (2) that many of those charged were guilty, but (3) that a good case was ruined, as so often happens by the fatal predilection of the police subordinates for introducing a heaven of false evidence.—*District Magistrate.**

Conduct of the police.—The conduct of the force during the year was, on the whole, more satisfactory than in the previous year. In a few cases of grain riots occurred during the year, they behaved well with promptitude and courage, and dispersed the crowds.

All cases of torture by the police or hurt to persons in police custody, and of similar gross misconduct on their part are personally investigated by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, and prompt reports made to the District Magistrate under the recent orders of the Government.—*Superintendent.*

In almost all these cases blank ammunition was used, and the matter has attracted the attention of the Government of India. The riots were make-believe affairs, and I don't know that the police particularly distinguished themselves.†

The latest orders are that cases of hurt caused by the police to persons in their custody are to be both investigated and enquired into by the Divisional Magistrate. This is now being done.—*District Magistrate.*

General remarks.—The district has now, for many years, ranked very low in comparison with other districts in the matter of detection. The conviction has forced itself on me after 4½ years' experience as District Magistrate that the morale and efficiency of the Kistna police is far below the average, and that this is the principal reason why detection is bad. One point I may specially note, though I have referred to it in a former remark, and that is the almost ineradicable tendency to garnish even good cases with more or less of concocted evidence. For this I am told the Station-house officers are mostly responsible, though at times a common constable out of spite to his Station-house officer or Inspector will intentionally introduce false evidence to spoil a case. It will take years to eradicate this habit, and it can only be done by the strictest and sternest administration.—*District Magistrate.*

Regarding the District Magistrate's remarks that false evidence is introduced into cases, I am not prepared to say that it is not, but both the Assistant Superintendent and myself have, during the year, tried our best to prevent this being done. It is impossible for us in a large district like this to go into every case personally, and a lot has to be left to Inspectors. The staff of Inspectors in the district is not altogether a good one, and I am sorry to say I cannot trust them all. This matter this year will have my most earnest attention.—*Superintendent.*

NELLORE.

Action taken against false complaints.—It is a common complaint that Sub-Magistrates take no notice of many applications made in referred charge sheet and simply pass orders regarding the original case.—*Superintendent.*

If this is so, it is open to the police to bring the matter to notice.

I am afraid that in many cases the police apply for sanction to prosecute rather as a guarantee of their *bond fides* in reporting a case as false than with reference to the gravity of the matter at issue, and the chances of obtaining a conviction.—*District Magistrate, Mr. W. S. Meyer.*

Village police.—The necessity for placing the village police under the direct control of the regular police was urged in the report of the previous year. It is time that something was done in this respect.—*Superintendent.*

* I do not believe that false evidence was introduced.—*Superintendent.*
From the judgment of the Sessions Judge and from what I saw of the case, I should say the case was in the main true, but on both sides, prosecution and defence, it was attempted to prove too much.—*Inspector-General.*
† I think the District Magistrate is somewhat hard on the police. The use of blank ammunition was wrong, but it had only been recently prohibited, and the Kistna police were not the only police who failed to obey the new orders. The riots were certainly more than make-believe affairs.—*Inspector-General.*

I should like to see the regular police a little more trustworthy first.—*District Magistrate.*

Conduct of the police.—This has been fairly satisfactory on the whole.—*Superintendent.*

I cannot assent to this in view of the fact noted under 'punishment' that the number of cases in which policemen have been criminally convicted shows a large increase.—*District Magistrate.*

Murders.—The percentage of detection to cases reported will be 14.—*Superintendent.*

Very poor.—*District Magistrate.*

KURNOOL—Nil.*

BELLARY.

Village and Railway police.—To expect proper work from the ghaut talayaries, and induce them to stay at the ghauts, it is necessary to provide them with proper accommodation, and make them live at the ghauts with their families.†

Enlistment.—As has already been reported in previous years, getting suitable recruits for enlistment in this district is a matter of great difficulty. A number of undersized and illiterate men had to be enlisted to bring the force up to the strength. There were only five vacancies at the end of the year. A note is now kept of the literate men who have applied for enlistment. As vacancies occur, they will be sent for and enlisted, and the force will be kept up to strength. Of the 85 constables enlisted—

Illiterate	33
Under-chest measurement	18
Overaged	5
Under-chest measurement and overaged	2
Under height and chest measurement	1

Departmental punishment.—Absence without leave is so common an offence in this district by the very uncivilized people from whom we have to recruit that punishing them by forfeiture of pay was found detrimental to recruiting, as cancelling all privilege leave due; the constables finding they could get no leave with pay, became very disheartened and gave the department a bad name, and in many cases resigned, and so it was found better to fine them as being a lesser punishment. This has had a good effect. Forfeiture of pay has only been resorted to in extreme cases.‡

REMARKS BY MR. H. A. STUART, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The report shows that there was more crime and worse detection during the year. The poor detection in the case of offences against special and local laws is remarkable and requires explanation. Out of 29 murders only four were detected, of 24 dacoities only 2.

2. The Superintendent says that receivers are often village Reddies, especially in the Kampli division. If this statement is well founded, the information upon which it is based should be reported with a view to the removal from office of such Village Magistrates. If it is merely a pious opinion, it should not be placed on record in administration report.§

3. The fall in the number of false cases prosecuted by the police is satisfactory, but there was, it will be noticed, an increase in the number of cases in which Station-house officers refused to investigate. Such cases certainly require careful scrutiny.

The difficulty of recruitment continues, and the solution of it by accepting men who are not really fit is unsatisfactory. The leniency in punishing men for absence without leave has not produced good results, for there has been an increase in such absences.||

* The District Magistrate joined the district at the close of the year.

† I fully endorse this opinion.—*Deputy Inspector-General.*

‡ I think the Superintendent has acted wisely in this matter. The men in Bellary care little for their appointments, and are ready to resign on the most slender grounds.—*Deputy Inspector-General.*

§ Instances will be reported. Remarks struck out in present report.—*Superintendent.*

|| The Superintendent's explanation is in substance that the low detection is due to want of sufficient qualified investigating officers, and that the difficulty in recruitment is felt in every branch of Government service in the district.—*Inspector-General.*

ANANTAPUR.

Enlistment.—Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining literate men of the required standard, owing to the backward state of education in the district. Recruiting parties were sent out. To raise the force to its sanctioned strength, 15 illiterates of good physique and 19 literates, under standard height, were enlisted with special sanction.

REMARKS BY MR. K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Processes.—The increase noticed by the Superintendent is not excessive taking the district as a whole. The decrease, however, noticed last year has not continued; the matter has already attracted my attention, and special orders have been issued to the magistracy on the point.

Criminal gangs.—The work in connection with the watching of criminal gangs, and steps taken to bind over bad characters show a very satisfactory improvement.

Grave crimes.—With the exception of culpable homicide and robbery, there has been an increase in the number of grave crimes, nor was detection very satisfactory. But the Superintendent gives special reasons for this state of things, the chief among them being the reduction of police stations some time back, and the adverse state of the season.

Village police.—The failure on the part of the village police and the village magistracy to co-operate with the regular police is assigned as another reason for indifferent detection. I fully sympathise with the Superintendent on this point, and any scheme that he may suggest will have my best attention. Special orders have been issued directing Village Magistrates to render all possible assistance to the police. The 'Village Police' is a vexed question. The number of talayaries has been greatly reduced during the revision. The sanctioned number is never more than sufficient to cope with the revenue work for escorting the kist remittances, and the execution of the Village Magistrates' orders. This matter is, however, under correspondence with the Inspector-General.

Ghaut Talayaries.—The Superintendent's proposal for increasing the pay of ghaut talayaries has been submitted to the Board with my recommendations. I have my own misgivings as to the result, as similar proposals appear to have been once made and rejected by the Board.

Board's orders have not as yet been received in regard to the construction of their huts. I hope my proposals will be approved. Most of the huts are now in a miserable condition.

Efficiency of officers.—I fully endorse the remarks of the Superintendent on this subject, especially in the case of the Inspectors of Anantapur and Gooty.

The improvement in efficiency of the police administration generally noticed by Mr. Nicholson continues, and has been specially conspicuous since the beginning of the second half-year.

CUDDAPAH.

Season.—On the whole, the year was one of much agricultural depression, and closed in the midst of a general anxiety and distress.—*Superintendent.*

The distress among the poorer classes which generally have to buy their grain, and the grain riots, which disturbed the public peace in the district in October and November (while I was absent on leave) are attributable in a large measure not to any serious local failure of the season, but to the high prices that ruled the market owing to the large demand for grain from Northern India, where there was widespread distress prevailing, and to consequent panic in the market.—*MR. A. C. TATE, District Magistrate.*

Detective results.—The Inspectors, with few exceptions, are all very inferior men, and three divisions were in charge of head constables during the year.—*Superintendent.*

This is true.—*District Magistrate.*

The subordinate Magistracy, as a class, are not competent men to appreciate evidence, and some of them have a prejudice against the Police.—*Superintendent.*

This is true. They are lazy and adjourn cases, and one or two are not, I think, honest. They are as a class much better than the Police Inspectors. I am doing what I can to improve matters.—*District Magistrate.*

General remarks.—I hope I am in order in adding here a few lines of commendation of Mr. Macartney's work. He has been working hard in a very difficult post, and is both zealous and cool-headed. If he has not shown better results it is through no fault of his own. We do not quite agree, I believe, in our estimates of the characters of some of his subordinates. For both think we are right, and time will possibly decide between us.—*District Magistrate.*

I am glad to read the favourable opinion expressed by the District Magistrate on Mr. Macartney and his work, an opinion which I fully endorse.—*Deputy Inspector-General.*

NORTH ARCOT.

Grave crimes (Appendix E).—The increase in murder, dacoity and cattle thefts is accounted for by the very high prices of the necessaries of life. Out of 12 dacoities, 1 was committed in the main, and 11 in the sub-division ranges. During the year, the number of cases reported under heads 'Robbery,' 'House-breaking and Thefts,' went down an appreciable extent, which is due to the real culprits having been convicted and sent to jail.

REMARKS BY MR. S. H. WYNNE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

There was no improvement in detection during the year.
The remarks upon Appendix E are clearly unsustainable. Prices did not begin to rise till the middle of October, and this cause would have affected the second set of crimes even more than the first. The reason given for the fall in the second set is strange, in view of the great falling off in detection in the last five years.†

CHINGLEPUT—Nil.

SOUTH ARCOT.

1. *Escapes from sub-jails.*—I have been trying to instil more care and general smartness into the district force in respect to the performance of this duty, but so long as Inspectors themselves are so deplorably slack, and permit their men to conduct themselves in a slovenly manner, such escapes will continue to take place. Every station and sub-jail is furnished with the guard rules which are well known to all ranks, but directly the back of the Superintendent is turned, Inspectors allow their men to carry out their guard duties as they please; they seem to have no desire to see things done smartly, nor do they ever attempt even to exact proper respect from their men to themselves.

As regards sub-jails I have impressed upon Inspectors the necessity of making frequent 'surprise' visits, but, with one or two exceptions, these have not been satisfactorily made.

2. *Permanent and wandering gangs, known depredators, &c.*—The close proximity of French territory is a great trouble to our men, as gangs there are not watched at all, and are constantly appearing again in unsuspected places in British territory. This matter has formed the subject of correspondence between the Special Agent and the French Government, but I am not hopeful of any good results as the French Police are notoriously inefficient.

As regards the prevention of gambling in towns, the police work under difficulties which might easily be done away with. Gambling in streets is easily dealt with, but when it comes to gambling in a private house, the Inspector must seek the sanction of the Magistrate or Superintendent before he can make a raid. Now it is seldom that either of these officers is at hand, and by the time this sanction has been obtained the birds have flown. I think it is most essential that the Inspector should be empowered to act on his own responsibility.

REMARKS BY MR. A. E. CASTLESTUART-STUART, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

1. *Assistant Superintendent.*—Last year I observed: "I trust that it may be found possible to provide this district with an Assistant Superintendent throughout 1896. Though compared with some other districts, crime in South Arcot is happily light, its total area (5,217 square miles) and population (2,162,851 inhabitants), are considerable. Effective supervision can scarcely be expected when the Superintendent is deprived, for months together, of the services of an Assistant."

During 1896, there was an Assistant Superintendent in this district for about eight weeks, and no less than 35 stations were not inspected. The fact is easily intelligible, however regrettable, but the Superintendent cannot fairly be blamed. An Assistant Superintendent has lately been posted to this district and he joined a few days ago. I hope that throughout 1897 South Arcot may have the services of an Assistant Superintendent, and not again be deprived of a sanctioned appointment. Otherwise the district, from a police point of view, must inevitably run down, and the responsibility cannot be fixed upon local authority.

The proposed abolition of the sub-divisional office does not commend itself to me. I am of opinion that Tirukkóyilár should remain the head-quarters of the Assistant Superintendent, and

* Unfortunately there was not under the heads of murder, dacoity and robbery. But there was under house-breaking, ordinary thefts and cattle thefts.—Superintendent.
† The reasons may appear strange. But I think they are true and can think of no others.—Superintendent.

that his office should be located there, proper arrangements being made for the efficient discharge of his office work by the selection of a competent head constable or other police subordinate.

2. *Village police.*—Owing to the revision of establishments the number of village officers has been greatly reduced. The present staff has already too much work to perform, and all things considered, they render excellent service. Their pay is a miserable pittance, and I believe that they render police service which is often unacknowledged by subordinate police officers. If funds would permit, a separate village police force "under the direct control of the general police" might work well, but this would be expensive. I adhere to my formerly expressed opinion that what is chiefly wanted is a special detective branch of the police force—talayaries do assist the police at tannahs and elsewhere, and during the year under report a system of patrolling has been introduced in the Tirukkóyilár Deputy Collector's division. I am of opinion that the village staff is more efficient than it used to be, and that as men of better educational qualifications gradually replace those who hitherto have only had hereditary claims to recommend them, improvement will be more visible. Accused persons must be presumed to be innocent until they are proved to be guilty, and the sifting of evidence by courts is often considered to be "badgering and bullying" on the part of witnesses mainly interested in securing convictions. Some courts in this country doubtless regard all police evidence with extreme suspicion almost presuming it to be necessarily false unless it is proved to be true. This is, in my opinion, wholly wrong, for, by requiring an almost impossible amount of proof, such courts practically stimulate the manufacture of false evidence to supply supposed 'missing-links' in true cases. These links are often proved to be false, the rest of the evidence—though true—is viewed with suspicion and the whole is lost. Such contempts tend to encourage criminals, and whilst playing to the gallery bring both themselves and, what is far more important, the authority of the law into contempt.

3. *Enlistment of recruits.*—The force should, I consider, be kept at its full sanctioned strength. The enlistment of men who have passed the Primary School examination will improve the efficiency of the force. Competition for public employment is now so keen that no real difficulty should be experienced in recruiting men with the necessary educational qualifications and until such men are secured, I am of opinion that pensioned sepoys should be freely entertained. For such work as treasury guard duty they would be most useful.

4. *Punishments and patrol duty.*—There has been considerable improvement in road patrol and similar work. The Superintendent's effective action has produced very satisfactory results.

5. *Processes.*—Special efforts have been made to keep down the number of unnecessary processes. The magistracy is constantly being instructed to take greater care in posting cases, issuing processes in time, binding parties and witnesses to appear at adjournments, prosecuting witnesses for disobedience to summonses, &c. The increasing number of prosecutions due to greater attention to sanitation in municipalities, and places in which the District Municipal Act and the Towns Nuisances Act are in force, necessarily increases the total number of processes, but I am certain that the number unnecessarily issued has largely decreased in this district. This subject has received and will continue to receive close attention.

6. *Crime.*—The decrease in the number of cognizable offences is satisfactory. The increase under the heads 'Burglary' and 'Theft' is however to be regretted as also the lower percentage of detection in these cases. The importance of prompt personal local investigation by superior police officers of such cases is considerable, and I agree with the Superintendent that the want of an Assistant Superintendent for the greater portion of the year has contributed largely to the neglect of this duty. It is physically impossible for a Superintendent to make such investigations when left solely in charge of a large district like South Arcot for the greater portion of the year.

7. *References by Magistrates.*—As lately pointed out, the number of these references, as stated by the police, is inaccurate and misleading. The actual number referred is far less than what the police returns show. This is due to the apparent inability of some police subordinates to discriminate between cases endorsed to them from petitions sent to them as executive subordinates. The orders passed in accordance with the Superintendent's wishes, will, it is hoped, enable the police to submit, in future, more correct returns under this head.

8. *Rewards.*—Any tendency on the part of police officers to be "more and more unwilling to be the first on the spot for investigation" should be firmly repressed, and any tendency on the part of courts to deal unfairly with the police should be reported. The District Magistrate can, and has, in this district, put a stop to any such tendency on the part of his subordinate Magistrates, and Government will doubtless deal adequately with any Sessions Court afflicted with similar tendencies.

9. *Escapes.*—The Superintendent's remarks are heartily endorsed and his efforts to reduce the number of escapes in the manner indicated, and generally to smarten the force are bearing good fruit.

10. *Veppoor known depredators.*—The Veppoor station requires to be strengthened, and the police there to be frequently changed, as I believe they are quite as liable to be corrupted by these astute known depredators, as the village officials. A copy of Government Order, No. 123,

* The District Magistrate will be further communicated with, and the matter, which is not quite clear now, will be submitted to Government, if found necessary.—Inspector-General.

Judicial, dated 20th January 1897, has been forwarded to the Superintendent for his remarks, on receipt of which a special report will be submitted to Government. The increased number of known depredators convicted during the year reflects credit upon the police. The revision of the registers has also been well done.

11. *Gambling*.—Police Inspectors might, with public advantage, be empowered to make raids in private houses wherein gambling is reasonably suspected to be in vogue on their own responsibility. The present procedure tends to frustrate the object in view.

12. *Inspectors*.—Inspectors Elder, Shepherd and Madhava Row have done particularly useful work during the year. The inadequate allowance of ammunition renders it impossible for good shooting to be expected in the corps, though this is a subject to which the Superintendent has paid much personal attention.

13. *General*.—The Superintendent deserves special credit for the present condition of the police in the district, having regard to the fact that for the greater part of the year he has been kept without an Assistant. The relations between the magistracy and police in the district remain satisfactory, and the two departments fully recognize the fact that they must work together to prevent and detect crime.

TANJORE.

Reserve.—The reserve was kept to the full strength. It is a fine body of men well drilled. Drill and shooting have improved. After the railway riot at Negapatam, the reserve was stationed at Negapatam on protective duty. A few of the men absented themselves without leave, while a few others continually applied for leave on frivolous grounds. There is room yet for improvement in discipline.—*Superintendent*.

The reserve strikes me as an exceptionally fine-looking body of men better than I have observed elsewhere.—*Mr. J. ANDREW, District Magistrate*.

Security for good behaviour cases.—Fifty-seven cases were prosecuted in 1896, against 32 in 1895; 10 were discharged and 47 were sent to jail for failure to furnish the security demanded. This large number possibly accounts, in a measure, for the decrease in crime.—*Superintendent*.

I think so, though this is but a guess. The enlarged application of chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, has, I believe, worked well; but it will be well to take great care to resist the temptation to work it too extensively, and to use it in order to run in bad characters against whom proof of specific offences is not forthcoming, and who cannot be expected to find security. So far, however, I think police have worked this chapter with discretion.—*District Magistrate*.

Village police.—There is no village police. Proposals were submitted for its organization two years ago.—*Superintendent*.

I have been in correspondence with a view to make the future village police of some real use in connection with the revision of village establishment, consequent on the new settlement, and I hope we may get something useful done. It will, however, take a year or more before the whole scheme is finally sanctioned.—*District Magistrate*.

Relations between magistracy and police.—Friendly relations were maintained except in the case of Sub-Magistrate M. R. E. Raghunandana Sastrial, B.A., B.L., and Inspector Parankusa Nayudu, and this matter is before the District Magistrate.—*Superintendent*.

This will be disposed of very soon. This Sub-Magistrate found that the Inspector and another Sub-Magistrate committed perjury before him, and thus the alleged enmity on the part of the Sub-Magistrate; also the Pattucottah Taluk Magistrate and the taluk Inspector have been in very bad terms for a long time, and things are coming to a head there. I hope, however, that it will be possible to do something very soon, i.e., after the Assistant Magistrate disposes of certain criminal cases he is trying, and the Assistant Superintendent completes certain enquiries.—*District Magistrate*.

The Tahsildar and the Inspector should both be transferred.—*Deputy Inspector-General*.

Conduct of the police.—This was good.—*District Magistrate*.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Murder.—The Patchamalai murder case in which a headman shot one of his own friends, instead of his enemy whom he aimed at, is deserving of mention, as it is the only case of the sort that has, as far as I can ascertain, been reported from these hills since the organization of the police. I was fortunately at Thuraiyur when the case was reported, and proceeded to the spot at once and with the assistance of Inspector Azizullah Komshi was able to work the case out to a satisfactory conclusion. We had a very hard day's work of it climbing about the hills, and Inspector Azizullah Komshi, who is now getting on in years, and his men deserve great credit for the willing and prompt way they worked. I hear this has had a very good effect on the

Malayalees, as the murderer was looked on by them all as a king and held in great fear, his power being absolute.*

Village police.—The District Magistrate has issued a circular ordering heads of villages to maintain registers of strangers and suspicious men that pass through their villages. It is only very few that ever attempted anything in that direction.

REMARKS BY MR. BANNATYNE MACLEOD, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Village police.—This appears to have engaged the attention of my predecessor Mr. Andrew, who after consultation with the Superintendent of Police on the subject wrote to the same officer in August last making certain suggestions, and asking him to consider the matter and make necessary proposals. The Superintendent has not yet submitted his proposals. Further Mr. Andrew appears to have intended to make final arrangements with regard to the village police after the revision of village establishment which is shortly to be made, and in which the number of Village Magistrates and talayaries would be settled for each village.

Village officers will be again ordered to pay more attention to the keeping up of the register of suspicious persons.

Processes served by the police.—There was, on the whole, a decrease in the number of processes issued for service by the police. Orders were issued to Sub-Magistrates to pay attention in the matter of issue of processes, and of taking steps in cases of default after personal service. A copy of the most important circular† issued on the subject is herewith sent. In reviewing calendars, attention was paid to see whether the circulars were duly attended to.

Processes unnecessarily issued by Magistrates for service by police.—Service of processes under Act XIII of 1859 by special peons. No rules have been framed by Government, with reference to the appointment of special peons for service of processes, &c., under the Breach of Contract Act as required by section 4 of Act III of 1863 (Madras). Further, section I of Act III of 1863 has been superseded by section 20 of the Court Fees Act—vide High Court Proceedings, dated 14th March 1877, No. 436, page 458, Weir's Code, 3rd Edition.

Orders will issue to the Sub-Magistrate of Thuraiyur not to send in future notices for the production of stamp papers and birth and death accounts through the police, and also to the Sub-Magistrates in general to avoid sending notices, &c., in revenue and other matters through the police. As regards the issue of notices to complainants to appear and give sworn statements, I think it quite necessary that such notices should be sent only through the police, because such complaints cannot be disposed of, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such notices have been duly served on the parties concerned and because the prompt service of such notices cannot be had otherwise than through the police.

Houses of bad repute—gambling.—A reward of Rs. 5 was made to a person on whose information conviction of 9 men for gambling was effected.

Kidnapping—Blackmail or extortion by police.—A list of constables who were suspected of having taken blackmail having been received from the Superintendent of Emigration, Pamban, it was referred to the Superintendent of Police for necessary action in putting down the malpractice.

Action taken against false complaints.—This point was attended to in scrutinizing calendars of the Sub-Magistrates; 76‡ complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure, to the extent of Rs. 1,552 during the year under report, and not 4 cases as mentioned in the police report.

Increase of police force in Srirangam.—Mr. Andrew has supported the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police last year.

The increase of the force at Srirangam appears to be necessary.

Patrol station at Tiruvonakaval.—This has been remarked by Mr. Andrew to be a good suggestion in the last year's report. I am also inclined to agree with him.

Hackney Carriage Act.—I support the recommendations for increase of establishment. The Act seems working usefully.—*District Magistrate*.§

MADURA.

General remarks.—The most prominent event of the year is the Anti-kallar movement started by one Amayappa Kone, with the object of abolishing the kaval fee system, and freeing the people from the Kallar yoke.||

* Mr. West worked very well indeed in this case. He was an important witness at the Sessions.—*Deputy Inspector-General*.

† Not printed.

‡ So do I.—*Deputy Inspector-General*.

§ The incident is referred to at the commencement of the report.—*Inspector-General*.

|| Apparently includes direct cases.

REMARKS BY MR. J. TWIGG, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The police have worked well during the year. The relations between magistracy and police are reported to have been satisfactory, except in Madura and Melur divisions. The report brings to notice several matters which require attention, and will be dealt with separately, e.g., issue of warrants, reference of cases to the police, &c.

TINNEVELLY.

Events of the year.—The year was quiet and uneventful.

The punitive force of two head constables and twenty constables sanctioned by G.O. No. 2451, Judicial, dated 26th November 1895, was established at Kalugumalai from 1st March 1896, and maintained peace and order there, although in October, there were some indications of the ill-feeling that still exists between the Shamar Roman Catholics and Hindus.—*Superintendent.*

The estate is prepared to exchange the site. This may, I hope, put an end to the quarrel.—*Mr. A. W. B. HIGGINS, District Magistrate.*

A growing source of anxiety in this district is the antagonism between the Roman Catholics and a small party which calls itself the Independent Catholic Church. It is unnecessary here to give a description of the history and ecclesiastical position of this sect. Briefly it is an off-shoot of the "Padroado Defence Association," which was started at Goa some ten years ago against the authority of the Pope and the King of Portugal. A priest called Alvarez was the most prominent leader of the agitation, and here in Tinnevelly the Rev. L. M. Soares claims to be the head of the party, although his credentials are disputed. His right to solemnize marriages among his followers has, however, been upheld by the High Court; but in addition to other civil and criminal proceedings, the Rev. A. Caussamel, S.J., Superior of the Roman Catholic Church, Tinnevelly, has filed a suit against him in the District Court, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining him from officiating as a priest in any of their churches. The date for the hearing of this suit has not yet been fixed, and meanwhile the Rev. L. M. Soares claims a right to solemnize marriages and visit his scattered followers. In particular, at Periatalai, Vellapatti, Anaikulam, Vembar and Kuttapalli, the feeling between the parties is so bitter that at any moment a small spark might cause serious trouble.—*Superintendent.*

The Joint Magistrate has a security case pending, relating to Periatalai and a case of obstruction in regard to Vembar church; and two cases relating to Kuttapalli have come to me.—*District Magistrate.*

Dacoity.—The decrease in cases in 1896 is satisfactory.—*District Magistrate.*

Action taken against false complaints.—Considering the number of false and vexatious charges in this district, and the difficulty there is in bringing home an offence under section 211, Indian Penal Code, it seems to me that a much freer use might be made by Magistrates of this provision of the law.

The private vakils,* who abound in this district and make their living by promoting and prolonging criminal litigation, help largely to swell the number of false cases. It is hoped that the District Magistrate's Proceedings, No. 649, dated 25th June 1896, discouraging the practising of these private vakils will do something to put down the evil. I have suggested that Sub-Magistrates should submit quarterly or half-yearly statements of cases,† in which private vakils were allowed to appear before them with reasons and their names and qualifications, if any. It could then be easily ascertained whether the District Magistrate's orders on the subject remain a dead letter or are really being obeyed.—*Superintendent.*

The advantage of the more frequent use of the section will be kept before the magistracy.—*District Magistrate.*

Security for good behaviour.—Nothing short of the introduction of the Habitual Offenders Bill will effectively repress the criminal tendencies of the Maravers of this district,‡ but meanwhile something might be done in this direction, if Magistrates would only back up the police more heartily in working the security for good behaviour sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.—*Superintendent.*

In security cases it is apparently not always possible to obtain the exact class of evidence which is required, and great care is required in sifting the evidence which is brought forward.—*District Magistrate.*

Village police.—There is probably hardly a district in the presidency, where Village Magistrates render less assistance to the police, and many cases were lost during the year by their neglect, or wilful attempt to implicate innocent persons along with the guilty. I cannot help feeling surprised at the undue importance, which appears to be attached by courts to Village

* Some are dismissed Government officials.—*Deputy Inspector-General.*

† This will be carried out.—*District Magistrate.*

‡ And Madura. In Madura town no less a sum than Rs. 7,000 is paid for kaval fees. In the Tinnevelly District a sum, I believe, equivalent to one-fifth of the revenue is so paid.—*Deputy Inspector-General.*

Magistrate's first reports. Frequently it is when these reports are most full and detailed that they are to be distrusted.—*Superintendent.*

The Village Magistrates will be called upon to render more loyal assistance to the police, but, if the fact be as stated by the Superintendent, it will not be easy to change their habits. It is impossible not to attach considerable importance to their first reports; but, of course, this practice may be overdone.—*District Magistrate.*

District officers.—M.R. Ry. P. S. Strinivasa Chari Avargal has worked throughout the year with unflagging energy and zeal.—*Superintendent.*

I agree.—*District Magistrate.*

SALEM.

REMARKS BY MR. C. H. MOUNSEY, ACTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

I consider the results in cases of dacoity a serious matter. I have looked through the last 14 cases in which there have been acquittals. The grounds upon which the juries based their verdicts cannot be certainly gathered from reading the charges, but I make the following possible deductions from so doing.

In one case (67 of 1895) it was doubtful, if there ever was a dacoity and evidence was concocted.

In three cases (Sessions Cases Nos. 41 of 1896, 33 and 36 of 1895), the evidence had been improved upon.

In one case, 17 of 1896, the Judge made a reference (so the acquittal may have been wrong) to the High Court, who upheld the acquittal.

In three other cases (7 and 8 of 1896 and 52 of 1895), the Judge took time to consider if he should make a reference in regard to some of the prisoners. This suggests that he had doubts as to the verdict.

In five cases (39, 25 and 23 of 1896, and 44 and 34 of 1895), there was suspicious delay in first mentioning the names of the accused, hence probably evidence was 'improved.'

In two cases (58 and 42 of 1895), it was merely a question of appreciation of evidence.

2. It is remarkable that the defence evidence except for a few of the prisoners was nil or very weak. The cases broke down not, as a rule, because of a good defence, but because of a weak prosecution. The remedy for this, if people are rightly charged, is in seeing that Village Magistrates promptly record the first statements of complainants in full, and at once send these statements to the police and to the magistracy, and secondly that the police do the same and never allow any delay in getting off their reports, so as to allow it afterwards to be said that they were improving evidence. If this had been done in 8 cases at least of those mentioned, I cannot help thinking that the prosecution would have had a much better chance of success. I have issued a special order to Village Magistrates upon the point.

3. In regard to the jury men, last year the list was much improved by putting on it as many of the educated public officials in Salem as possible. This year I have again—as I know the Sessions Judge has—had the list carefully revised to omit illiterate village officials and get in their places capable men. The final revision takes place next week.

4. In regard to escapes from the custody of village officers I could get no suggestions how to improve matters. In this district, we must wait for an improvement till we get a better class of village servants after the revision of the village establishments.

5. Though the relations between the police and the magistracy have, upon the whole, been cordial, there have been some marked exceptions to prevent this. I, as District Magistrate, had to insist that there should be a ready interchange of views between the two departments. The Superintendent was handicapped in his work by not hearing representations that the subordinate magistracy might make to him, and the criminal administration suffered thereby. I believe the steps taken to remedy these defects, and the remarks made upon the situation are bearing good fruit, and that this year there will be much more harmony than last year.

COIMBATORE.

Anti-kallar agitation.—In the early stages of the movement in Madura the meetings were comparatively harmless, and the resolutions passed were not absolutely illegal. This, however, did not last and the oppressive and illegal measures adopted drove the Kallars in desperation to become incendiaries, and to commit the most serious crimes in revenge. The results would have been the same here had it not been for the strong and decisive measures taken by the District Magistrate in consequence of which the movement had but a short-lived existence in this district.

Cases of the year.—The most noteworthy case of the year was the brutal murder of head constable Andiappa Pillai, a brief account of which is as follows:—On the 23rd November the head constable left Gopichettipaliam, his station, for Coimbatore to give evidence in the Deputy Magistrate's Court there in a theft case of his station, in which one Karichi Gounden, an influential ryot, and the Revenue Monegar of Nallagowndenpaliam were accused of having stolen

certain records from the Taluk Catcherry at Gopichettipaliem. The head constable took a very prominent part in the investigation of the case and charged it. The case having been adjourned the head constable left for his station *via* Erode which he reached the same evening.

At about 10 P.M. he left Erode in a bullock cart, two other carts accompanying him. About 3 miles from Erode some twenty-five men waylaid the carts, unyoked the bullocks, upset the head constable's cart, and beat him with clubs.

The head constable managed to get on to his feet in an effort to get to one of the other carts where he had a gun, but was knocked down by his assailants, who simply hammered him to death as he lay helpless on the ground.

The said Karichi Gounden and two others are under trial.

REMARKS BY MR. H. BRADLEY, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The police administration of the district during 1896 has shown no falling off. Dacoity especially has decreased, notwithstanding a rise in prices towards the end of the year. The season was, on the whole, a good one.

2. The Anti-kallar movement in this district was but an off-shoot of that in Madura. A fortunately timed conviction in which the High Court enhanced the punishment had a good deal to do with its suppression. There was, however, a good deal of oppression of the Koravers, Kallars and Valayars, and not a few of them sold their property for much less than its value and left their villages. The Tahsildars at first showed far too much sympathy with the movement.

3. I fear that there is little chance of a conviction in the murder case of head constable Andiappa Pillai. Rewards have been offered.

4. If the old jail lines are left unrepaired much longer, it will be necessary to increase the estimate very considerably.

5. Orders are constantly being passed requiring the owners of wells near paths and roads to fence them.

6. The first five months of 1896 were unusually dry. The increase in the number of accidental fires may be due to this fact. I have no details of the months in which they occurred, and as the report is already overdue, do not propose to call for them.

7. The village police patrol the roads a good deal, if the station inspection reports are to be trusted.

8. The Superintendent of Police now wishes cattle-theft cases to be tried by First-class Magistrates. In my remarks on the Police Administration Report for 1894, I expressed my willingness to order all cattle-theft cases to be sent up for enhanced punishment under section 349 of the Procedure Code, if there should be an increase under this head. Since then there has been a steady decrease in cattle theft. How far this may be attributed in 1896 to the Anti-kallar movement preventing cattle thefts from being reported, I cannot at present say. The Superintendent has not so far moved to have this order brought into force.

9. I shall be very glad to take steps to punish Sub-Magistrates, who refer cases to the police without recording reasons. I found only one case last year.

10. As to the toddy shops which are the resort of thieves, if the Superintendent wishes to have any of them moved, I am quite willing to do so before the next lease. If the purchasers of the shops are of suspicious characters, steps can be taken to prevent them from having shops.

THE NILGIRIS.

Events of the year.—The year would have been uneventful but for the dacoity in the Rajah's palace at Nelliylam in South-East Wynaad and Coonoor Ghât murder, particulars of which are briefly given below. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd May about fifty Mappillas entered the palace of Murugendra Rajah of Nelliylam, and broke open the iron safe and almirah. The Rajah who was holding his catcherry in an adjacent building heard the cries of the women in the palace, and rushed out to see what was the matter, when some of the dacoits tried to seize him, but he escaped and concealed himself in a neighbouring house. The dacoits robbed the women of their jewels, shut them in a room and ransacked the palace taking away cash and jewels valued at Rs. 9,339.

2. On the morning of the 28th September, a native cartman belonging to Méttupálaiyam was found lying dead on the Coonoor Ghât below Benhope with a small wound on the side. The Civil Surgeon attributed death to hæmorrhage. On the night in question a large number of soldiers came down the ghât from Wellington to Méttupálaiyam, and rumour had it that some of them were concerned. A very full enquiry was made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, but the affair still remains a mystery. Both this case and the Nelliylam case are likely to remain undetected to the end of time.*

* There is some chance of the dacoity case being detected in Malabar. The police appear to have got hold of the right men in the case.—Inspector-General.

REMARKS BY MR. J. H. A. TREMENHEERE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE—Nil.

MALABAR.

Security for good behaviour.—Here in Malabar where they should be used strongly, these useful sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are by no means used as they might be. Crime in North Malabar, where dacoities had been increasing steadily for five years or more, was stopped effectively by means of these sections some 18 months ago. In South Malabar we have the crime and the terrorizing criminals, and though some of these have been bound over, or rather sent to jail failing to find security, in the current year some eight cases have been thrown out. That the result of these cases will spread a bad effect is certain. Some Magistrates will not use these sections punitively against suspected individuals unless they have several convictions; others will not do so, even when a man has more than half a dozen convictions and is a pronounced terror.*

Events of the year.—(1) The Mappilla outbreak in Ernad. It has been dealt with fully in separate correspondence.

(2) The grant of one month's pay to the Special Force Company and the reserve to mark the appreciation by the Government of the good work done by all ranks in the suppression of the Mappilla outbreak.

(3) The signalling class opened in 1895 was improved and developed. A class was started also in the reserve.

(15) Serious disturbance in Ponáni, two Mappilla factions opposing. The mosque was closed and guarded by police for some time.

(16) A serious riot in D-II Division, Alathur, between Hindus and Muhammadans.

REMARKS BY MR. G. W. DANCE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

I agree with Mr. Fawcett that an arbitrary limit † should not be put on the good-conduct allowances.

2. Mr. Fawcett's recommendation to further increase the reserve is strongly endorsed. During the late operations in Ernad, there was such difficulty in providing Treasure escorts that the Vayittiri Sub-Treasury ran completely out of money, and could not pay the bills drawn on it.

3. Unless there is an outbreak, Mr. Fawcett's untiring efforts to bring his men up to the mark will bear very noticeable fruit this year. Up to date there has been a great decrease of grave crime.

SOUTH CANARA.

Strength of force.—I am told that there is great difficulty in obtaining recruits, and that the same endeavours were made during the year as in the previous year without any success.‡

REMARKS BY MR. W. H. WELSH, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Though the rainfall was heavy, the season was not very favourable.

The beat duty of the town police was better done than in 1895; the Inspectors and Mr. Gomes have been checking beats. If village police were entertained, the reserve might be less harassed with this duty. Village police would also assist in patrol of roads, also in prevention or detection of burglary and arson.

Mr. Scott paid continuous attention to false cases, hence the improvement.

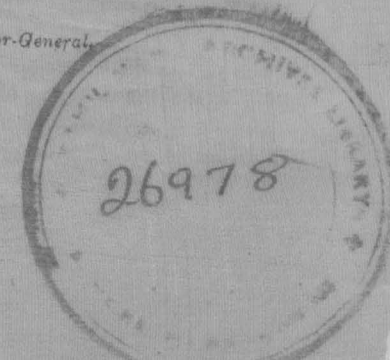
Inspectors Srinivasa, Narayana Rao and J. M. Pais did good work in the year, also head constable Newey.

The excess in the number of ammunition shops will be noticed. When the inspection of any particular shop is very inconvenient to the Superintendent, he might ask the magistracy to give it special attention.

* You cannot convict for past offences.—Deputy Inspector-General.

† 10 per cent. of strength of constables.—Inspector-General.

‡ Inspectors take no interest in obtaining recruits.—Deputy Inspector-General.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 21st June 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding copies of the Police Administration report for the year 1896.

ORDER—No. 1210, Judicial, dated 21st August 1897.

Mr. M. Hammick, I.C.S., continued to be in charge of the Police Department during the greater portion of the year 1896.

2. His report is based, as in the preceding year, upon figures showing the results of police work as exhibited by the operations of the criminal courts between the 1st January and the 31st December. Previous to 1895 the statistics were compiled upon other principles, and towards the close of the year under review a new set of statements, drawn up by the Government of India, was communicated to the Inspector-General for adoption in the current year. As a result of these changes it is, and for some years will continue to be, necessary to exercise caution in deducing comparative inferences from the police statistics of a series of years. The attempt to effect a correspondence between the police figures and those in the report on the administration of criminal justice has been finally abandoned.

3. The main feature of the year under review was perhaps the increase in grave crime. This was due partly to the Mappilla disturbances in Malabar, partly to the Anti-Kallar agitation in Madura, and in some districts to the acute rise in the prices of food-grains, and the consequent distress in many parts of the Presidency, which occurred at the end of the year. The decline in the number of grave crimes which characterized the previous three years continued during the greater part of 1896, and it was only towards its close that the advance occurred. Coming thus late in the year it affected the statistics of detection adversely, as on the 31st December there remained on the registers a number of offences the recent occurrence of which did not permit of their detection before the close of the year. In other respects the year was, on the whole, one of progress in police administration. Its salient features are summarized in paragraph 33 *infra*.

4. *Strength and cost of the force.*—Service in the police appears to be becoming more popular. There were fewer desertions than in the preceding year; the number of resignations remained about the same; and, though enlistments were slightly fewer, recruitment was, on the whole, attended with less difficulty. In Bellary, where recruits were scarce in 1895, there were only five vacancies at the end of the year.

5. Excluding private guards, office establishment and village police, the total strength of the force at the end of the year was 22,403 or 8 per cent. less than the sanctioned strength, the deficiency at the close of 1895 being 1.3 per cent. The total cost was nearly 44 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1,70,611 over the figure of the preceding year. The causes of this advance have been explained by the Inspector-General in paragraph 10 of the report. The average cost of a policeman has been rising almost continuously since 1888, when it was Rs. 166 $\frac{1}{4}$, and it has now reached the highest figure on record, viz., Rs. 193-3-10.

6. *Conduct and education of the force.*—In paragraph 16 of his report, the Inspector-General has discussed in detail the statistics of punishments inflicted upon members of the force in the various ranges and districts. There appear to be no reasons to suppose that in any of these unnecessary severity or undue leniency has been marked, but, as was observed in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the review of the preceding year's report, the state of discipline in each district is not a matter which

can be accurately gauged by statistics alone and the Government must rely upon the Inspector-General to exercise close supervision over it. Absence without leave, which in 1895 was treated with leniency, was more strictly dealt with in 1896.

7. There was an improvement in the guarding of sub-jails by the police, which was not satisfactory in 1895. Although at the close of the year jails of this class must have been more than usually full, the number of escapes from them was 32 as against 39 in the previous year and an average for the past ten years of 53. Twenty-five under-trial prisoners are shown in the report under review as having escaped from sub-jails, whereas, according to the report on the administration of the Jail Department for 1896, the number was 26, including the four escapes which, owing to the incorrectness of the return furnished by the District Magistrate, Kistna, were omitted in the jail report.

8. The standard of education in the force continued to advance, the percentage of men able to read and write (which was 74.5 in 1887) being 85.7, and the number of men who had passed University and other non-departmental examinations having increased.

9. In paragraph 20 of the report Mr. Hammick has furnished some interesting particulars regarding the classes of men enlisted as Inspectors during the time that he has been in charge of the department. Among other things it appears that out of 98 inspectors appointed since the end of 1894, as many as 38 were promoted from the grade of head constable.

10. *Processes.*—The number of processes to be served by the police and the number of cases in which warrants were issued for neglect of summons decreased, but very slightly. The attention of all District Magistrates will be called to the remarks on the subject of the unnecessary issue of processes in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the review on the report for the preceding year. These were apparently not received by the officers concerned in time to largely affect the figures of 1896. Of the districts which were selected for unfavourable criticism therein and in previous reviews, an appreciable improvement took place in Gódvári and Kistna. The same cannot, however, be said of Tanjore and Madura, in each of which,—owing perhaps to the Negapatam railway riots in the former and the Anti-Kallar agitation in the latter,—the number of processes entrusted to the police for execution increased considerably. There was also a fall in the proportion of prosecutions instituted in these two districts for disobedience of summons. The Government trusts that the improvement in this matter will be more marked in the current year. The attention of all District Magistrates will be invited to the remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, referred to in paragraph 22 of the report.

11. With reference to paragraph 3 of his remarks at page 181 of appendix C to the report, the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly will be informed that Madras Act III of 1863 was repealed as far back as 1880.

The Mappillas shot at Manjeri by the troops at the beginning of the year have apparently been inadvertently omitted from the statement of violent and unnatural deaths in paragraph 23 of the report.

12. *Registration of Criminals.*—The revision of the district registers of known depredators, suspects and wandering gangs which was begun in 1895 is reported to have been practically completed during the year under review, with the result that about 6,300 persons who were considered to have been unnecessarily kept under surveillance were removed from the registers and about 3,500 individuals, mainly members of criminal gangs, who had before escaped supervision, were entered in them. On the whole the force has been relieved of the work of watching more than sixteen per cent. of the persons who were formerly borne on the registers as criminals or suspects, and, as Mr. Hammick considers that the revision has been carried out with care, its completion is a matter for congratulation, as is the fact that the Inspector-General has found in the course of his tours that the Police have much improved in their knowledge of habitual criminals. The proposed district lists of registered men appear likely to be useful.

13. *Conviction of old offenders.*—As a result probably of the special attention which the Inspector-General in his last administration report promised to give to this subject, the number of known depredators convicted and of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, increased from 916 and 1,681 in 1895 to 1,045 and 1,758, respectively, in 1896. In neither case, however, was the heavy fall which occurred in 1895 fully recovered, and the Jail department continued to identify, after conviction, a number of convicts whom the police had failed to recognize as old offenders before trial. Progress will probably continue to be slow and uncertain until the anthropometric and finger-print systems have had time to have fuller effect and there is something more to rely upon than the memories of the constabulary. It is satisfactory to note that whereas in 1895 the anthropometric system only resulted in the identification of one individual, sixty-one cases of previous conviction were traced by means of it in the year under review. Progress in a corresponding ratio may be expected in the future. The Inspector-General of Police in Bengal appears to have succeeded in his attempt to classify finger-prints in such a way that the usual measurements of criminals may be dispensed with, and particulars of his system will shortly be communicated.

14. *Preventive action of the Police.*—The bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure appear to have been worked with greater vigour in 1896 than in any of the preceding years. It is not clear whence the Inspector-General derives the figures given in paragraph 67 of his report, but from the statistics in the margin (which are abstracted from statement A) it will be seen that there was a further increase in the number of cases in which security to be of good behaviour was moved for and obtained, and that a considerable number of individuals were bound over to keep the peace after conviction for offences. The

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of persons proceeded against to require them to give security for good behaviour	121	95	278	476
Number of persons ordered to give security	96	70	163	199
Number of persons bound over to keep the peace on conviction	12	19	118	92
Total number of persons ordered to give security	108	89	281	291

* The figures under these heads include a few cases under the European Vagrancy Act.

most noticeable point in the figures given by the Inspector-General is the wide difference in various districts in the success which attended the attempts of the police to obtain security from bad characters. In Kistna every one of 34 persons put before the Magistrates was bound over; in Anantapur 19 out of 21 were bound over; in Bellary 64 out of 77; and in Tanjore 47 out of 57. On the other hand in Madura only two were bound over out of 22 put up; in Tinnevely only five out of 32; and in Coimbatore only three out of 24. It is, of course, impossible to say from the figures alone whether the police are to blame in these latter districts for sending up cases in which there was no sufficient ground for proceeding or whether the results are due to an over-critical attitude on the part of the Magistracy. From the Inspector-General's report it would appear that the latter was the case, and the District Magistrates of the three last-named districts will be requested to look into the matter and issue such instructions as they may find necessary.

In Cuddapah, the police could not complain that their efforts were discouraged by the magistracy, and they might probably have effected more in this direction than they did.

15. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The police are not much concerned in the prevention and detection of this class of crime. They were, however, more frequently employed in its investigation during 1896 than in the preceding two years. The steady increase which has been noticeable in non-cognizable offences since 1890 continued during the year under report, but, as in 1895, it was comparatively small. It occurred entirely in offences under the Indian Penal Code, principally criminal intimidation, insult, and causing hurt—a class of cases in which frivolous and vexatious complaints are usually made. On the other hand offences under special and local laws, owing to a decrease in prosecutions under the Salt and Abkari Acts, declined in number.

16. *Cognizable crime generally.*—In consequence mainly of a fall—the first for several years—in the number of prosecutions for public and local nuisances, the tota

amount of cognizable crime diminished to an appreciable extent. Offences under special and local laws, as usual, showed an increase. Those under the Indian Penal Code remained almost stationary on the whole, though, owing perhaps to the rise in grain prices at the end of the year, minor offences against person and property exhibited a slight advance in numbers. The subjoined abstract compares the statistics of cognizable crime, and of persons arrested and property lost in connection therewith for a period of five years:—

	Number of cases.					Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Indian Penal Code—										
True cases reported ..	48,305	44,500	40,648	39,767	39,946	35.5	35.7	35.6	36.6	35.8
Persons arrested ..	94,962	93,375	86,353	83,475	84,586	30.2	29.3	28.6	29.0	28.5
Property lost (in rupees) ..	14,32,275	13,72,749	11,52,458	12,56,206	16,13,870	22.7	22.6	34.2	26.7	32.0
Special and Local Laws—										
True cases reported ..	36,233	36,409	39,410	41,931	42,350	92.3	89.6	90.4	92.9	91.6
Persons arrested ..	42,270	42,126	45,638	49,005	49,046	92.6	90.4	91.1	92.6	91.8
Property lost (in rupees) ..	611	578	577	2,636	1,736	63.8	57.6	61.9	87.8	68.7
Nuisances—										
True cases reported ..	52,565	54,567	65,565	84,331	79,000	92.1	93.6	94.1	93.9	93.7
Persons arrested ..	55,989	57,390	68,025	86,843	82,157	91.9	91.6	92.8	95.0	93.3
Total—										
True cases reported ..	137,163	135,476	145,623	166,629	162,196	72.2	73.9	76.8	79.9	78.8
Persons arrested ..	193,221	192,891	200,018	219,323	215,789	61.7	61.2	64.7	65.6	67.6
Property lost (in rupees) ..	14,32,896	13,78,327	11,53,035	12,58,842	16,15,606	22.7	22.6	34.2	26.8	32.1

17. Except in the conviction of nuisance cases, the police were unable to maintain the standard which was reached last year, detection and convictions having fallen off. An apparent advance occurred in the percentage of lost property recovered, but the Inspector-General shows that this was due to large recoveries in one particular case in South Arcot, excluding which the figure was lower than in 1895. At present the statistics include also cases dealt with direct by Magistrates, so that the extent of the responsibility of the police for these results is less clearly definable than it might be. Beginning from the current year, however, the report will show police cases separately from those taken up by Magistrates *suo motu*. Since 1891 the percentage of persons arrested for offences under the Indian Penal Code who were eventually convicted has almost continuously declined. In the year under report it was only 28.5.

18. *Tests of Police Work.*—The working of the police in regard to the more serious forms of cognizable crime was less successful than in 1895 as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Cases investigated by police.	Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported.	Police cases decided.	Police cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of police cases convicted to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases convicted to cases decided.	Persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of property recovered to lost.
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1896 ..	1,366	56.6	936	468	34.3	73.6	4,791	41.6	..
	1895 ..	1,287	58.6	848	435	34.0	67.6	4,638	40.7	..
Class II. Serious offences against the person.	1896 ..	2,365	68.4	1,640	1,052	36.7	64.1	3,531	41.6	36.2
	1895 ..	2,794	68.3	1,614	957	34.3	69.3	3,358	40.0	26.4
Class III. Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	1896 ..	13,607	83.8	4,321	3,463	26.5	79.9	7,891	59.2	29.5
	1895 ..	12,688	82.7	4,318	3,389	26.7	78.5	8,900	53.6	29.4
Class IV. Minor offences against the person.	1896 ..	600	27.8	265	124	20.7	40.8	629	85.9	..
	1895 ..	634	28.2	301	134	21.1	44.5	608	34.2	..
Class V. Minor offences against property.	1896 ..	17,739	62.5	8,074	6,942	39.1	86.0	14,799	61.8	35.7
	1895 ..	17,664	61.7	8,192	6,888	39.2	84.1	16,149	62.1	36.2
Total ..	1896 ..	35,677	67.6	14,936	12,039	33.8	80.6	31,731	55.8	26.7
	1895 ..	34,967	66.8	15,073	11,896	33.8	78.8	32,669	53.9	32.0

The particulars of each of the forms of grave crime will be considered, as usual, separately.

19. *Murder.*—Murders were unusually frequent in 1896—the total number (442) being probably the highest on record—and, owing partly to the large number of persons who were awaiting trial at the end of the year, detection (25.5 per cent.) and conviction (16.8 per cent.) were poor. As has not infrequently been the case, murders were particularly numerous in Cuddapah, Madura and Malabar. The best results in detection were obtained in North Arcot and Trichinopoly and the worst in Tinnevely and Salem, in the latter of which out of twenty-five cases (excluding ten in which the murderers committed suicide) only two ended in conviction. No explanation has been offered by the Superintendent for this apparently unsatisfactory result—an omission which should now be supplied. It is pleaded that in Tinnevely the Courts lay great stress on the first reports of village munsifs and that these are very often false. It would, however, seem that prompt appearance of the police on the scene of each murder would do much to minimise the evils of this tendency. Detection was also poor in Nellore and Bellary. The attention of the District Magistrate, Anantapur, will be invited to the remarks of the Superintendent of Police of that district mentioned in paragraph 36 of the report.

20. *Dacoity.*—Perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's criminal statistics is the large increase (55) in the number of dacoities reported, and the sharp fall in the rates of detection, conviction and recovery of property under this head. The total number of cases (284) exceeded that of any of the preceding three years, and the crime was particularly frequent in the Ceded districts and Malabar. In the former it was probably due to the high price of grain and in the latter it was attributable to the state of unrest existing in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks during and after the Mappilla outbreak in the early part of the year. Fire-arms were used by dacoits more frequently than in either of the previous two years.

The results in individual districts have been fully gone into in paragraph 38 of the Inspector-General's report. On the whole the police were fairly successful in dealing with this crime in the Southern range. The districts in the Central range (excepting Chingleput) and Kistna, on the other hand, showed very poor results; but the statistics are affected throughout by the fact that many of the cases occurred at the end of the year, so that nearly three times as many persons were under trial for this crime at the close of 1896 as at the end of the year preceding. In only five districts did the proportion of property which was recovered amount to more than 20 per cent. of that dacoited. The percentage was highest in Gódvári (34) and lowest in Bellary (8).

21. In the circumstances explained by the Inspector-General in the concluding portion of paragraph 42 of his report the Government has no objection to the work of the police being tested as heretofore upon the basis of the total number of cases investigated by them.

22. *Robbery.*—The statistics of this form of crime present features similar to those relating to dacoity, viz., an advance in the number of cases reported and a decline in the percentages of detection, conviction and recovery of property. Robbery was more prevalent in Malabar than elsewhere, but the figures of detection and conviction in that district were the worst in the Presidency. It is explained that this is in a great measure due to the very low percentage of convictions secured in cases taken up by Magistrates direct, but a reference to the statistics of police cases taken by themselves shows that the success obtained in them also was very moderate. All the four cases pending in Trichinopoly were detected, but conviction followed in the cases of only eleven out of thirty-six persons who were placed on trial in them and the percentage of property recovered was even lower. Excluding this district, and also Madras City, Vizagapatam and Jeypore (in all of which conditions are peculiar), the best results were obtained in Kistna and Nellore. The statistics of this crime, like those of dacoity, were affected by the fact that many cases occurred towards the end of the year and had not been tried before its close.

23. *Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.*—The results obtained in combating lurking house-trespass and house-breaking were more satisfactory than those as regard dacoity and robbery. There was an increase as compared with 1895 in the number

of offences reported (6,221), but the figure is otherwise smaller than that returned in any of the preceding eight years. An improvement is also noticeable in the percentages of detection and recovery of property though the latter, as has been noticed above, is not real. The results in the various districts were much the same as those observable in the case of the other forms of crime dealt with above, Vizagapatam, Jeypore (in both of which local conditions are favourable to police work), Tanjore and Trichinopoly heading the list and the Ceded districts and Kistna closing it.

24. *Thefts*.—Ordinary thefts increased slightly in numbers in all three ranges. The percentages of detection, conviction and recovery of property remained almost the same as in the previous year. Excluding again Jeypore and Madras City, detection was best in Tanjore (73.6) and worst in Cuddapah (22.7 per cent.). In one district in the Northern range (Jeypore) and three in the Southern, it exceeded 60 per cent., but in none of those in the Central range did it reach 50 per cent. In the recovery of stolen property also, the highest percentage (excluding Madras City again) was obtained in Tanjore (56.4) and the lowest in Cuddapah (14.5). The results in Trichinopoly were good.

25. There was a further decline in the number of cattle thefts registered—from 2,449 in 1895 to 2,306 in 1896—and a further fall in the rate of detection. The crime was as usual most frequent in Madura and Coimbatore. The best detection, excluding Vizagapatam and Jeypore, was shown in Tanjore (80.8) and Trichinopoly (76.9).

26. *References by and to the Police*.—The number of cases in which references were made by the magistracy to the police and *vice versa* did not greatly vary from the figures of the previous year. Particulars of such cases and the proportion of them which were found false are given below for the past five years:—

Year.	Cases referred		Percentage of cases struck off as false on the figures in		Percentage of police cases found false after trial.
	By the magistracy.	By the police.	Column 2.	Column 3.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892	3,830	14,738	70.2	93.7	4.6
1893	4,297	13,247	61.2	89.6	4.4
1894	3,945	12,105	60.9	91.8	3.0
1895	3,550	9,135	53.8	86.8	2.1
1896	3,694	9,171	50.2	91.0	1.8

The cause of the continuous fall in the percentages in column 4 is not clear. Apparently Magistrates are becoming less disposed to treat definitely as false, after the police have enquired into them, the complaints which in the belief that they were groundless they referred to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

The increase in the figure in column 5 is satisfactory as showing that the opinion of the police on referred charge sheets has been more frequently accepted as correct by the magistracy.

References by Magistrates increased in nine districts but, except in Ganjam, the rise was small. Of the three districts which were selected for unfavourable comment in this respect in paragraph 36 of the review on the Police administration report for 1895, an appreciable improvement has taken place in South Arcot and Malabar, but in Ganjam, if the statistics in the present report are accurate, the number of cases referred by the magistracy during the year (925) was considerably more than double the number referred in 1895 (376). From a recent report received from the District Magistrate of Ganjam, it would appear that only 164 references were made to the police in 1895 and 206 in 1896. The Inspector-General will be requested to report on this discrepancy. The Government agrees with Mr. Hammick in considering that it is not ordinarily necessary to refer complaints of nuisances to the police for report and his statement that 729 such complaints were so referred in Ganjam during the year will be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

27. References by the police were most numerous in North Arcot (671), but the greatest increase as compared with the previous year occurred in Cuddapah (172)—a

result probably attributable to the unusual prevalence of crime in that district. In Madras City and South Arcot all, and in Vizagapatam almost all, the cases referred by the police as false were declared to be such by the Magistrates. Ganjam, however, was worse than ever in this respect, the magistracy declining to accept the police view in more than 31 per cent. of the references made. No reason has been assigned for this unsatisfactory result, although a like omission in similar circumstances was pointed out in the review on the report for 1895. An explanation should now be obtained from the Superintendent and submitted to Government.

The steady decline in the proportion of police cases found false after trial which has occurred ever since 1891 continued during the year, the percentage being 1.8 against an average of 3.8 in the previous five years. In six districts over 5 per cent. of such cases were found to be false, but in none did the percentage exceed 7.6.

28. *Prosecutions for lodging false complaints*.—The statistics given by the Inspector-General seem clearly to show that the prevalence of false complaints is due rather to the action of the magistracy than the neglect of the police. As many as 10,492 complaints were found to be false, and 2,147 of them were declared false after a formal trial. The police applied for sanction to prosecute the complainants in 616 of these, and these cases were presumably selected as being those in which success was most probable. In 306 of them, however, the Magistrates refused sanction, only 180 were eventually charged and of these only 41 ended in conviction. In some districts the proportions of refusals to prosecute were exceedingly high. In Nellore, for instance, sanction was only given in two cases out of 23 sent up by the police, and in Madura in only nineteen out of 156. The Magistrates of these two districts will be requested to look into the matter.

29. Compensation to the victims of frivolous or vexatious complaints was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in 180 cases (not 108 as entered in the statement in paragraph 61 of the report), and of these 154 occurred in the districts of North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. In the other districts the section was apparently altogether neglected. The attention of the District Magistrates in them is drawn to paragraph 41 of the review on the report for 1895 and they are requested to impress upon their subordinate Magistrates the usefulness of this provision of the law. The Government quite agrees with the Inspector-General in the remarks made by him in the concluding portion of paragraph 61 of the report.

30. Cases in which station-house officers declined, under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, to investigate were slightly more numerous, but the percentage of grave crime treated in this manner continued to be small. Cases thrown out as being due to mistakes of law or fact were fewer on the whole, but were unduly numerous in North Arcot, Kistna and Gódvári.

31. *Investigation and Inspection*.—The Government is glad to learn that the recently-appointed Prosecuting inspectors have done good work. The personal investigation of grave crime by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents showed a further improvement. M.R.Ry. Srinivasachari and Messrs. Agar, Prendergast and Wilkinson—particularly the first-named officer—were conspicuous for energy in this direction, but in Bellary, Cuddapah and Ganjam the statistics are less favourable.

32. The main features of the year's administration were the following:—

- (i) the anti-Kallar agitation in Madura, the Mappilla disturbances in Malabar and the Railway Workshop riots at Negapatam;
- (ii) a decrease in cognizable and an increase in non-cognizable crime, with a rise in grave crime, especially dacoity, and a fall in its detection;
- (iii) the temporary establishment of a school at Vellore for the training of candidates for the inspectorate;
- (iv) a diminution in the number of processes served by the police;
- (v) a more extended application of the preventive provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- (vi) the completion of the registers of bad characters, suspects and wandering gangs;

(vii) a further reduction in the percentage of police cases declared false after trial and an increase in the number of prosecutions for false complaints;

(viii) a further improvement in the personal investigation of grave crimes by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

In almost all the matters specified in paragraph 4 of the last review, those which required attention, an advance has occurred.

The question of the improvement of the village police has recently been before Government and orders have issued directing that they shall continue under the control of the Revenue officers, that the salaries shall be treated mainly as police rather than revenue officials, and that above all the heads of villages shall be held more directly responsible for the prevention and detection of crime within their jurisdictions than has hitherto been the case.

District Magistrates have also been invited to give their opinion whether it is advisable that any of the provisions of the recently-amended Criminal Tribes Act should be extended to any part of their charges.

The orders of the Secretary of State on the Railway police scheme have not yet been received.

33. Taking into account the state of the season and the consequent sudden recrudescence of crime at the close of the year, the work of the police during the year was, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, on the whole satisfactory. The commendations bestowed by Mr. Hammick on the work done by the officers named in paragraph 76 of his report are noted with pleasure.

The Government also desires to place on record its appreciation of the zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Hammick in the execution of his difficult duties as Inspector-General of Police.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

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