

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1899.

MADRAS:

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* கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும் *
* தீர்மானம் 1988 வருடம் *
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* தீர்மானம் 1988 வருடம் *
* குறியீடு உதவியாளர்கள் *
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* Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5, Police, 524/84, dated 25th September 1896, embodied in G.O. No. 1690, J.D., dated 27th October 1896, and in G.O., No. 1807, J.D., dated 13th November 1899.
† G.O., No. 328, J.D., dated 18th February 1895.
‡ G.O., No. 1746, J.D., dated 13th October 1892.
§ G.O., No. 2547, J.D., dated 23rd September 1886.
|| G.O., No. 2197, J.D., dated 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 1899.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
MADRAS, 22nd June 1900.

From

H. A. STUART, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police,
Madras,

To

THE HON'BLE G. STOKES, I.C.S.,
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 1899, accompanied by the prescribed statements.

I was in charge of the department from 1st January to 22nd March 1899, when I proceeded on leave. Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan acted for about eight months, from the 23rd March to 21st November 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. Hammick, who held charge during the remainder of the year.

2. The following statement shows the dates on which the district reports and crime returns 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.
		1900.	1900.			1900.	1900.
1	Madras City ...	29th March.	8th March.	13	Chingleput ...	29th March.	16th Feb.
2	Ganjām ...	15th March.	18th Feb.	14	South Arcot ...	20th April.	16th Feb.
3	Vizagapatam ...	2nd March.	1st Feb.	15	Salem ...	7th March.	15th Feb.
4	Jeypore ...	12th Feb.	22nd Jan.	16	Tanjore ...	5th March.	10th Feb.
5	Gōdāvari ...	11th March.	15th Feb.	17	Trichinopoly ...	15th March.	15th Feb.
6	Kistna ...	31st March.	12th Feb.	18	Madura ...	4th March.	10th Feb.
7	Nellore ..	13th March.	15th Feb.	19	Tinnevely ...	17th March.	20th Feb.
8	Kurnool ...	26th March.	19th Feb.	20	Coimbatore ...	11th March.	18th Feb.
9	Bellary ...	15th March.	18th Feb.	21	Nilgiris ...	20th March.	18th Feb.
10	Anantapur ...	2nd March.	13th Feb.	22	Malabar ...	14th March.	10th Feb.
11	Cuddapah ...	16th March.	27th Feb.	23	South Canara ...	20th March.	5th March.
12	North Arcot ...	6th March.	26th Feb.	24	Railway Police ...	7th April.	16th Feb.

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The report from South Arcot was received more than a month and half late. Mr. Stoddart, the Superintendent, explains that this delay was due to his illness.

3. The statistics of grave crime, which had been high in each of the two years immediately preceding, show an appreciable decline in the year under report. Murders and dacoities, however, show a marked increase, due to the anti-Shánár riots in Tinnevely and Madura, in the course of which 23 murders and 102 dacoities were committed. The satisfactory decrease in the amount of grave crime is unfortunately accompanied by a decline in the proportion of cases detected. This subject will be noticed below in the paragraphs dealing with each kind of crime. The following are the usual statements relating to grave crimes and their detection:—

Grave crimes reported to the Police or instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or taken up by them suo motu.

	Average.					1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	1868 to 1869.	1869 to 1874.	1875 to 1880.	1881 to 1886.	1887 to 1892.							
Murder ...	248	247	355	248	351	398	408	397	442	475	478	506
Dacoity ...	764	305	715	147	31	190	229	284	362	362	409	458
Robbery ...	947	555	753	24	3	388	878	420	442	576	800	871
House-breaking ...	7,882	6,991	10,597	7,073	7,142	6,009	6,130	6,221	6,568	7,877	7,101	7,101
Thefts ...	18,333	19,036	15,122	13,866	13,441	11,485	11,272	11,597	13,987	18,436	11,617	11,617
Cattle thefts ...	...	...	7,300	2,549	2,606	3,058	2,339	2,265	2,133	2,814	2,973	2,501
Total ...	27,907	36,324	40,543	24,082	24,266	24,612	21,389	20,713	21,119	23,777	25,768	22,764

* Includes cattle thefts.

† 1876 to 1879 were famine years.

Grave crimes reported to or taken up suo motu by the Police.

Offences.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Murder ...	472	464	408
Dacoity ...	843	362	442
Robbery ...	452	488	468
House-breaking ...	8,358	7,672	6,889
Thefts ...	10,333	9,609	8,430
Cattle thefts ...	2,752	2,898	2,403
Total ...	22,710	21,495	19,125

Detection of grave crimes reported to the Police or instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or taken up by them suo motu.

	Average.					1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	1868 to 1869.	1869 to 1874.	1875 to 1880.	1881 to 1886.	1887 to 1892.							
Murder ...	45.7	27.7	36.8	38.4	28.7	25	25.0	30.7	25.5	24.1	27.1	21.0
Dacoity ...	21.3	20.1	32.1	27.4	29.4	24.4	25.9	31.6	18.6	25.3	18.9	17.6
Robbery ...	22.1	27.9	40.1	44.7	41.4	37.0	40.3	40.9	36.2	37.2	32.7	32.7
House-breaking ...	18.9	29.2	43.9	34.8	35.6	38.0	37.9	39.6	40.6	41.5	39.5	37.6
Thefts ...	42.5	44.4	51.5	44.9	44.1	45.4	45.5	47.2	46.3	45.5	45.5	43.3
Cattle thefts ...	...	...	58.3	46.4	46.3	52.7	53.1	52.1	50.9	52.2	50.7	45.8
Total ...	33.6	40.6	50.0	42.2	40.9	43.4	43.3	44.7	44.1	44.0	43.2	40.4

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Detection of grave crimes reported to or taken up suo motu by the Police.

Offences.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Murder ...	24.3	27.5	21.5
Dacoity ...	26.4	20.9	18.9
Robbery ...	39.9	41.4	37.1
House-breaking ...	41.6	39.8	37.7
Thefts ...	52.0	52.9	49.6
Cattle thefts ...	52.6	50.9	45.9
Total ...	46.9	46.5	43.0

4. The following is the usual statement of prices of the staple articles of food in the Presidency during the past seven years. Except during the last quarter, when there was a rise, the average prices in 1899 were but slightly higher than the normal rates, and the decline in crime is, no doubt, closely associated with the fall in prices:—

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

Staple articles of food.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Rice (second sort) ...	11.2	12.5	12.8	12.6	10.0	10.1	12.9
Cholum ...	18.1	21.4	23.4	22.7	14.4	16.2	22.4
Ragi ...	20.1	23.5	26.5	25.7	17.2	17.3	22.3

5. (a) The chief event of the year was the serious disturbance of the peace in the Tinnevely district and in parts of the country on the borders of the neighbouring district of Madura and the State of Travancore. A full report on this outbreak has been submitted to the Government, and it will be sufficient to state that it was due to the pretensions of the Shánáns, the great toddy-drawing caste of the south, to a much higher position in the religio-social scale than the other castes are willing to allow. Among other things they claimed admission to Hindu temples, and the manager of the Visvanatheswara temple at Sivakási decided to close it in order to prevent Shánáns from entering it. This partial victory of the Shánáns was keenly resented by their opponents, of whom the most active were the Maravans, the great caste which formerly furnished the chiefs of the south with their fighting men, and to which many of the zamindars and poligars themselves belong. There were, however, no serious overt acts until towards the end of May 1899, when the movement assumed a violent character. Organized attacks were made on a number of Shánár villages, the inhabitants were assailed, houses were burnt and property was looted. The most serious occurrence was the attack on Sivakási on the 6th of June by a body of over five thousand Maravans. The Shánáns here offered resistance, and in the hand-to-hand fight in the streets of the town twenty-five persons were killed, while a number of houses were burnt and considerable property was carried away. The local police, though raised by a party of the reserve to a strength of about forty in all, were powerless against the mob. Additional police, amounting to 218 men, were immediately ordered from other districts, while a detachment of the military was obtained from Trichinopoly. The outbreak spread through Sátor to parts of Madura and into Tenkási and the borders of Travancore on the south-west, and it was not till the 16th of June that tranquillity was restored. Twenty-three murders, 102 dacoities and many cases of arson were registered in connection with the riots in Sivakási, Chinuiapuram and other places. Of 1,958 persons arrested, 552 were convicted, 7 being

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

sentenced to death, 6 to transportation and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. For the future protection of the country, three special forces of police have been established at Surandai, Sivakási and Kovilpatti, each consisting of one European Inspector, 2 European and 4 Native head constables and 100 men, with an Assistant Superintendent in charge of the whole, the cost being defrayed by the inhabitants of the disturbed area. The feeling of hostility between the two classes is still very bitter, and it is probable that this special force will be required for a considerable time.

I regret to have to add that in connection with this disturbance the conduct of the police was not altogether satisfactory. They were not sufficiently alive to the dangerous state of feeling that existed; the superior officers disregarded or made light of the warnings given, and the magistrates unfortunately took the same view; and when the storm burst some of the rank and file showed cowardice or incapacity.

(b) Shortly after the disturbance referred to above, packets of sugar and other substances were found in the streets and on the pials of houses in parts of Tinnevely and Madura. These were believed to contain poison, and the general impression was that they had been thrown down by the rioters with a view to the destruction of their opponents. No deaths were caused, and the Chemical Examiner found poison in two packets only. In parts of the Tanjore district similar packets were discovered and several persons died after eating the contents. The poison used in these cases was arsenic. The matter does not appear to me to have received sufficient attention, for I attach no importance to the rumour connecting it with the Shánár disturbances, though some of the innocuous packets found in Tinnevely may owe their origin to the prevalence of this report.

(c) The additional police which had been quartered at Kalugamalai in the Tinnevely district for the past two years were withdrawn. The suit regarding the site of the Roman Catholic Church there was decided against the Roman Catholics; the decision was received by them quietly.

(d) The constitution of the ranges of the Deputy Inspectors-General was altered, Nellore being added to the Northern Range, and Salem transferred to the Central from the Southern Range, the extensive jurisdiction of which it was considered necessary to reduce.

(e) The Railway Police scheme which had long been pending introduction was brought into force. A Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent were appointed with effect from 1st of April 1899 and the subordinate police staff was slightly increased. The Railway Police are now under very efficient management and have done good work during the year. The duties connected with law and order only are performed by them, watch and ward duties on all railway lines being undertaken by the Railway Companies.

(f) The Court and School Inspectors' appointments in all districts except Malabar and South Canara were abolished. Candidates for the Station-house officer's examination, who were hitherto trained in the district schools by these Inspectors, are now to receive their instruction at the training school at Vellore. In Malabar and South Canara the School Inspectors are retained, as it was not thought desirable to start Malayalam and Canarese classes at Vellore.

(g) The scheme for the separation of office establishments from the executive force was carried out during the year so far as Deputy Inspectors-General's and Assistant Superintendents' offices were concerned. The sanction in regard to the Superintendent's offices was received after the close of the year.

6. In certain taluks village taliaris have been provided with badges and staves, as already reported, and the Superintendents concerned write favourably of the work done by these men and recommend the extension of the system. This will be done gradually, as the money has to be found from the Police budget. On the suggestion of the Inspector-General, District Magistrates issued rules laying down the police duties of the village magistrates and taliaris in detail, directing that the former should maintain a known depredator's and certain other registers. These rules have been published in the

District Police sheets. In regard to the ghát taliari establishments and strengthening of the village police, the district officers' proposals are found to need considerable revision. After a personal inspection in Nellore and discussing the subject with the Superintendent, I came to the conclusion that the present establishment of 100 special taliaris there might be reduced to 26 for employment in certain gháts; and when I inspected Kistna I instructed Mr. Hasted to revise his proposals on the lines pointed out by me. I have addressed the Government very recently on this matter.

7. The following statement shows the actual strength of the police force of the presidency inclusive of the City of Madras, as it stood on 31st December 1899:

Strength of the force.	Strength.
Inspector-General, three Deputy Inspectors-General, one Assistant Inspector-General and one Superintendent, Assistant with Government Special Branch	6
One Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner	3
District Superintendents	22
Assistant Superintendents	23
Probationary Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents not yet posted to Sub-division charges	8
Inspectors	382
Sub-Inspectors	29
Constabulary of all ranks	22,044
District office establishments (non-effectives)	341
Total	22,858
Village Police	163
Private Guards	194
Office establishments of Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, Commissioner of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police	190
Servants, sweepers, &c.	40
Total	23,445

	Under strength.	
	End of 1899.	End of 1898.
Madras City	5	3
Northern Range	38	54
Central Range	189	100
Southern Range	49	33
Railway Police	38	12
Total	269	202

8. The actual strength of the regular force was 22,858 and the sanctioned strength was 23,127, the deficiency of 269 men being 1.1 per cent. of the force. The deficiency at the close of the previous year was 0.8 per cent. The 269 vacancies include 48 appointments in Bellary and 42 in Anantapur sanctioned for temporary plague duty which had not been filled up by the 31st December. There were only 179 vacancies in the permanent force. The deficiency in the Railway Police was due to a temporary cause, and the force was up to its full strength soon after the close of the year.

The increase of 361 in the sanctioned strength of the force is due to the appointments sanctioned for plague duty in Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and the Tinnevely additional police. The details of the police establishment are given in the following statement:—

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Statement of Police Establishment for the calendar year 1899.

Ranges.	Districts.	Police force proper.										Other establishments.			Total establishment on 31st December 1899.
		Sanctioned strength on 31st December 1899.	Actual strength on 31st December 1899.	Actual strength on 31st December 1899.								Actual strength on 31st Dec. 1899.			
				Supervising staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Constables on general duty.	Non-effectives.	Total.	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, Madras City	80	81	2	* 1	+ 8	+ 1	...	...	18	30	...	...	...	91
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Ganjam	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	1,088	** 62	†† 51	...	1,201
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Vizagapatam	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Jaypore	1,100	1,110	...	1	2	16	...	1,055	15	1,080	3	10	...	1,102
	Godavari	1,272	1,277	...	1	2	21	...	1,285	13	1,272	5	7	...	1,284
	Kistna	481	462	...	1	1	7	...	442	15	466	...	4	...	470
	Nellore	1,238	1,223	...	1	1	19	...	1,196	13	1,230	15	4	...	1,249
	Total	1,083	1,095	...	1	1	16	...	1,045	17	1,080	...	4	36	1,120
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Kurnool	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Bellary	921	921	...	1	1	18	...	887	14	921	...	3	...	924
	Anantapur	780	743	...	1	...	13	...	708	16	738	4	1	...	743
	Cuddapah	602	563	...	1	...	11	...	532	16	560	...	1	3	564
	North Arcot	1,000	996	...	1	1	20	...	958	15	995	...	4	...	999
	Chingleput	1,158	1,148	...	1	1	19	...	1,097	15	1,133	...	5	†† 23	1,161
	South Arcot	719	717	...	1	...	13	...	685	17	716	...	2	...	718
	Salem	932	931	...	1	1	17	...	927	14	960	...	5	...	965
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Tanjore	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Trichinopoly	1,223	1,228	...	1	1	18	...	1,182	15	1,217	39	6	...	1,262
	Madurai	728	728	...	1	...	11	...	693	15	720	4	1	...	725
	Tinnevely	1,317	1,317	...	1	1	23	...	1,189	15	1,229	7	5	...	1,241
	Coimbatore	1,033	1,017	...	1	2	20	...	1,276	18	1,317	15	12	...	1,344
	Malabar	1,093	1,073	...	1	2	20	...	1,020	18	1,061	...	10	14	1,085
	South Canara	1,473	1,474	...	1	3	25	...	1,420	18	1,467	7	7	...	1,481
	Total	623	613	...	1	...	11	...	598	14	624	5	1	...	630
Grand Total		22,137	22,564	5	24	33	382	29	22,044	341	22,858	194	†† 230	163	23,445

- * Superintendent, Assistant with Government, Special Branch.
† Probationers and Assistant Superintendents not yet permanently posted to charge of sub-divisions.
‡ Inspector sanctioned for anthropometrical work.
§ 47 clerks and 14 office servants.
|| One Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, and one Assistant Commissioner of Police.
** Includes one Superintendent sanctioned for the Madras City Police.
†† 10 clerks, 17 servants, 1 prison-van driver and 23 boatmen and tindals.
‡‡ Excludes village watchers paid for by the Revenue Department.
§§ Writers attached to the offices of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police.
||| Excludes 177 Village Police included in column 10 of statement E, appendix A.
††† Includes writers of Sub-Division Offices and Deputy Inspectors-General.

9. The actual expenditure during the calendar year under each of the different heads compared with that of the two preceding years in the following table:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Pay and allowances	Rs. 38,26,227	Rs. 35,79,432	Rs. 36,13,961
Clothing, arms and accoutrements	2,10,973	2,21,724	2,25,429
Miscellaneous	5,36,285	4,92,166	5,27,801
Village Police	7,090	6,794	6,897
Total	45,80,575	43,00,056	43,74,088

The great increase under pay and allowances is due to the fact that the pay of the subordinate force for December 1899 (Rs. 2,25,265) was paid in the same month owing to the Christmas holidays falling so late. If this be deducted the pay and allowances for 1899 amount to Rs. 36,00,962 and the total expenditure of the year to Rs. 43,55,310. Compared with 1898 this figure shows an increase of Rs. 55,254. The additional police employed on account of plague cost Rs. 10,000 more, and the payment of exchange compensation allowance newly sanctioned for Reserve Inspectors and European Head Constables, amounted to Rs. 5,000—in all an increase of Rs. 21,500 under pay and allowances. The revised railway police establishment cost Rs. 27,000 more (the gross amount without deducting the Railway Companies' share is shown in statement E in the appendix) and this increase was met by savings in the salaries of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the District Executive force, owing to the absence of officers on leave and vacancies. Under the head of "clothing" the decrease is due to the discontinuance of blue woollen coats. Under "miscellaneous" the expenditure on buildings was Rs. 22,000 more than in 1898, in which year there was some delay in passing estimates. The travelling allowance of the revised railway police establishment cost an additional Rs. 16,000 (gross amount without deducting the Railway Companies' share) and a sum of Rs. 6,000 was spent on account of pleader's fees in the police extortion case in Madras, the recovery ordered having been effected subsequently.

10. The subjoined statement shows that 15 station houses, 9 head constable's huts and 114 constable's huts were constructed by departmental agency during the year:—

Police Buildings constructed during 1899.

Range.	Station houses.		Huts.			Miscellaneous buildings.	
	Number.	Cost.	Head constables.	Constables.	Constables.	Number.	Cost.
Northern Range	3	Rs. 1,576	1	Rs. 249	60	14	Rs. 756
Central Range	5	4,725	3	1,124	82	29	881
Southern Range	7	6,194	5	1,875	22	...	...
Total	15	12,495	9	3,248	114	43	1,637

Note.—This statement shows the buildings completed in the year 1899, including those commenced before. The amount shown is the entire cost of these, including any advances made previously.

The average cost of the huts did not exceed the prescribed limit, viz., Rs. 375 for a head constable's and Rs. 200 for a constable's hut. At Tagatur in the Tanjore district 8 constable's huts cost Rs. 2,260 owing to dearness of labour and the use of brick in chunam instead of brick in clay.

The miscellaneous buildings include ghat huts, latrines, wells, rest-houses, &c. Many estimates which were under reference in the previous year owing to the closer scrutiny made in my office were sanctioned in the beginning of the year. Hence the number of station houses and huts constructed during 1899 was larger than in 1898.*

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The amount actually spent during 1899 on construction was Rs. 36,733 against Rs. 17,865 in 1898, and the amount spent on repairs was Rs. 65,320 against Rs. 62,310 in 1898. Details are given in the following statement:—

Range.	Construction.				Repairs.								Total.	
	Station houses—cost.	Huts—cost.	Miscellaneous buildings—cost.	Demarcation of boundaries—cost.	Station houses.		Huts.		Police Hospitals.		Miscellaneous buildings.		Construction, cols. 2 to 5.	Repairs, cols. 7, 9, 11 and 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. 4,001	Rs. 10,050	Rs. 380	Rs. 200	149	8,224	1,906	16,844	8	478	116	8,553	15,501	21,480
Central Range.	2,387	7,080	1,543	...	180	8,754	982	11,641	3	242	80	11,810	11,810	21,480
Southern Range.	5,183	3,501	1,143	...	223	6,529	1,101	8,592	10	242	20	929	9,832	16,732
Total	11,569	20,631	3,066	200	551	21,507	4,008	37,077	21	1,402	100	5,392	36,733	65,320

Note.—This statement includes advances made in 1899 for works which have not yet been completed.

The following statement shows the number of station houses of different classes in districts:—

Districts.	Station houses built according to any authorized design for police purposes.	Station houses the property of Government, but not built according to any standard design.	Rented buildings or buildings lent by private persons.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam ...	84	27	1	82	
Vizagapatam ...	84	38	4	70	
Jeypore ...	1	27	1	29	* 1 station completed by P.W.D.
Godavari ...	41	26	8	85	† Includes two stations sanctioned in 1898.
Kistna ...	27	21	6	84	
Nellore ...	21	63	3	97	
Kurnool ...	21	55	5	81	† Includes 8 stations omitted by mistake last year.
Bellary ...	10	48	3	61	
Anantapur ...	3	36	1	40	
Cuddapah ...	4	30	7	41	
North Arcot ...	31	61	6	98	
Chingleput ...	20	28	6	61	
South Arcot ...	33	52	2	87	
Salem ...	22	78	5	103	
Tanjore ...	22	38	21	74	
Trichinopoly ...	22	38	21	74	
Madura ...	30	42	11	107	‡ 3 constructed by P.W.D., and 1 by the department.
Tinnevely ...	30	42	4	85	‡ 1 station constructed by P.W.D.
Cuddapah ...	24	40	9	82	‡ 2 stations constructed during the year.
Malabar ...	34	41	30	105	‡ 4 stations constructed during the year.
South Canara ...	19	30	6	54	‡ Includes Railway Companies' buildings.
Railway Police ...	3	...	22	24	
Total	553	930	171	1,654	

Classification of charges. 11. The charges on account of police for 1899 consisted of the following:—

	RS.
Ordinary provincial charges	...
Service of processes—also a provincial charge	45,25,389
	55,186
Total	45,80,575

12. The proportion of police (exclusive of the force employed on State services) to population was 1 to 1,706 against 1 to 1,695 in the previous year, and 1 to 1,689 in 1897. This calculation is based on the assumption that the population increases by 1 per cent. annually. The proportion of working police to area was 1 to 8.2 square miles and

to population 1 to 2,264 in the whole presidency, in rural parts 1 to 3,278 and in towns 1 to 588.

These figures, however, are somewhat misleading, for under the instructions of the Government of India all places with 5,000 inhabitants and upwards are treated as towns, and the police stationed there are shown as town police though their duties extend to the rural areas round these towns.

13. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 189-2-8, or As. 1-9½ per head of the population compared with Rs. 189-1-10, or As. 1-9 in the previous year and Rs. 194-5-5 in 1897.

Private guards.

14. During the year 166 constables were employed by Banks, Public Companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 22,616.

15. The following statement shows a satisfactory decrease under the head of dismissals and under punishments for absence without leave:—

Departmental punishments, Appendix A, page 107.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of men dismissed	318	308	384	328
Number of men fined, degraded or suspended for offences other than absence without leave	4,030	4,008	4,432	4,440
Percentage of men punished to total strength under the above heads	19.3	19.2	21.2	20.7
Percentage of men punished for absence without leave to total strength	8.6	6.4	7.9	6.4

The following statement gives the districts in order of percentage of punishments to total strength in 1899:—

Ranges and Districts.	Strength on 31st December 1899.	Dismissed.	For offences other than absence without leave.					For absence without leave.			Resigned.	Awarded black marks.
			Number fined.	Number degraded or suspended.	Amount of fine.	Percentage of total strength.	Average amount of fine to the number of men fined.	Number fined.	Number degraded or suspended.	Amount of fine.		Number of officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chief office ...	19	...	2	...	Rs. 2	10.5	Rs. 1 0 0	...	...	Rs. ...	...	1
Northern Range.	6,147	80	1,184	189	1,070	23.8	0 14 6	351	60	535	478	930
Central Range.	7,227	97	1,147	211	1,122	20.1	0 15 8	445	83	669	103	980
Southern Range.	7,696	112	1,032	261	992	18.3	0 15 5	398	58	584	125	927
Guddapah ...	993	18	281	87	301	38.9	1 1 2	89	12	153	18	164
Bellary ...	741	18	193	23	213	31.4	1 1 9	62	3	99	68	120
Godavari ...	1,243	14	327	41	193	30.7	0 9 5	57	54	56	11	384
Coimbatore ...	861	13	212	30	206	29.6	0 15 7	73	6	120	18	75
Madras City ...	1,146	16	292	24	302	29.0	1 0 7	34	5	34	28	135
Kistna ...	1,078	32	251	29	181	28.9	0 11 6	78	...	106	16	109
Chingleput ...	715	9	153	19	138	26.0	0 14 0	45	20	27	15	93
Tanjore ...	1,254	14	204	59	172	22.1	0 13 6	83	5	78	11	106
Nellore ...	998	15	171	32	230	21.8	1 5 10	46	...	52	13	6
Vizagapatam ...	1,274	16	227	31	184	21.5	0 13 0	70	...	123	18	260
South Canara ...	628	17	74	40	78	20.9	1 0 10	39	9	54	20	100
Anantapur ...	559	8	88	15	75	19.9	0 13 8	30	...	24	15	40
Ganjam ...	1,089	12	166	27	243	18.8	1 7 5	82	6	173	12	162
Kurnool ...	919	10	136	25	158	18.6	1 2 7	48	1	78	15	31
North Arcot ...	1,131	16	153	40	82	18.6	0 8 7	137	7	228	29	357
Tinnevely ...	1,329	19	178	27	269	16.9	1 8 2	78	13	135	24	112
Malabar ...	1,470	14	177	47	142	16.2	0 12 10	40	18	62	11	138
Madura ...	1,234	23	121	47	84	15.5	0 11 1	57	2	85	23	381
Jeypore ...	464	...	42	29	36	15.3	0 13 9	18	...	25	8	9
Railway Police.	754	14	74	24	56	14.9	0 12 1	37	4	23	27	88
Nilgiris ...	197	5	20	2	23	13.7	1 2 5	13	1	32	6	12
Salem ...	1,211	13	108	...	127	10.0	1 2 10	33	40	49	24	172
Trichinopoly ...	723	7	46	9	18	8.6	0 6 8	12	4	18	12	13
South Arcot ...	958	5	31	2	28	4.0	0 14 5	1	...	1	9	8
Offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern Range ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,989	328	3,731	709	3,544	20.7	0 15 2	1,265	210	1,635	451	3,071

In Cuddapah the proportion of men punished has risen considerably and is now very high. No explanation is offered in the report, but I shall inspect the district next month and I will look into the matter on the spot. In Kistna there has also been a considerable increase, especially in the sub-division. The discipline of the force in that district was far from satisfactory, and additional severity was certainly required. In Chingleput the proportion of men punished was less than in the preceding year, while there is an improvement in the character of the police work, a result which is undoubtedly due to Mr. Travers, who succeeded Mr. Boyd at the end of 1898. Bellary as usual has a high record. In Gódvári the men punished for absence from treasury guard duty and the like were shown in 1898 under absence without leave, but in 1899 they are rightly included under offences other than absence without leave. This accounts for the apparent increase, but the total punishments in the district in 1899 are less than in 1898. In South Arcot, where the percentage of men punished is remarkably small, Mr. Stoddart explains that he enquires into the complaints made by Inspectors against their men when he goes on circuit and disposes of them personally and that in many cases it was found that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant their being punished. I can well understand that under such a dilatory system of disposal the witnesses may forget what happened and give discrepant statements and I have instructed him to dispose of all punishment rolls promptly. Attention is invited to the remarks of Mr. Wynch, the District Magistrate, on this subject. The average amount of fine was large in Tinnevely and Ganjam. Kistna has the highest number of dismissals.

One hundred and fifty-four appeals against dismissal and 134 against other punishments, including those pending disposal at the close of last year, were received by the Inspector-General. Of 136 appeals against dismissal disposed of during the year, the District officers' orders were reversed in 23 cases, and in 126 appeals against other punishments, their orders were reversed in five cases. On the whole out of 262 cases disposed of, the orders in 28 cases, or 10.7 per cent., were reversed against 12.3 per cent. last year. There were 40 appeals to Government against dismissal and 6 against other punishments during the year, and the orders of the Inspector-General were upheld in all. Besides these, there were 4 appeals to Government against cessation of probation as Inspectors. Government declined to interfere with the orders passed by the Inspector-General in three, and in one case granted a further trial of one year to the appellant on the recommendation of the Acting Inspector-General Mr. Sullivan.

Rewards.

16. The rewards disbursed in 1899 amounted to Rs. 1,972 against Rs. 3,360 in 1898.

In South Arcot Inspector M.R. By. Venkateswara Aiyar obtained a reward of Rs. 100 from the Directors of the Ooreganum Gold Mining Company, and Rs. 100 from the Mysore Government for good service rendered by him in connection with the arrest and conviction of a servant of the company who had stolen a large quantity of gold. Inspector Fakhraddin Sahib, in Trichinopoly, was presented with a gold medal by the inhabitants of Ariyalur in recognition of his services in breaking up a notorious criminal gang. In Cuddapah a constable was awarded Rs. 50 for his plucky conduct in securing the arrest of a burglar who had concealed himself in a house. On being called upon by the constable to come out the burglar rushed out with a dagger and stabbed the constable who, however, followed him till he (the constable) fainted. The accused was induced by the Tahsildar, who was then at the village, to give himself up, and he was eventually sentenced to transportation for 7 years. In South Canara, a head constable, Rammappa, was awarded Rs. 100 for pluckily arresting a proclaimed offender. A head constable of the South Indian Railway Police, Rangaswami Nayudu, was given a reward of Rs. 50 for his vigilance in noticing some suspicious property in the possession of a passenger, which turned out to be part of a large amount of gold stolen from a temple in Tanjore.

Mr. Shipley, District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, reiterates his opinion that, except in very special cases, constables should not receive rewards for doing their duty. It is, however, only in special cases that rewards are given, though there is a tendency on the part of some superintendents to recommend rewards on insufficient grounds, and it must be remembered that a reward of two or three rupees is a good deal to a man, whose salary is only Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a month. I do

not believe that the expectation of a reward will prevent dishonesty, but I do think that it acts as a stimulus to the honest.

Only six hundred men received money rewards during the year. In Kurnool there was no instance in which a reward was granted. In South Arcot there were only 19 instances against 73 in the preceding year.

The following is the statement showing the good-conduct stripes, allowances and money rewards granted in the districts:—

Statement of Good-conduct Stripes and Allowances and Money Rewards during the year 1899.

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 1899.	Number of men drawing two rupees allowance on 31st December 1899.	Number of men who were granted money rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras City	957	226	41	93	...	66
Ganjān	941	212	37	107	...	7
Vizagapatam	1,997	95	18	47	...	28
Jeypore	899	117	3	104	...	2
Gódvári	1,861	166	44	69	...	21
Kistna	937	166	29	79	...	40
Nellore	849	166	31	77	...	20
Kurnool	777	169	31	77	...	...
Bellary	626	77	33	36	10	7
Anantapur	479	93	5	39	3	17
Cuddapah	635	177	83	85	...	22
North Arcot	976	196	14	87	...	13
Chingleput	609	171	47	47	7	29
South Arcot	806	317	1	80	...	19
Salem	1,041	197	31	96	...	7
Tanjore	1,989	135	40	101	...	67
Trichinopoly	614	132	3	61	...	23
Madura	1,051	187	39	98	...	13
Tinnevely	1,160	143	36	84	...	64
Coimbatore	724	160	38	74	...	29
Nilgiris	170	31	7	15	...	8
Malabar	1,273	274	63	123	...	40
South Canara	541	78	17	53	...	23
Railway Police	677	132	15	67	...	16
Total	19,734	3,692	675	1,732	20	600

This system of good-conduct stripes and money allowances has now been in force for five years and I am calling for a special report upon its working. The general opinion appears to be unfavourable to it.

17. The number of police officers judicially punished shows a satisfactory decrease, the total number being 979 in 1898; but, while in the former year, 210 of these were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, only 162 were so punished judicially in 1899. In Madras City Chief Inspector Seshachari was convicted of extortion and wrongful confinement. In Coimbatore the Station-house officer of Chennai-malai was charged with having wrongfully confined and caused hurt to a Koravau for the purpose of extorting a confession in connection with a dacoity case. It was alleged that he kicked the Koravau while he was standing near a well and that the force of this kick accidentally knocked him into the well and caused his death by drowning. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the Station-house officer being carried away by excess of zeal did nothing more than give the deceased a few blows, and taking his previous good character into consideration the Judge sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. In Kistna three constables were posted to watch a ghát where dacoities occurred. They were themselves found guilty of having committed robbery and were convicted of the offence.

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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	..	1	1	1	..
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..
Head Constables	22	2	24	14	10
Constables	243	5	248	147	101
Total	265	8	273	162	111

18. The total of the casualties in the force during 1899 was smaller than in 1898. In Bellary 68 men resigned and the services of 46 men were dispensed with. Most of the men who resigned belonged to the temporary plague force.

Recruitment was generally easy, but very few men who have passed the primary examination offered themselves for enlistment. Three hundred men were enlisted for the Tinnevely special force, of whom 100 were sent from Malabar. Enlistment for this force was somewhat slow at the beginning, as men were afraid to go to Tinnevely after the riots. In Bellary there was only one vacancy in the permanent force on the 31st December. The Superintendent observes that the candidates who offer themselves for police service are, even according to the physical standard, below the average of the ordinary population. In Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur recruitment is not stated to have been difficult, and even in Bellary it is only in the Canarese taluks that there is any trouble in getting enough men.

Casualties for four years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Discharged on pension or gratuity	383	290	347	317
Resigned	430	450	465	451
Dismissed	318	308	384	328
Discharged on other grounds than the above	76	121	141	202
Deserted	109	143	180	143
Died	257	333	280	259
Total	1,529	1,668	1,707	1,700

19. The improvement in the education of the force has been kept up though the advance is only fractional. About a hundred men who were qualified under the examination rules were enlisted during the year.

Education of the Force according to Rank.

Rank.	Men who have passed University and other non-departmental examinations on 31st Dec. 1899.	Men who have not passed the examinations specified in column 2.	Number of men who cannot read and write.	Total strength of the force.	Percentage of men who can read and write to total.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Inspectors	307	112	..	419	100.0	100.0	
Sub-Inspectors	21	8	..	29	100.0	100.0	
Head Constables	276	3,499	17	2,791	99.1	99.4	
Constables	351	16,361	8,098	19,760	84.5	84.6	
Total	954	18,980	8,055	22,989	86.8	86.7	

* 5 passed B.L., 33 B.A., 35 F.A., 182 Matriculation.
 † 3 passed F.A., 11 Matriculation.
 ‡ 1 passed F.A., 13 Matriculation.

† Includes 1 Superintendent, Madras City.
 ‡ 9 passed B.A., 18 F.A., 144 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	18	19	100.0
Madras City	1,146	42	1,058	1,100	96.0
Northern Range	6,147	274	4,770	5,044	82.1
Central Range	7,227	341	5,314	5,655	78.2
Southern Range	7,696	277	7,123	7,400	96.2
Railway Police	754	19	697	716	95.0
Total	22,989	954	18,980	19,934	86.7

Instruction according to Rank.

Rank.	Number who have been in District head-quarter school during 1899.	Passed Station-house Officer's test or Constable's catechism.		Passed Inspector's test.	
		On 31st Dec. 1898.	On 31st Dec. 1899.	On 31st Dec. 1898.	On 31st Dec. 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inspectors	..	..	..	346	347
Sub-Inspectors	1	..	..	7	8
Head Constables	42	2,167	2,019	82	70
Constables	2,124	13,835	* 13,791	..	..
Total	2,167	15,942	15,810	435	425

* Includes 96 who passed Station-house Officers' test in 1899.

Instruction according to Ranges.

Ranges.	Strength of force.	Instructed in District head-quarter school during 1899.		Number of men who have passed Station-house Officer's test or Constable's catechism.		Number of men who have passed Inspector's test.	
		Number.	Percentage.	On 31st Dec. 1898.	On 31st Dec. 1899.	On 31st Dec. 1898.	On 31st Dec. 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chief Office	19	..	..	3	2	1	1
Madras City	1,146	108	9.4	937	973	22	24
Northern Range	6,147	579	9.4	2,733	3,667	66	84
Central Range	7,227	605	8.4	4,669	4,221	156	164
Southern Range	7,696	713	9.3	7,600	6,773	190	146
Railway Police	754	162	21.5	..	174	..	8
Total	22,989	2,167	9.4	15,942	15,810	435	425

20. The Vellore school was re-opened on the 1st October, but its character has been changed. It is now primarily a school for the instruction of candidates for the Station-house Officer's Test and in this respect it takes the place of the separate district schools, which were inefficient and unsatisfactory. Six selected Inspectors were appointed as lecturers, with Mr. Waring as the Principal of the school. The

instruction imparted and the discipline of the school have been very good. The number of students in the Station-house Officer's class was originally 158, but this was gradually reduced to 135, by the weeding out of men who were not up to the standard, and by resignations and other causes. Five candidates enlisted as probationary inspectors for the Telugu districts were instructed by the same lecturers. The institution, which owes its origin to Mr. Hammick, is, in my opinion, a most useful one and I intend shortly to submit to Government my proposals for making it permanent. In Vizagapatam a class for the instruction of the Uriya police candidates was established, a qualified first-grade head constable being appointed as teacher. Twelve students attended the school. The Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, suggests that the school should be located at Chatrapur or Koraput, and Chatrapur will be selected for the session this year. Station-house Officer's classes continued to be held in Malabar and South Canara as the difficulty of language prevents, at present, these districts being brought within the scheme of the Vellore school.

21. Only 42 prisoners escaped from sub-jails against 53 in 1898, and only 6 remained at large at the end of the year against 18 at the close of the previous year.

In Gódvári two prisoners escaped from the station lock-up at Addatigala with a police carbine and 85 cartridges; one of them was re-arrested after the close of the year, but not until after he had shot and killed two villagers. The investigation into the conduct of the police has not yet been concluded; the delay is due to Mr. Sweet's bad health.

In Madura a notorious dacoit, Tirumala Tevan, who had escaped from the District Jail in 1898, was re-captured by the residents of Rayappanpatti village, and they were rewarded by the District Magistrate with silver bangles. In Bellary two constables and a taliari, while escorting two prisoners, allowed one of them to go down the steps of a tank to drink water and the man jumped into the water and was drowned. The guard was prosecuted and convicted. A prisoner who had escaped from the Central Jail at Vellore was subsequently found at Tanjore and was put up by the Tanjore police for security for good behaviour. The Tanjore police did not know that he was the escaped convict, but he was very cleverly identified by the Inspector in charge of the Anthropometrical Bureau in my office. On noticing the description of the convict received from the Jail department for publication in the Police Gazette the Inspector was smart enough to identify him as the man whose finger-prints he had examined a month before on a roll-card sent up by the Tanjore police. His identification proved correct and the man was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Escapes and re-captures.	Convicted prisoners from sub-jails.	Under-trial prisoners from sub-jails.	From other enclaves.	Total.
Escapes in 1899 ..	7	35	157	199
Re-captured ..	7	29	121	157
At large on 31st December 1899 ..	..	8	530	42
Escapes in 1898 ..	12	41	148	201
Re-captured ..	8	27	91	126
At large on 31st December 1898 ..	4	14	57	76

* Excludes 1 prisoner who escaped in previous year, and was re-captured during 1899.
† Excludes 4 prisoners who escaped in previous years, and were re-captured during 1899.
‡ Excludes 10 prisoners who escaped in previous years, and were re-captured during 1899.
§ Includes 1 prisoner who committed suicide after escape during 1899.

22. There was a further reduction in the number of processes served by the police. There was no doubt less crime during 1899, but this does not always mean fewer processes and there is no doubt that the constant attention that has of late been given to this subject has borne fruit. The total figure in 1899 is less than that in any of the past four years.

Processes served by the Police.

Years.	Total warrants.	Total summonses.	Total.
1896	66,949	840,568	907,517
1897	72,233	864,730	936,963
1898	69,067	838,217	907,284
1899	66,508	823,639	890,207

Total Processes on Grave Cases.

Years.	Number of processes.	Proportion to population.
1896	359,699	104
1897	391,145	97
1898	373,444	102
1899	370,632	104

Total Processes in Petty Cases.

Years.	Number of processes.	Proportion to population.
1896	547,818	68
1897	545,818	69
1898	533,840	72
1899	519,575	74

In Madura the decrease is considerable. The Superintendent has directed the police to take care to arrest accused persons and bind over witnesses when they have the power to do so without applying for processes. The large increase in Tinnevely is due to the anti-Shánár cases. In Salem there has been a noticeable decrease. The Superintendent observes that a number of notices of different sorts to complainants and others now received by the police might easily go by post and that he is in communication with the District Magistrate on the subject.

Warrants from Coorg served by the South Canara police have considerably increased, and the Superintendent brings to notice that several of these were unnecessarily and irregularly issued.

Prosecutions for neglect of summonses were less numerous. In the Madras City the number was 330 against 604 in 1898 and in the districts 2,085 against 2,328. In Cuddapah, where there has been an increase in the number of processes, prosecutions were few. In Tinnevely the Superintendent observes that the sub-magistrates are apathetic in the matter of sanctioning these prosecutions.

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Prosecutions for neglect of Summonses.

Districts.	Number prosecuted.	Number convicted.
Madras City	330	266
Ganjām	191	154
Vizagapatam	7	7
Jeypore	..	..
Godavari	168	127
Kistna	341	280
Nellore	192	141
Kurnool	51	39
Bellary	24	23
Anantapur	68	48
Cuddapah	31	25
North Arcot	101	87
Chingleput	28	25
South Arcot	94	68
Salem	72	59
Tanjore	227	191
Trichinopoly	128	116
Madura	155	111
Tinnevely	72	67
Coimbatore	49	42
Nilgiris	..	..
Malabar	9	5
South Canara	77	48
Railway Police	..	..
Total	2,415	1,919

Violent and unnatural deaths.

23. The number of violent deaths registered in 1899 shows a slight increase, but it is remarkable how little the figures vary from year to year :—

1893	12,292
1894	13,397
1895	12,265
1896	12,401
1897	13,969
1898	12,923
1899	13,309

The following is the statement classifying the figures for 1899 :—

Statement showing the number of persons who lost their lives from violent or unnatural causes, during 1899.

Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
I. Murder	286	48	104	55	334	159	493
II. Culpable homicide	88	6	29	4	94	33	127
III. Justifiable homicide	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
IV. Suicides	777	3	1,177	25	1,780	1,202	3,082
V. Found dead, causes unknown	10	1	4	1	11	5	16
VI. Drinking	25	..	2	..	25	2	27
VII. Neglect or want	3	..	2	..	3	2	5
VIII. Exposure	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
IX. Other causes	14	3	5	1	17	6	23
X. Accidental deaths	2,860	2,762	2,802	2,197	5,662	4,999	10,661
Total	4,077	2,824	4,125	2,293	6,901	6,408	13,309

The murders will be dealt with later on. Of the 14 justifiable homicides, 13 are due to the anti-Shánár riots, these persons having been killed by Shánáns in self-defence. Nine of the deaths occurred at Sivakáisi and four at two other places. The remaining justifiable homicide happened in Kurnool, where one of a gang of 50 robbers who attacked the house of a Komati at night died from the effects of wounds received at the hands of the villagers.

24. The following is the usual statement showing the particulars of suicides :—

Suicides.					
Sex.	By drowning.	By hanging.	By poison.	By lethal weapons.	By other causes.
Males—					
Adults	310	420	21	19	7
Children	1	1	1	..	..
Females—					
Adults	880	256	33	2	6
Children	20	5	..	..	..
Total	1,211	682	55	21	13

The total fluctuates but little, and there is always a marked preponderance of females, although in European countries the proportion of the sexes is the reverse.

Of the 28 children who committed suicide 25 were girls. As every girl under 16 years of age is classed as a child these were probably young wives driven to desperation by domestic unhappiness, and this was the *causa causans* in many other cases. In 52 cases suicide followed the commission of murder.

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

Accidental Deaths.					
Sex.	By drowning.	By wild beasts.	By snakes.	By railways.	By other causes.
Males—					
Adults	1,364	146	418	..	588
Children	2,167	35	198	2	365
Females—					
Adults	2,272	58	264	6	202
Children	1,371	33	118	..	175
Total	7,674	272	1,023	44	1,608

The increase in the number of deaths by wild beasts is regrettable. Of the persons, whose deaths were so caused, 39 were killed in Vizagapatam by tigers, 20 of them being within the Chintapalli station limits in the Gudem Hills. One of the victims was a police constable.

A constable of the Jaganathapur station who had been detailed on night patrol duty was run over by a train and killed while he was sleeping close to the railway line.

26. The fires registered show a slight increase, the number being 11,433 against 10,799 in 1898. The number of houses burnt was 73,502 accompanied by a loss of 23½ lakhs worth of property and 169 lives.

In Madras City, the fires at Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s godowns and the Public Works stores caused a large loss of property. In Gódvári 361 houses were burnt at one fire and 575 houses at another. In Tinnevely a fire in a cotton factory at Tuticorin caused a loss of property valued at two lakhs of rupees, and in Malabar property worth one lakh was destroyed at Vadakancheri.

27. The registers of known depredators were regularly maintained in every district and the total number of names on them again showed an increase. The number of names removed from the registers during the year was 1,452 and the number brought on them was 2,152. During the

year 998 known depredators were convicted against 1,271 in 1898. The reason for the decrease, which has been progressive for the last two years, is not apparent. The fact that there was less crime in 1899 is not sufficient to account for it. In last year's report it was stated that the district index of known depredators has had to be abandoned. This is not quite correct. What I decided must be abandoned was the idea—for it never got beyond that—of having a finger-print bureau in each district, for an unsuccessful reference to such a bureau followed by a reference to the central office would cause too much delay, while the difficulty of getting enough trained men for the classification of finger-prints in every district would be considerable. But in Bengal they have a printed index of the names and descriptions of the known depredators of every district, and if each inspector or station-house officer had such an index, a reference to the central bureau would often be unnecessary. I discussed this system with Mr. Henry and I am now considering whether the advantages are worth the labour and cost of the preparation of such an index.

The rules for the enforcement of the provisions of section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the surveillance of known depredators after release from jails have not yet been passed. A case dealt with under this section was recently reported and the absence of the rules was felt. There has been a slight increase in the number of receivers registered.

Known depredators, suspects and receivers.

Districts.	Removed from the register during the year.	Brought on the register.
Madras City	112	104
Ganjām	71	92
Vizagapatam	123	176
Jeypore	46	48
Godāvari	98	153
Kistna	65	105
Nellore	20	53
Kurnool	18	35
Bellary	21	66
Chingleput	21	48
North Arcot	19	49
Chingleput	80	78
South Arcot	110	97
Salem	44	198
Tanjore	111	120
Trichinopoly	67	124
Madura	39	71
Tinnevely	82	141
Coimbatore	22	53
Nilgiris	49	90
Malabar	11	6
South Canara	201	215
Railway Police	18	35
Total	1,452	2,152

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:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Known depredators	13,018	12,704	13,181	13,468	14,028
Suspects	974	946	918	1,005	1,020
Receivers	489	368	348	304	318
Members of wandering gangs	9,023	10,580	12,099	11,515	8,959

The reduction in the number of wandering gangs registered is due to the revised instructions issued last year and referred to in the last report. These were based

upon the experience of Mr. P. B. Thomas, then Superintendent of Police in Nellore, who had given much personal attention to the matter. Under the old system gangs were often registered more than once, each sub-division of a gang was usually treated as a separate unit, while the adoption of aliases by the principal members destroyed the only means of identification when identification was based solely on names. All this has been changed and the number of individuals now registered as members of wandering gangs has fallen from 11,515 to 8,959. Of this number no less than 4,783 are found in North Arcot and although the figure has fallen from 6,756, it is, I am sure, capable of still further reduction. On the other hand the return from Kistna (43) is ridiculously low and inquiries are being made as to its accuracy. No system of registration will give good results without the constant supervision of Inspectors and Superintendents, and some of the former have failed to appreciate the importance of keeping a watch over this class of the criminal population.

Lists of professional criminals were furnished to the Hyderabad police by the Superintendent of Police, Kistna, to enable a watch to be kept over them. Personal attention was paid to the relations of the police in Kurnool with the Nizam's police by Mr. C. J. Stuart, who observes that the Nizam's police have no proper system of watching criminal gangs.

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

Statement of Old Offenders convicted under Section 75, Indian Penal Code.

Districts.	Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons about whom references were made to, and number identified by, the Anthropometrical Central Bureau.	
	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1899.	
					References.	Number identified.
Madras City	169	237	263	200	360	73
Ganjām	131	115	152	71	8	3
Vizagapatam	176	199	172	180	57	13
Jeypore	71	82	96	136	...	...
Godāvari	105	133	179	127	68	9
Kistna	65	58	60	21	179	27
Nellore	53	75	43	24	119	24
Kurnool	80	38	45	18	40	10
Bellary	80	59	57	45	49	9
Anantapur	24	27	34	23	19	2
Cuddapah	62	62	66	42	53	11
North Arcot	62	62	83	63	75	11
Chingleput	108	83	65	69	81	17
South Arcot	140	214	124	120	85	17
Salem	70	86	90	89	57	8
Tanjore	98	117	89	55	304	64
Trichinopoly	61	91	66	100	127	21
Madura	125	188	139	118	72	14
Tinnevely	45	76	78	61	60	9
Coimbatore	83	143	141	72	81	16
Nilgiris	18	16	8	1	...	...
Malabar	86	117	56	87	...	...
South Canara	46	32	27	31	8	...
Railway Police	42	8	8	...	46	8
Total	1,967	2,318	2,142	1,758	1,941	366
Foreign	...	...	...	...	95	* 11

* Of these, 3 belonged to Bombay, 3 to Bengal, 3 to the North-West Provinces, 1 to the Central Provinces, and 1 to Travancore.

The decrease has already been referred to in connection with the decline in the number of known depredators convicted. It is very marked in Madras City and in South Arcot, Madura and Coimbatore.

29. The central bureau received 7,743 cards of convicted prisoners for registry.

Anthropometry.

There were 1,941 references for the antecedents of suspected persons by the Madras police and 95 by the Police of Native States and other provinces.

The following are the results for the past four years :—

Years.	Number of references.	Number of identifications.	Percentage.
1896	667	61	10.9
1897	1,469	215	14.6
1898	2,667	392	14.7
1899	2,086	377	18.5

The marked rise in the proportion of identifications is a matter for satisfaction. Of the 377 identifications made, eleven were of persons who were arrested in other parts of India. Three of them were from Bengal, three from Bombay and three from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, while the Central Provinces and Travancore had one each. The Inspector in my office gave expert evidence during the year in five criminal cases and one civil suit. His opinion was required by the Registration Department in a case of false personation at Vinukonda in the Kistna district.

Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael in Vizagapatam sent 25 cards of members of criminal gangs and five of these were identified as old offenders.

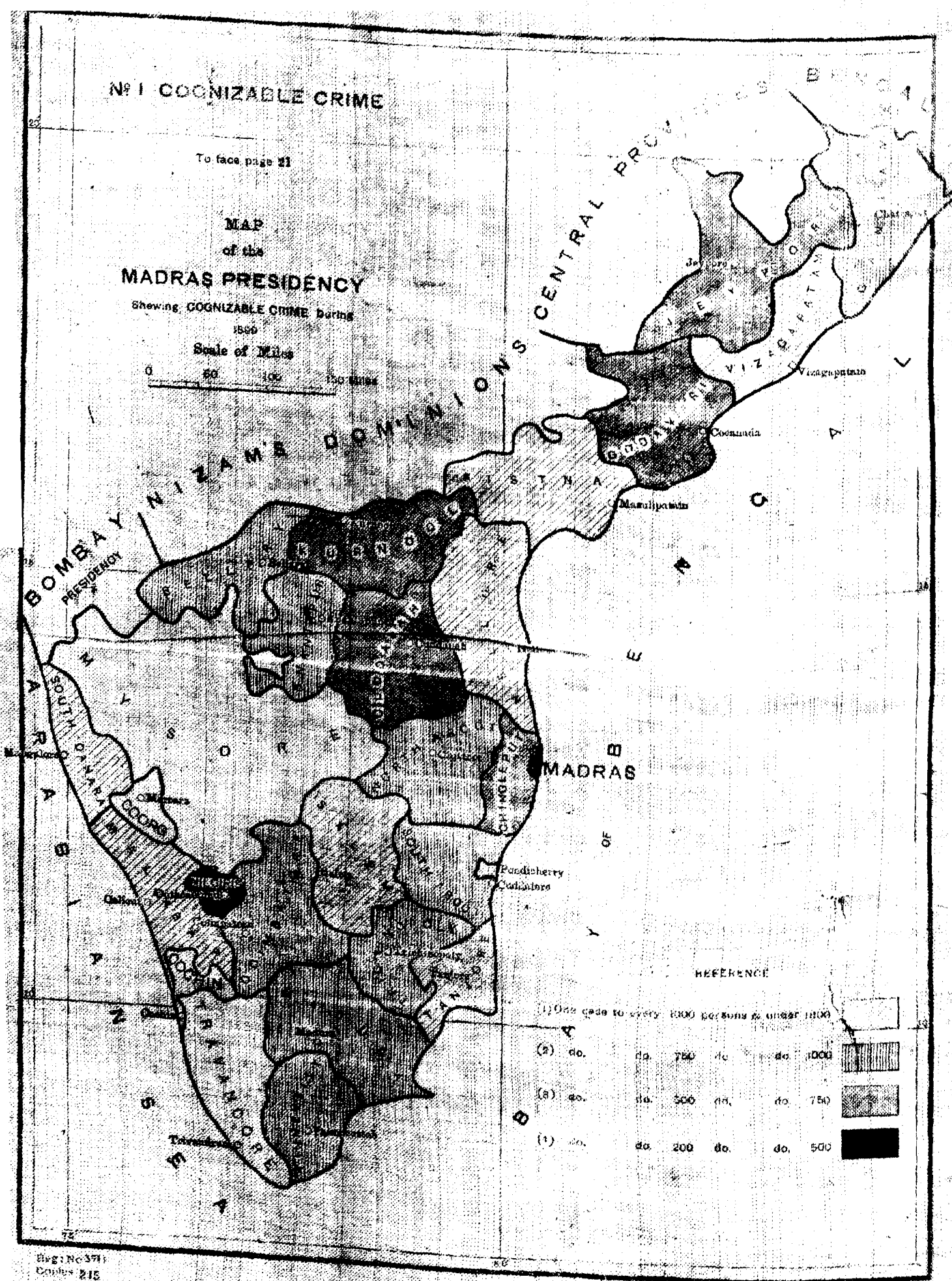
The sub-classification of those classes of ~~fingerprinters~~ which have become unwieldy in consequence of their large numbers was commenced in April after the visit of Mr. E. R. Henry, C.S.I., the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, but I regret to say that it is not even yet completed. The work is very trying and demands great care and attention. The task of supervision has fallen almost entirely upon the shoulders of the Inspector—E. A. Subramania Aiyar. We are still working on the oral instructions given by Mr. Henry, but it is hoped that a pamphlet on the subject will soon be issued by him. His system is an excellent one and his visit was productive of much advantage in other ways.

The supply of a cheap and improved kind of finger-print apparatus is under consideration. When a decision is arrived at, every cusbah station of a division will be supplied with a set.

80. The total crime reported under the Indian Penal Code was 59,625 against 63,169 in 1898. The total of true cases was 43,030 against 46,718. As has already been remarked the decrease is ascribable to the more favourable prices of food-grains during the year. Under "Special and Local Laws" there was an increase of 12,500 cases, the increase in the Madras City alone being 9,000 cases under the City Police Act of 1888. In Madras City and Chingleput the decrease in crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances is considerable.

In the case of Chingleput the figures for each of the last five years show that there was a very rapid rise up to 1898, which may be ascribed partly to high prices and partly to ineffective administration. There is no reason to suppose that in 1899 registration has been irregular, and Mr. Travers explains the decrease as due to a certain extent to the easier prices of food-grains, and also to greater activity on the part of the police on beats and patrols and in the prevention of crime generally. In Madras City, the decline is from 2,268 to

1895	1,233
1896	1,842
1897	2,234
1898	2,545
1899	1,687



1,648 and the fall in prices, the removal of railway cases from the City Police and the conviction of some notorious depredators in 1898 are given in explanation of the decrease. In Nellore, the crime reported during the year was 1,322 cases against 1,763 in 1898, and in Tanjore 1,547 cases against 1,962. The variations in the other districts are small. In Tanjore, the Superintendent refers to the more vigorous working of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the more careful watching of all bad characters in the *Kallar* villages in the Tanjore taluk, for which special patrols were organised. In Nellore, the comparative prosperity of the year and the more careful supervision of criminal gangs, to which Mr. Thomas paid personal attention, are quoted in explanation. The village taluqars are reported to have done better patrol work.

The proportion of cognizable crime reported, excluding the offences under Special and Local Laws and nuisances, to population in 1899 was 1 to every 647 persons. Taking the figures of *true crime*, the proportion was one to every 897 persons.

Statement of total Cognizable Crime reported during 1899.

Districts.	Offences under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances).									Offences under Special and Local Laws. True cases.	Public and Local Nuisances. True cases.
	Instituted by complaint to a Magistrate, column 2, statement A, Part I.	Reported at a police station or taken up by the police, columns 8 and 10, statement A, Part III.	Pending disposal from previous year, column 4, statement A, Part I.	Pending disposal from previous year, column 4 and 20, statement A, Part III.	Not investigated and false, columns 9, 11 and 12, statement A, Part I.	Not investigated and false, columns 7, 12, 13, 15, 25, and 26, statement A, Part III.	Magistrates' cases, columns 2 and 4 minus 6.	Police cases, columns 3 and 5 minus 7.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras City ...	702	1,409	7	4	308	166	401	1,247	1,648	40,147	10,783
Ganján ...	737	1,807	75	562	124	841	688	1,528	2,216	766	3,140
Vizagapatam ...	1,007	1,578	3	96	164	483	846	1,235	2,081	235	5,095
Jeyporé ...	96	643	6	100	28	175	74	633	707	14	11
Godavari ...	2,180	2,066	28	78	455	836	1,783	1,308	3,061	814	645
Kistna ...	1,041	1,924	15	167	452	944	604	1,147	4,751	547	2,970
Nellore ...	611	1,108	33	141	184	417	490	832	1,322	1,359	2,715
Total, Northern Range ...	5,702	9,131	160	1,144	1,407	3,592	4,455	6,683	11,138	3,735	14,579
Kurnool ...	774	1,294	4	194	113	613	635	875	1,540	19	871
Bellary ...	363	1,169	28	114	147	361	244	922	1,166	511	3,012
Anantapur ...	397	829	28	156	152	367	273	618	881	67	1,344
Cuddapah ...	773	2,068	18	294	179	905	612	1,457	2,069	269	1,602
North Arcot ...	1,196	2,362	32	640	612	1,002	616	2,000	2,616	113	3,384
Chingleput ...	766	1,676	1	153	337	572	430	1,257	1,687	1,246	5,007
South Arcot ...	1,246	2,530	13	259	426	918	833	1,871	2,714	131	2,838
Salem ...	958	2,179	21	220	338	922	641	1,477	2,118	1,388	2,765
Total, Central Range ...	6,473	14,107	145	2,030	2,304	5,660	4,314	10,477	14,791	3,744	21,723
Tanjore ...	1,460	1,521	28	204	985	681	503	1,044	1,547	712	7,907
Trichinopoly ...	985	1,274	12	65	275	470	672	869	1,541	1,497	2,379
Madurai ...	1,472	3,139	40	412	542	1,306	970	2,245	3,215	202	7,188
Tinnevely ...	650	2,214	1	188	232	722	419	1,680	2,090	536	2,430
Coimbatore ...	985	2,348	10	348	294	1,062	701	1,634	2,335	229	2,500
Nilgiris ...	50	295	...	55	12	93	38	257	295	24	1,808
Malabar ...	1,543	1,863	34	386	323	802	1,254	1,447	2,701	3,891	4,080
South Canara ...	481	1,196	26	134	122	580	385	750	1,135	380	494
Total, Southern Range ...	7,576	18,850	151	1,792	2,785	5,716	4,942	9,926	14,868	7,471	28,786
Railway Police ...	2	673	...	75	...	165	2	583	585	162	42
Grand Total ...	20,455	39,170	463	5,045	6,804	15,299	14,114	28,916	43,030	55,259	81,913

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The following statements show the general results in connection with cognizable crime. Including offences under Special and Local Laws and nuisances, the results compare favourably with those of the last three years. In the more important offences under the Indian Penal Code, however, the figures under detection of cases—33·1 per cent. against 35·9—and conviction of persons—28·4 per cent. against 30·2 in 1898—show a decline:—

	Instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate <i>suo motu</i> .			Reported at a police station or taken up by the police.			Total.		
	True cases.	Ending in conviction, column 14 and 16, statement A, Part I.	Percentage.	True cases.	Ending in conviction, column 14 and 16, statement A, Part III.	Percentage.	True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.
Offences under Indian Penal Code (excluding Nuisances)	14,114	2,654	18·8	28,916	11,597	40·1	43,030	14,251	33·1
Special and Local Laws ...	12,806	11,893	92·9	42,458	39,548	93·2	55,259	51,441	93·1
Public and Local Nuisances.	5,516	4,939	89·5	76,397	71,911	94·1	81,913	76,850	93·8
Grand Total ...	32,436	19,486	60·1	147,766	123,056	83·8	180,202	142,542	79·1

	In cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate <i>suo motu</i> .			In cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police.			Total.		
	Total before Court, column 16, statement A, Part II.	Convicted, column 12, statement A, Part II.	Percentage.	Brought to trial, column 14, statement A, Part IV.	Convicted, column 16, statement A, Part IV.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Offences under Indian Penal Code (excluding Nuisances)	49,228	6,510	13·5	41,484	19,001	45·8	80,707	25,511	28·4
Special and Local Laws ...	12,851	12,820	99·8	51,553	48,005	93·1	65,434	60,825	92·8
Public and Local Nuisances.	5,208	5,304	101·8	78,371	73,328	93·6	84,577	78,632	93·0
Grand Total ...	67,287	24,634	36·6	171,408	140,334	81·9	230,718	164,968	71·5

The following are the figures for non-cognizable offences. The decrease was mainly under offences under the Abkari Act:—

Cases.		Persons.	
Total for disposal including previous year's cases.	Ending in conviction.	Appeared before the Courts.	* Convicted.
125,089	57,625	204,025	70,249

The following is an abstract of property stolen and recovered. The low recovery is due to the large value of property—about 4 lakhs worth—reported as lost in the anti-Shánár disturbances in Tinnevely and Madura. The value was probably greatly exaggerated by the Shánáns:—

	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Cognizable offences ...	26,180	13,436	20,39,711	4,23,498	20·8
Non-cognizable offences ...	351	114	23,227	3,792	16·3
Total ...	26,531	13,550	20,62,938	4,27,290	20·7

31. In detection, the Railway division and Ganjam, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Tanjore, Jeypore, Nilgiris and South Canara show an improvement and the other districts a fall. In Madras City, the fall is nearly 6 per cent. compared with 1898. In Vizagapatam there has been a decline from 66·5 to 59·4 per cent., but the proportion is still relatively high. In Godavari, the fall is noticeable—from 56·0 to 46·4 per cent. The Superintendent states that it is due to greater care having been taken to prevent cases being struck off as false. In Nellore, there was again an improvement under Mr. P. B. Thomas. The results in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah are fairly satisfactory; all show an improvement over those of the previous year. In Cuddapah, out of 202 cases of attempts at house-breaking investigation was refused only in 28 cases. The Superintendents of Cuddapah and North Arcot have not paid sufficient attention to the provisions of section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code in this class of cases. The results in North Arcot are deplorable. Only 25 per cent. of the cases were detected against 34 per cent. in the previous year and about the same figure in 1897, while only 42 per cent. of the persons charged were convicted against 51 per cent. in 1898 and a higher figure in 1897. In Chingleput under Mr. Travers, there was an improvement. In South Arcot, the figures show a marked decline. The Superintendent, Mr. Stoddart, complains of the introduction of University men in the ranks of the force as disheartening to men of long service over whom they may be placed. I regret to say that the number of University men is far too small to have had any such effect. Salem had no Assistant Superintendent for about nine months in the year and its results show a slight decline. In Tanjore and Trichinopoly good work has been done. In Tinnevely especially where the work of the police is ordinarily difficult it was seriously affected by the anti-Shánár disturbances, and this explanation also applies, though in a less degree, to Madura. Excluding 159 anti-Shánár cases in Tinnevely, the detection would stand at 40·3 per cent. In Madura out of 247 arson cases only 3 were detected and in Tinnevely out of 422 cases none was detected. In Coimbatore there has been an improvement in the percentage of persons convicted to those charged—40·4 against 34·2. Greater care, however, is still required in the matter of charging persons. In Malabar, the results show a decline and in South Canara an improvement. The Railway Police have done decidedly better work during the year. Excluding the results in Tinnevely the percentage of cases under the Indian Penal Code detected would stand at 41·6 and of persons convicted at 48·1, but even these modified figures compare unfavourably with those of 1898, viz., 43·4 and 49·4 per cent., respectively.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Statement showing detective results in all cognizable offences reported at a Police Station or taken up suo motu by the Police during 1899.

Districts.	Cases.				Persons				Property		
	True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Pending in Courts at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Under trial before Courts at the close of the year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Under Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances.</i>									Rs.	Rs.	
Madras City	1,247	991	78.7	8	1,811	1,107	84.4	17	51,293	20,028	39.0
Ganjān	1,528	658	42.7	80	2,895	1,371	47.4	151	39,618	9,739	24.6
Vizagapatam	1,285	784	59.4	15	1,943	1,342	69.1	38	50,979	17,536	34.4
Jeypore	639	446	70.5	7	905	683	75.5	10	23,187	8,271	35.7
Górávari	1,308	807	61.4	45	1,879	928	49.4	198	88,229	21,148	24.3
Kistna	1,147	417	36.4	41	1,477	734	49.7	117	60,085	9,004	13.2
Nellore	892	335	40.8	22	1,200	527	43.9	134	50,749	8,278	16.3
Total, Northern Range ...	6,683	3,192	47.8	210	10,298	5,595	54.2	641	3,21,847	74,356	23.1
Kurnool	875	362	29.9	54	1,580	566	35.8	183	51,486	7,937	15.4
Bellary	922	359	38.8	39	1,318	615	46.8	101	82,460	15,945	19.3
Anantapur	618	212	34.8	35	931	362	38.9	87	39,452	4,351	13.0
Cuddapah	1,457	417	28.6	77	1,876	688	36.4	160	84,439	15,261	18.1
North Arcot	2,000	517	25.9	9	1,657	702	42.4	17	64,527	10,849	16.8
Chingleput	1,257	500	39.8	10	1,495	788	52.7	30	40,852	7,106	17.4
South Arcot	1,871	796	42.5	90	2,405	1,139	47.4	141	58,195	9,327	16.0
Salem	1,477	407	31.6	53	1,798	748	41.6	108	45,259	10,102	22.3
Total, Central Range ...	10,477	3,529	33.7	369	13,053	5,603	42.9	825	4,60,770	80,878	17.6
Tanjore	1,044	556	53.3	25	1,592	905	56.8	46	83,505	41,087	49.1
Trichinopoly	569	427	50.0	62	1,418	788	55.6	80	79,171	50,228	63.4
Madura	2,245	658	29.1	91	3,196	1,092	34.2	237	1,15,404	23,374	20.8
Tinnevely	1,680	261	15.5	81	8,325	638	10.0	829	4,71,512	13,508	2.9
Coimbatore	1,694	598	35.0	54	2,843	1,149	40.4	81	71,610	22,410	31.3
Nilgiris	257	172	66.9	9	334	209	62.6	11	11,481	6,174	54.0
Malabar	1,447	607	41.9	37	2,426	1,041	42.9	44	68,944	13,727	20.5
South Canara	760	270	35.0	18	1,202	525	43.7	49	56,952	12,891	22.6
Total, Southern Range ...	9,996	3,594	36.2	437	16,336	6,342	38.8	1,377	9,56,529	1,83,942	19.2
Railway Police	593	301	51.6	10	484	364	75.2	11	13,761	5,299	38.1
Grand Total ...	28,916	11,597	40.1	1,034	41,484	19,001	45.8	2,871	18,04,200	3,68,843	20.2
Special and Local Laws ...	42,453	39,548	93.2	168	51,553	48,005	93.1	148	364	214	58.8
Nuisances under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws ...	78,897	71,911	94.1	825	78,371	73,328	93.6	218	...	...	...
Grand Total of offences against Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws ...	147,766	123,066	88.3	1,527	171,408	140,334	81.9	3,237	18,04,564	3,64,057	20.2

The police were employed in the investigation of 2,677 cognizable cases and 1,151 non-cognizable cases of those instituted by complaint to magistrates or taken up by them suo motu.

32. The following tables give the statistics for each of the main classes of offences. Under each class there was a fall in detective results. The low proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial in Class III is mainly due to the large number of persons arrested in the Tinnevely riots. Excluding these, the result would be 52.7 per cent. In Class IV—Minor offences—the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial shows an improvement:—

Cognizable Crime—reported at a Police Station or taken up by the Police—by classes according to Statement A, Part III.

Cases.

	True cases.			Ending in conviction.			Percentage.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Abetment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	1,027	1,072	1,038	467	481	433	45.5	44.9	41.7
Class II.—Serious offences against person	2,616	2,614	2,682	980	1,014	942	37.5	38.8	35.1
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	12,676	12,191	10,922	4,376	4,088	3,435	34.5	33.5	31.5
Class V.—Minor offences against property	15,915	15,957	13,847	8,254	8,269	6,657	51.9	51.8	48.1
Total ...	32,234	31,834	28,489	14,077	13,852	11,467	43.7	43.5	40.3
Class IV.—Minor offences against person	341	383	412	95	124	122	27.9	32.4	29.6
Total including Class IV ...	32,575	32,217	28,901	14,172	13,976	11,589	43.5	43.4	40.1
Class VI.—Offences relating to religion, vagrancy and bad character, offences against Special and Local Laws, and public and local nuisances	99,199	107,435	118,865	91,731	99,840	111,467	92.5	92.9	93.8
Grand Total ...	131,774	139,652	147,766	105,903	113,816	123,066	80.4	81.5	83.3

Persons.

	Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Percentage.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Abetment	7,247	7,497	6,743	2,303	2,573	2,146	31.8	34.3	31.8
Class I	5,104	5,487	5,479	1,713	1,900	1,950	33.6	34.6	33.8
Class II	13,160	11,677	11,218	7,683	6,815	5,370	57.2	54.1	47.9
Class III	20,826	20,754	17,227	12,422	11,778	9,348	59.6	56.8	54.3
Class V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	46,337	45,415	40,667	23,971	22,566	18,714	51.7	49.7	46.0
Class IV	732	790	782	177	242	266	24.2	30.6	34.0
Total including Class IV ...	47,069	46,205	41,449	24,148	22,808	18,980	51.3	49.4	45.8
Class VI	105,564	115,581	129,959	99,842	107,270	121,354	94.0	92.8	93.4
Grand Total ...	152,733	161,766	171,408	123,990	130,078	140,334	80.9	80.4	81.9

33. The following statement shows certain tests of police work for the past five years. Judged by these tests the work of the police shows a falling off. It is difficult to decide how far the percentage test is a fair one. It is undoubtedly unfair to apply it to a year's results of a single station, or even of an Inspector's division, but provided that due weight is given to special circumstances, such as the anti-Shánár riots, for example, it does, I think, afford a moderately trustworthy gauge of the work of a large area like a district. When, therefore, we find the percentage of cases detected in a particular district falling steadily year after year the natural conclusion is that the Police Administration is deteriorating, and that district requires the special attention of the Inspector-General and his Deputy. There are one or two districts in which these conditions are found :—

No.	Cognisable crime, classes I to V.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
<i>(A. Cases.)</i>						
1	Percentage of cases taken up for investigation at once on report to total reported during the year (column 9, statement A, Part III) ...	...	...	97.3	95.5	95.2
2	Percentage of cases in which investigation was completed during the year to total cases (column 11 minus 13 to column 11, statement A, Part III) ...	...	...	90.8	91.6	92.0
3	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases in which investigation was completed ...	80.8	88.8	84.3	83.2	80.4
4	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (column 23, statement A, Part III to 14 + 22 + 23) ...	80.6	78.3	83.9	83.5	81.2
5	Percentage of cases referred by Magistrate to Police for investigation ending in conviction to total of such cases decided (column 17 of statement A, Part I) ...	...	...	54.8	48.7	47.5
<i>(B. Persons.)</i>						
1	Percentage of persons released by Station-house Officer under section 168, C.P.C., and not required by Magistrate to appear, to persons arrested by the Police upon report or other information (column 9, statement A, Part IV) ...	2.4	8.9	2.1	2.8	2.2
2	Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested by the Police (column 18 to column 5 of statement A, Part IV) ...	55.8	53.9	56.5	56.7	51.5
3	Percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial (column 16 to column 14) ...	40.7	44.8	51.3	40.4	45.8
4	In cases decided, percentage of persons convicted to persons tried (columns 18 and 16) ...	...	...	56.5	53.5	51.3
<i>(C. Property in cases reported to Police station or taken up by the Police.)</i>						
1	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen ...	...	...	59.7	59.1	55.5
2	Percentage of value of property recovered to value property of stolen ...	...	...	24.5	23.6	20.2

The following statement shows certain tests of police work by districts during 1899. In Górávari the proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases treated as true was 46.4 against 56.0 per cent. in 1898, but the proportion to total cases investigated is 32.7 against 34.8 in 1898, and the Superintendent has explained that the number of cases got rid of as false has been relatively less than during the preceding year. This is an apt illustration of the danger of accepting percentages without taking into consideration special circumstances such as this change in the method of working. As regards cases and persons tried in Courts, however, the figures show less satisfactory work than in the preceding two years. In Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary, the difficulties of detection are enhanced by criminals passing into the Nizam's territory. In Anantapur a comparison of the proportion of cases ending in conviction to those investigated with the proportion to cases treated as true indicates that a large number of cases has been got rid of as false. The

matter requires the Superintendent's attention. Bellary and Cuddapah show a slight improvement. In North Arcot, as has been already noticed, there has been a decline under each head. Plague duty took away many men and this may have interfered with the ordinary work of the police, but it cannot wholly account for the unsatisfactory results. South Arcot similarly shows a decline under each head. In Salem plague duty was heavy during the year. In South Canara, an improvement has been shown, but the work of the subordinate police in that district still requires special attention from the Superintendent :—

Statement showing certain tests of Police Work in each district in Cognisable Crime, Classes I to V.

Districts.	Cases in which investigation was completed.	Total of cases decided.	Total of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Persons arrested by Police (col. 5, A. IV).	Persons convicted (col. 18, A. IV).	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras City ...	1,411	998	981	69.5	98.3	1,411	1,107	78.5
Ganjám ...	1,923	749	647	33.6	86.4	1,989	1,122	56.4
Vizagapatam ...	1,585	875	734	46.3	83.9	1,853	1,313	70.9
Jeypore ...	705	469	446	63.3	95.1	863	683	79.1
Górávari ...	1,825	724	597	32.7	82.5	1,447	928	64.1
Kistna ...	1,592	507	414	26.0	81.7	1,184	657	55.5
Nellore ...	1,102	419	330	29.9	78.8	860	472	54.9
Total ...	8,732	3,743	3,168	36.3	84.6	8,196	5,175	63.1
Kurnool ...	1,194	865	260	21.8	71.2	1,279	493	38.5
Bellary ...	1,183	450	354	29.9	78.7	1,072	553	51.6
Anantapur ...	865	288	211	24.4	73.3	651	315	48.4
Cuddapah ...	2,042	567	409	20.0	72.1	1,221	506	41.4
North Arcot ...	2,194	615	516	23.5	83.9	1,602	701	43.8
Chingleput ...	1,622	580	497	30.6	85.7	1,190	741	62.3
South Arcot ...	2,551	947	788	30.9	83.2	1,722	994	57.7
Salem ...	2,077	633	461	22.2	72.8	1,564	685	43.8
Total ...	13,728	4,445	3,496	25.5	78.7	10,301	4,988	48.4
Tanjore ...	1,406	637	552	39.3	86.7	1,208	793	65.6
Trichinopoly ...	1,240	643	484	39.0	89.1	1,100	713	64.8
Madurai ...	3,046	861	648	21.3	75.3	2,600	1,049	40.3
Tinnevely ...	2,080	491	259	12.4	52.7	2,986	600	20.1
Coimbatore ...	2,238	758	578	25.8	77.3	2,313	1,089	47.1
Nilgiris ...	306	186	172	56.2	92.5	276	209	75.7
Malabar ...	1,901	815	604	31.8	74.1	2,170	917	42.3
South Canara ...	1,119	340	264	23.6	75.6	674	354	52.5
Total ...	13,346	4,630	3,561	23.7	76.9	13,327	5,724	43.0
Railway Police ...	696	358	301	43.2	84.1	472	364	77.1
Grand Total ...	37,913	14,174	11,507	30.4	81.2	33,707	17,358	51.5

Murders.

34. The following is the statement showing police work in murders during 1899 :—

Districts.	Cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police.														Persons				Number of cases in which murderers committed suicide.	Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate <i>suo motu</i> during 1898.	
	Cases.														Persons					True cases.	Ending in conviction.
	True cases reported in 1898.	True cases reported in 1898 or those in column 4.	Reported during the year. Col. 8.	Pending disposal from previous year. Col. 4 & 5.	20. A-III. Col. 4 & 5.	Palae cases. Col. 6.	True cases, col. (4+5)-6.	Ending in conviction. Col. 14 & 15.	Percentage.	Cases pending trial before courts. Col. 27. A-III.	Brought to trial. Col. 14. A-IV.	Convicted. Col. 16. A-IV.	Percentage.	Under trial before courts. Col. 19.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Madras City	100	95	120	22	30	112	23	20.5	11	181	33	182	20	7	6	...					
Gauhati	18	21	22	7	9	27	9	33.3	6	47	10	21.3	7	2	...	...					
Vizagapatam	21	17	22	3	4	18	3	16.7	1	26	4	15.4	1	1	2	...					
Tanjore	7	6	8	...	...	6	2	33.3	...	12	3	25.0	...	...	...	...					
Trichinopoly	24	23	27	4	5	25	4	15.4	...	69	6	12.0	...	...	...	...					
Madurai	13	21	22	4	4	23	...	...	2	16	...	33.3	2	3	1	...					
Tinnevely	17	9	12	...	...	13	5	41.7	1	20	10	...	7	...	2	...					
Coimbatore	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...					
Nilgiris	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Malabar	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
South Canara	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total, Northern Range	100	95	120	22	30	112	23	20.5	11	181	33	182	20	7	6	...					
Kurnool	17	18	22	7	4	25	5	20.0	4	53	5	9.4	14	2	...	...					
Bellary	27	36	43	1	7	37	4	10.8	3	37	4	10.8	2	4	...	...					
Anantapur	27	14	17	...	...	23	5	22.7	...	80	5	16.7	...	1	...	...					
Cuddapah	15	54	60	13	9	64	11	17.3	13	131	14	10.7	88	4	1	...					
North Arcot	11	25	28	7	3	32	8	25.0	...	31	8	35.8	...	...	2	...					
Chingleput	11	8	8	...	...	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...					
South Arcot	8	8	13	2	4	11	9	27.3	1	19	3	15.8	5	...	...	...					
Salem	35	31	33	10	3	40	10	25.0	5	57	11	19.3	11	7	...	...					
Total, Central Range	179	189	219	46	33	234	46	19.7	27	363	50	13.8	71	18	3	...					
Tanjore	7	5	6	1	1	6	5	58.3	...	11	9	81.8	...	...	...	...					
Trichinopoly	24	21	22	1	2	27	4	10.8	3	37	4	10.8	2	4	...	...					
Madurai	13	21	22	4	4	25	4	15.4	...	69	6	12.0	...	...	...	...					
Tinnevely	17	9	12	...	...	13	5	41.7	1	20	10	...	7	...	2	...					
Coimbatore	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Nilgiris	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Malabar	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
South Canara	17	9	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total, Southern Range	181	203	214	34	18	230	54	23.5	37	526	96	18.3	233	25	4	...					
Railway Police	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Grand Total	464	493	539	104	81	562	125	21.5	75	1,076	181	16.8	324	52	13	...					

* Columns 7, 12, 13, 15, 25 and 26 of Statement A, Part III.

The continued increase in the number of murders and the poor detection in 1899 are regrettable. The total number reported was 506; excluding the murders in the anti-Shánár disturbances the number was 483—the highest figure on record up to date. In proportion to population the crime was most prevalent in Cuddapah and Bellary, a part of the presidency that has for long been notorious for crimes of violence. In Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Madura the number of cases was also high.

The percentage of detection fell from 27.5 to 21.5. If we exclude the cases in which the murderers committed suicide and those pending trial at the end of the year, the proportion ending in conviction is 27.5 per cent. This is certainly far from satisfactory, but the difficulties are enormous. Unless the name of the accused is mentioned in the first report written by the village magistrate, many Judges will not give any credit to the evidence for the prosecution. Now this village magistrate is usually ignorant and frequently unscrupulous and he either makes his report as vague as possible for the purpose of avoiding trouble or he deliberately endeavours to screen the accused, while occasionally he does not hesitate to substitute the names of his private enemies for those who are really guilty. I was in charge of the department for only a short part of the year to which this report relates, but from my experience since I first officiated in this appointment and as a magistrate I have no hesitation in saying that the police work in connection with murders is, on the whole, good, and the want of success which attends their efforts is due to causes beyond their control.

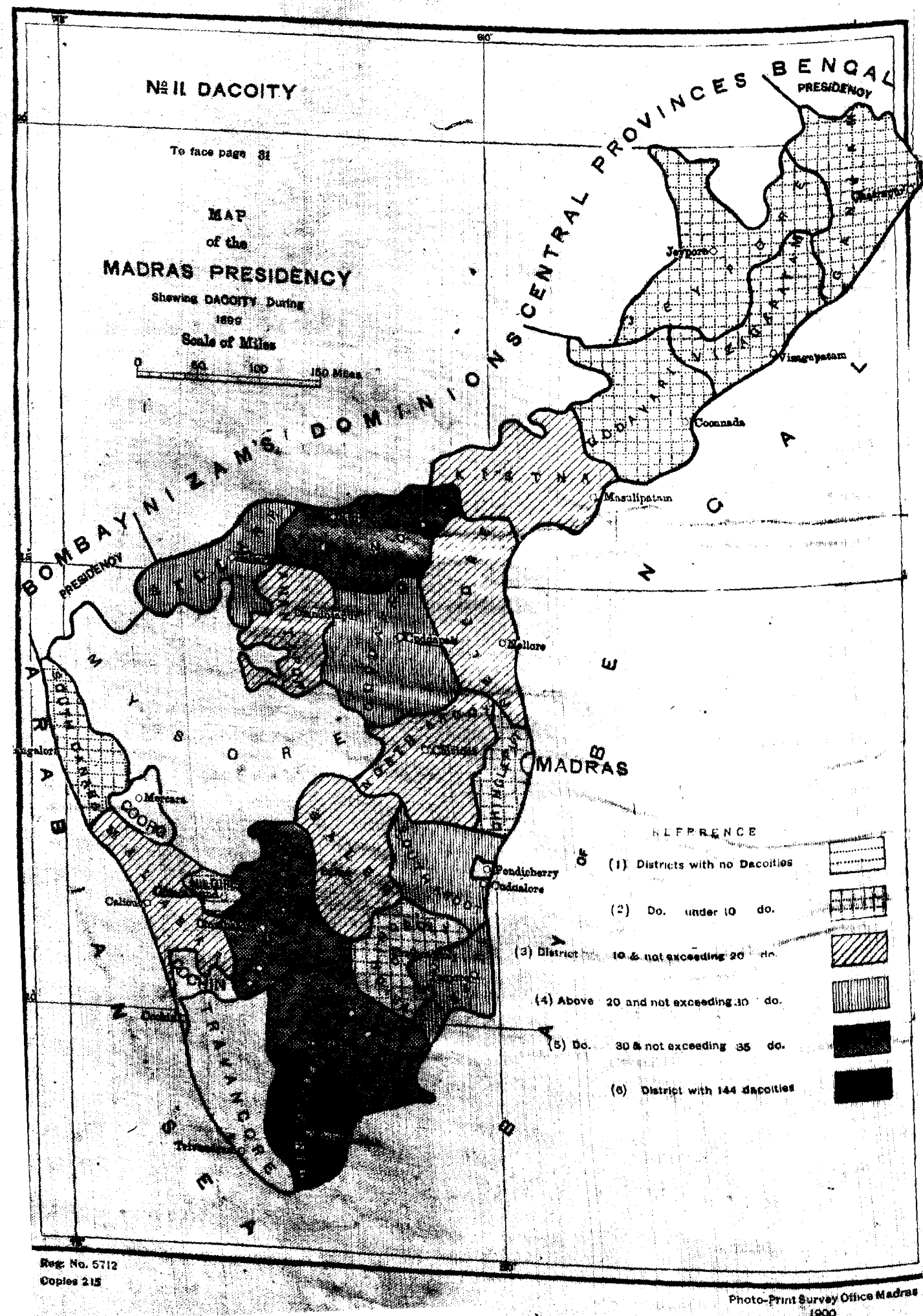
Turning now to the district figures we find that in Vizagapatam only 3 out of 18 cases were detected and in Gódvári only 4 out of 26. In the former district in one case the murderer committed suicide and in another he was acquitted under section 84, Indian Penal Code. This last was the case of a Eurasian named Buckley, who sallying from a travellers' bungalow one afternoon, armed with a gun and revolver and accompanied by a cook boy carrying his cartridge bag, fired a number of shots into the village chavadi and then set fire to the roof. The fire spread and destroyed 38 houses, while several persons were wounded by the madman, who continued firing at every one who appeared. Only one of his victims died, but Buckley was acquitted of murder as he was found to have been insane at the time and to be subject to violent attacks of mania. In Gódvári in one case the accused was absconding at the close of the year and four cases were under investigation, while in one the murderer committed suicide. In Kistna, out of 23 cases not one was detected. Only two cases were sent up to the Sessions Court where the accused were discharged. In three cases the murderers committed suicide. In one, a son who murdered his mother and attempted to murder his father has absconded. The success in Nellore has been fair. In Bellary in two cases the accused were acquitted on the ground of insanity, in four cases the accused are absconding, five cases were under investigation at the close of the year, and in four the murderers committed suicide. In Anantapur, in one case, the bones of a boy who was supposed to have been murdered for his jewels were found and the accused was charged under strong circumstantial evidence. The Sessions Court convicted the accused under section 201, Indian Penal Code, but an appeal to the High Court resulted in his being found guilty of a brutal murder and sentenced to be hanged. Of the 64 cases in Cuddapah, 12 belonged to the Pulivendla taluk, where factions are bitter and murders numerous. The proposal to impose a punitive police on the taluk, referred to in last year's report, has been abandoned. Out of 93 persons tried only 14 were convicted. I do not think the police are greatly to blame for this poor result, for the committing magistrates must have found that there was at least *prima facie* evidence against the accused. In Balpanúr a village magistrate was brutally beaten to death in broad day light by persons against whom he had reported in connection with some cases of theft. In another case in the same division a man who had given evidence in a dacoity case against the relatives of a Reddi was murdered by the Reddi and two accomplices. A murderer while undergoing trial at the Sessions Court snatched the axe he had used in the murder and went towards a witness. Fortunately the Judge, the Public Prosecutor and others were able to get the axe from his hands before any harm could be done. In North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem a fourth of the cases were detected. In Tanjore and Trichinopoly

good work was done. In Tanjore, the police worked successfully at two difficult cases, in one of which a native christian woman was murdered, and in the other a little child was strangled for the sake of its ornaments. In Madura, there was no case of murder connected with the anti-Shánár riots. An appeal was laid in two cases in which the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. In one the accused who had been convicted under section 335, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge was convicted of murder by the High Court. In the other, the appeal is pending disposal by the High Court. In two other cases the Superintendent wished to appeal, but the District Magistrate did not agree with him. In Tinnevely all the 23 cases committed during the disturbance remained undetected at the close of the year, but 18 of them were subsequently convicted. In one case it was reported that 11 persons had perished in a house which was set on fire. This has been registered as 11 murders, but the truth of the report is regarded as doubtful. Excluding these 34 cases, there were 42 murders, of which only 5 or 11·9 per cent. ended in conviction. In Coimbatore, the results are fair. In 15 cases murderers committed suicide. In one case a sorcerer arranged the murder of a young married woman in her first pregnancy to secure the foetus for the purpose of discovering hidden treasure. Five persons concerned in the offence stood committed to the Sessions at the close of the year and have since been convicted. In Malabar, the Superintendent states that several murders occurred at the close of the year and the investigation and trial were not completed. The detective results obtained are nevertheless fair. In South Canara, out of 8 cases, 4 were under trial and 1 ended in conviction. In two cases which ended in acquittal, the investigating police officers behaved badly. In Madras City, a man stabbed two persons apparently without any provocation and then committed suicide.

35. There were 442 true cases of dacoity against 362 in 1898, but if the 102 cases due to the anti-Shánár outbreak be deducted we have a decrease of 22 instead of an increase of 80. These are the police cases: the cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate numbered 46 as against 47 in 1898. Taking both classes together, but excluding the anti-Shánár cases, the statistics show that there has not been the decrease which we might have expected in a year of low prices.

		Dacoities.	
Dacoity.			
1895	...	...	229
1896	...	...	284
1897	...	...	362
1898	...	...	409
1899	...	...	386

There were no dacoities in the Nilgiris, and the Northern districts, Trichinopoly, Chingleput and South Canara were comparatively free of this crime. There was a marked improvement in Kistna, which had 34 cases in 1897, 24 in 1898 and 10 in 1899. This crime was bad in the Ceded Districts, though Anantapur shows a satisfactory decrease; and bad also in South Arcot, where there was a most regrettable increase, in Madura and Tinnevely owing to the disturbed state of those districts, and in Coimbatore, where many of the dacoities are thefts of sheep or goats from the folds. In this last district, however, the number declined from 44 to 28, the figure for 1897 being 21. In 26 cases fire-arms were used; these occurred in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Salem and Tinnevely. Thirty-one persons were killed by dacoits. Two hundred and eighty-seven cases were committed by local criminals and 35 by wandering gangs:—



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Districts.	Cases reported at a Police station or taken up by the Police.												Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu during the year 1898.			
	Cases.						Persons			Property		Ending in conviction.	True cases.	17	18	
	True cases in 1898.	True cases in 1898 of those in column 4.	Reported during the year.	Pending disposal from previous year.	False cases.	True cases, cols. (4+5)-6.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Cases pending trial before Courts.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.					Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	4	2	6	...	4	2	1	50.0	...	30	12	40.0	...	113	51	...
Vizagapatam	8	7	8	...	1	10	3	30.0	...	40	35	87.5	...	2,863	135	...
Jeypore	3	3	5	...	2	4	2	50.0	...	56	24	42.9	...	7,465	593	...
Godavari	1	1	2	...	2	4	2	28.6	...	14	8	57.1	...	13,310	116	...
Kistna	24	16	23	...	4	20	1	20.0	...	69	14	20.3	...	12,967	233	...
Nellore	15	16	20	...	1	17	1	5.9	6	123	6	4.9	71	4,882	97	...
Total, Northern Range	55	48	71	13	21	40	13	21.7	8	332	99	29.8	76	41,730	1,225	5
Kurnool	16	29	37	5	8	34	3	8.8	8	115	16	13.9	86	11,201	369	...
Bellary	30	26	30	3	5	28	3	10.7	8	85	14	16.5	15	32,140	612	...
Anantapur	20	12	21	5	12	14	3	21.4	1	70	12	17.1	14	2,872	240	...
Chittoor	32	28	50	7	22	35	4	11.4	1	78	17	21.8	4	6,918	1,098	...
North Arcot	23	15	30	15	17	28	5	17.9	1	77	14	18.2	5	3,383	705	...
Chingleput	8	9	12	2	2	12	3	25.0	2	49	9	18.4	16	4,046	208	...
South Arcot	13	29	35	2	6	31	9	26.0	2	79	18	22.8	7	5,863	346	...
Salem	27	14	26	15	10	25	8	32.0	3	127	22	17.3	11	4,590	1,484	...
Total, Central Range	169	162	241	54	88	207	38	18.4	21	680	122	17.9	108	71,013	4,462	12
Tanjore	14	18	21	4	5	19	10	52.6	3	87	46	52.9	15	4,995	845	...
Trichinopoly	10	4	4	5	2	7	5	71.4	...	47	21	44.7	1	3,705	869	...
Madurai	19	28	57	6	33	33	5	15.2	...	1,280	108	8.4	85	14,116	727	...
Tinnevely	34	137	182	8	49	141	12	8.5	63	1,881	30	1.6	708	3,938	1,058	...
Coimbatore	44	28	55	12	30	37	8	21.6	3	181	...	...	...	12,568	408	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	12	11	13	4	4	13	7	53.8	...	52	34	65.4	...	11,007	1,102	...
South Canara	4	6	12	1	7	6	1	16.7	...	83	9	27.3	...	849	161	...
Total, Southern Range	137	252	344	42	130	256	48	18.8	77	1,542	267	14.5	776	4,41,052	5,170	29
Railway Police	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	862	442	637	109	243	523	99	18.9	106	2,854	488	17.1	960	5,54,395	10,857	46

36. The statistics of detection are spoilt by the figures for the anti-Shánar cases. If the figures for Tinnevely be excluded the proportion detected was 22.8 against 20.9 in 1898, while the percentage of persons convicted was 24.1 against 21.4.

In Vizagapatam only 3 out of 10 cases ended in conviction. Eight Dombas attacked 2 tappal runners and 6 of them were convicted. All the dacoities were

committed in the Párvatipuram Agency tracts. In Jeypore a large number of notorious Dombis, who had long been evading arrest, attacked three houses and looted considerable property. In two cases 24 persons were convicted, and one case was under trial at the close of the year. The Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Lys, afforded active assistance in arresting these dacoits, going himself at the head of the police sent to capture them.

The Kistna police have been more successful this year, 20 per cent. of the cases having ended in conviction against 14.3 per cent. in 1898. In a village in the Nandigáma taluk, a police constable who was on patrol duty, hearing the cries of the inmates of a house which was being dacoited, went to their assistance, taking two other persons with him. The dacoits then took to their heels and on being chased by the constable and his companions they hurled stones at them; the constable thereupon fired, and next morning one of the dacoits was found lying with a gun-shot wound in his leg. The man was under treatment at the close of the year.

Twelve out of 17 cases in Nellore occurred in the sub-division owing, it is stated, to the badness of the season in the latter part of the year. In addition to the one case shown in the statement 2 cases ended in conviction after the close of the year. Of the 123 persons shown as 'brought to trial' 52 were actually tried during the year, and only 6 of them were convicted.

In Kurnool 23 out of the 29 cases were reported during the latter half of the year when the season had become unfavourable. In addition to the 3 cases shown in the statement, 3 more ended in conviction after the close of the year. Two cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed with the jury's verdict of 'not guilty' have been referred to the High Court. In one case a police taliari who came to the help of the inmates of a house which was dacoited was beaten to death.

In Bellary, there has been a slight diminution in the crime. In January and February, Korachas committed a series of dacoities in Hospet and Kudlighi taluks. The Superintendent made special arrangements for patrolling roads and gháts, sending out men from the reserve, but the results were below expectation. An extra establishment of taliaris has been sanctioned for six months, and these were employed from the beginning of the current year. A special police party of 5 head constables and 48 men under an Inspector has also been formed to watch the frontier of the Nizam's Dominions, and for employment in the interior divisions. The 58 cases of 1898 remained undetected, but in 1899 the police succeeded in getting convictions in 3 cases—a very poor result no doubt, but still an improvement. Two more cases ended in conviction after the close of the year. In addition to the proximity of the Nizam's Dominions and the bad material of which the Police force is composed, Mr. Robertson complains of the inadequacy of the force. It is, however, difficult to maintain even the present establishment up to its full strength, and I am not altogether sanguine that we should get better results even if we increased the numbers of the police. In one case the person dacoited was Mr. Lever, Treasury Deputy Collector; while on his way to Rayadrúg he was attacked and himself and his servants beaten, but when he discharged his revolver the dacoits fled. The case has not been detected.

In Cuddapah the results obtained are poor as in the preceding year notwithstanding the large force of ghát taliaris employed. A tappal runner and a taliari were attacked at Madanapalle; the case remains undetected.

In North Arcot a considerable number of the cases were reported during November and December. Eight cases were under investigation at the close of the year. In South Arcot the Superintendent observes that all his cases are of the nature of ordinary thefts converted into technical dacoities by the fact that the thieves numbered five or more, and that some slight show of violence was made. Notorious criminals, he adds, were not concerned in any case.

In Tanjore Mr. Rice, the Sub-Collector of the district, was waylaid on the Tanjore-Vallam road while travelling in a jutka. Three persons were arrested, of whom two were convicted.

In Madura eleven cases were committed in the anti-Shánár disturbances. Of these one ended in conviction before the close of the year. Of the remaining 22 cases, 4 or 18.2 per cent. ended in conviction. In Tinnevely 91 true cases were

registered in connection with the riots and of these 6 ended in conviction before the close of the year. Of the remaining 50 cases, six, or 12 per cent. only, were detected. In Coimbatore, there has been a decrease in crime accompanied, however, by a fall in detection.

37. The following is the usual statement showing results in dacoities classified according to the place 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 ... 1899.	285	59	20.7	1,989	309	15.5	Rs. 5,17,373	Rs. 7,637	1.5
In fields and highways, &c. 1899.	238	40	16.8	865	179	20.7	37,022	3,220	8.7
Total ...	523	99	18.9	2,854	488	17.1	5,54,395	10,857	2.0
Compare { 1898 ...	441	92	20.9	1,834	392	21.4	1,73,634	13,595	7.8
1897 ...	436	115	26.4	2,104	702	33.3	2,54,787	91,001	3.6

38. The following table gives the number of house dacoities in each district for a series of years. The large increase is due to the riots in Tinnevely and Madura:—

House Dacoities.

Districts.	Average for years 1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjám ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	...	9	1	2	1	1	...	6	6	4
Jeypore ...	1	3	...	...	...	3	4	4	4	2	3
Górávari ...	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	5	19	1	2
Kistna ...	2	3	11	16	3	4	8	12	13	7	9
Nellore ...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	6	6	9
Kurnool ...	1	...	10	3	...	4	...	10	14	7	14
Bellary ...	...	...	2	2	...	1	4	2	7	7	9
Anantapur ...	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	4	3	1
Cuddapah ...	1	2	20	21	...	1	3	18	26	14	7
North Arcot ...	...	...	3	2	...	3	2	3	6	7	6
Chingleput ...	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	...	2	3	4
South Arcot ...	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	7	10	9	11
Salem ...	4	3	6	3	9	4	3	5	10	12	3
Tanjore ...	7	16	9	21	7	5	4	5	5	10	12
Trichinopoly ...	3	2	4	7	9	2	1	3	2	4	4
Madura ...	5	3	6	6	6	1	...	1	7	1	11
Tinnevely ...	4	7	...	11	6	5	12	3	9	16	115
Coimbatore ...	5	...	10	16	17	18	21	9	11	17	11
Nilgiris ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malabar ...	4	3	6	9	9	9	15	28	18	12	10
South Canara ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	4	8	6
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	56	48	106	133	79	73	86	124	183	149	251

Robbery.

39. The following statement shows the work done by the police in connection with robberies:—

Districts.	Cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police.														Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu during the year 1898.		
	Cases							Persons				Property		True cases.	Ending in conviction.		
	True cases in 1898.	True cases reported in 1899 of those in column 4.	Reported during the year.	Pending disposal from previous year.	False cases.	True cases, cols. (4+5)-6.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Cases pending trial before Courts.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Under trial before Courts.			Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	17	13	84	1	11	14	7	50.0	1	19	9	47.4	5	1,919	311	6	...
Ganjam	11	5	13	2	9	6	4	66.7	...	27	7	25.9	...	413	134	5	...
Vinayakpetam	11	7	10	1	2	8	3	37.5	...	10	4	40.0	...	480	184	6	...
Joydore	3	3	7	1	4	4	3	75.0	...	13	10	76.9	...	45	42	...	...
Goddavari	6	7	12	...	5	7	6	83.7	...	8	6	100.0	...	214	90	13	2
Kistna	33	40	60	6	22	44	18	40.9	...	57	30	52.6	...	5,493	435	1	...
Nellore	13	20	30	8	13	25	16	64.0	...	46	33	69.6	...	1,578	345	1	...
Total, Northern Range	79	53	132	18	53	94	50	53.2	2	161	91	56.5	4	8,223	1,240	28	3
Kurnool	23	32	51	12	26	36	16	42.1	2	43	25	58.1	4	3,405	254	4	1
Ballari	19	19	37	6	22	21	13	38.1	...	31	15	48.4	...	2,497	64	3	...
Anantapur	12	23	39	5	17	27	22	48.1	3	40	21	52.6	...	706	279	4	...
Cuddapah	55	43	86	20	50	66	15	28.3	1	94	44	46.8	6	5,474	539	4	...
North Arcot	51	39	70	25	42	53	15	28.3	...	46	26	56.5	1	1,999	240	5	...
Chingleput	14	15	24	...	9	15	3	20.0	...	11	6	54.5	...	638	1	...	...
South Arcot	13	23	30	8	10	23	8	34.8	1	35	18	51.4	2	848	197	3	...
Salem	26	30	50	7	23	34	5	14.7	1	41	6	14.6	6	1,627	197	4	...
Total, Central Range	213	223	387	78	196	267	90	33.7	13	311	161	47.2	26	16,979	2,244	27	1
Tanjore	25	10	19	5	9	15	8	53.3	...	34	21	61.8	...	4,033	284	2	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	281	2	...
Madura	25	29	53	20	28	34	11	32.4	3	49	19	38.8	5	2,394	551	5	...
Tinnevely	45	51	87	10	43	55	9	16.4	1	57	14	24.6	2	5,519	290	4	...
Coimbatore	86	83	73	14	43	48	16	37.2	4	84	33	39.3	9	2,210	773	4	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	30	17	27	...	15	29	12	41.4	...	42	23	54.8	...	687	211	14	...
South Canara	12	8	33	3	25	9	4	44.4	...	19	7	36.8	...	257	33	10	...
Total, Southern Range	178	151	297	69	157	189	52	33.8	11	296	120	40.5	16	16,398	2,432	43	5
Railway Police	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	488	468	841	156	439	564	209	37.1	25	817	381	46.6	51	43,519	6,227	103	9

Including cases reported to magistrates the total number of robberies was less than in 1898, about the same as in 1897 and considerably more than in 1895 or 1896. The crime was most prevalent in Tinnevely, Cuddapah and Kistna. As in the case of dacoity, there was very

little of this crime in the districts north of Kistna. In detection, the total results compare unfavourably with those of the preceding year, being 37.1 per cent. against 41.4 per cent. In Salem and Tinnevely the proportion of success was very low, and it was below the average in Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura and South Arcot. In Godavari 85.7 per cent. of the cases were detected.

House-breakings.

40. The following statement shows the number of house-breakings that occurred, and the detection obtained:—

House-breakings.

Districts.	Cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police.														
	Cases										Persons				
	True cases in 1898.	True cases in 1899 in column 4.	Reported during the year.	Pending disposal from previous year.	False cases.	True cases, col. (4 + 5) - 6.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Pending trial before Courts.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Under trial before Courts.	Lost.	Recovered.	Cases instigated by complaints to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate <i>suo motu</i> during the year 1899.
1	208	141	173	1	32	142	84	59.2	...	103	92	...	15	16	...
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	419	368	460	159	131	488	212	43.4	14	557	341	81	23,084	4,702	...
Vizagapatnam	439	436	483	27	65	445	263	68.6	4	578	475	4	29,312	10,221	...
Jaypore	392	260	279	40	26	298	217	74.1	1	371	325	1	10,645	4,491	...
Godavari	523	365	456	14	95	377	175	46.4	8	358	235	29	44,870	14,015	...
Kistna	318	295	431	43	150	353	96	29.7	10	233	149	12	81,469	2,683	...
Nellore	337	284	307	48	92	263	95	36.1	5	223	137	19	27,653	4,855	...
Total, Northern Range	2,118	1,948	2,418	380	559	2,189	1,078	49.2	42	3,319	1,652	96	1,67,053	40,967	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	248	205	315	40	124	231	62	26.8	10	185	103	21	25,325	5,013	...
Anaparthi	187	195	241	25	55	211	73	34.6	4	163	103	9	26,353	5,523	...
Cuddapah	396	111	173	23	70	126	44	34.9	5	118	60	12	21,738	2,158	...
North Arcot	449	420	538	63	190	461	111	24.1	16	312	158	17	66,930	8,490	...
Chingleput	602	489	606	139	249	616	177	28.7	1	326	192	3	39,931	3,736	...
South Arcot	614	350	457	61	107	411	126	30.7	2	232	156	6	19,108	3,091	...
Salem	404	462	611	51	162	500	168	33.6	9	325	206	14	26,949	4,825	...
Total, Central Range	2,971	2,542	3,331	502	1,144	2,889	853	29.5	61	1,927	1,117	104	2,40,380	36,712	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	45	284	434	69	158	335	140	41.8	13	292	187	19	26,496	5,509	...
Madura	530	308	398	19	93	324	194	59.9	13	324	247	17	64,930	44,493	...
Tinnevely	381	534	729	80	214	595	172	28.9	18	335	220	23	64,526	10,326	...
Coimbatore	229	334	510	62	197	375	83	22.1	6	275	112	36	53,175	6,570	...
Nilgiris	36	30	37	12	12	251	88	35.1	3	260	130	6	29,155	11,094	...
Malabar	431	356	492	101	166	427	159	37.2	...	40	31	...	1,206	500	...
South Canara	175	171	229	29	67	191	49	25.7	...	114	67	...	32,750	5,594	...
Total, Southern Range	2,363	2,248	3,174	409	1,048	2,535	907	35.8	68	2,114	1,233	105	3,10,773	92,078	...
Railway Police	12	10	15	4	5	14	4	28.6	...	10	5	...	315	171	...
Grand Total	7,672	6,889	9,311	1,246	2,788	7,769	2,926	37.7	171	6,473	4,099	305	7,39,297	1,47,267	73

There was a satisfactory decrease of this crime and the improvement is found in most of the districts; only in Trichinopoly was there a large increase. There has, however, been an unsatisfactory fall in detection—from 39.8 per cent. to 37.7 per cent. Judged by this test the work of the police has been poor in Tinnevely, Cuddapah, South Canara, Kurnool, Salem, North Arcot and Madura, in all of which districts less than 30 per cent. of the cases were detected. Bad detection in house-breaking indicates that the police are not looking after their known depredators with sufficient care, for this crime is nearly always committed by professional criminals. If beats are properly performed and if the relations between the police and village officers are intimate and cordial the control of known depredators is not a very difficult matter. But beats are not regularly performed, and in many cases the village officers instead of assisting the police are in league with the criminal. The only remedy is systematic and unrelaxing supervision of the constables and head constables by the Inspectors and of the latter by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, while misconduct or neglect on the part of the village officers must be rigorously dealt with by the Collector.

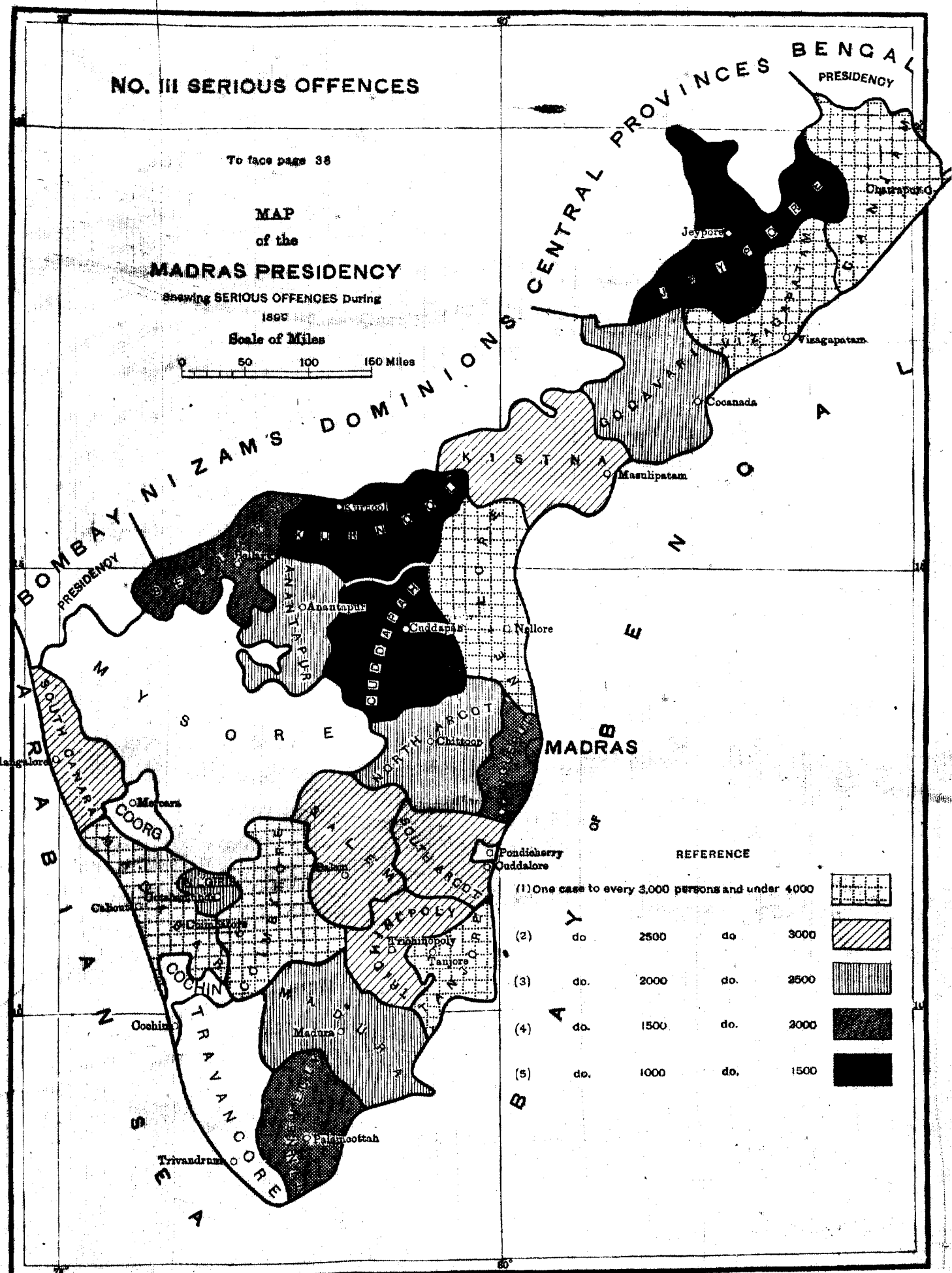
In recovery of property there is an improvement, the proportion having risen from 18.0 to 21.0 per cent. This is chiefly due to the large recovery of gold and silver vessels and ornaments, worth about Rs. 35,000 stolen from the house of a wealthy mirasidar in Srirangam. This was a very smart piece of work by Inspector Subbaraya Mudaliar and his men. He heard of the case just as he was leaving Trichinopoly for Tanjore and from the description given of the way in which ingress had been forced he suspected that the crime had been committed by a certain Marava gang. Accordingly on arrival at Tanjore he ordered his men to look through the train to see if any Maravans were travelling by it, and two of the gang were found with nearly all the stolen property.

41. The following is a consolidated statement of grave crimes against property in 1899. The districts are arranged with reference to the mean of the results:—

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Comparative Statement of Gr. & Crimes against property—Dacoity, Robbery and House-breaking—Police cases only—with details results arranged by Districts in order of merit.

Districts.																	
Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			including cases pending disposal from previous year (cols. 4 + 8 + 10 + 20 of statement A-III).	Investigation completed (col. 11 minus 18 of statement A-III).	Cases in court + pending (cols. 17 + 22 + 23 of statement A-III).	Disposed (cols. 22 + 23 of statement A-III).	Ending in conviction (col. 23 of statement A-III).	Persons tried—in cases decided (cols. 16 + 18 of statement A-IV).	Persons convicted (col. 18 of statement A-IV).	Percentage of cases investigated to be reported (col. 4 to 3).	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases (col. 7 to 5).	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (col. 7 to 8).	Percentage of persons convicted to tried (col. 9 to 8).	Mean of the 4 percentages (cols. 10 to 13).	Amount of property lost.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage.
1	Jaypore	...	833	339	294	229	222	435	359	37.0	75.5	96.9	32.5	88.0	18,155	5,135	28.2
2	Madras City	...	199	147	155	93	91	117	101	99.5	58.7	97.8	86.3	85.6	32,685	7,680	33.7
3	Vizagapatam	...	532	570	443	317	623	623	614	16.9	65.2	91.2	82.5	83.7	32,755	10,552	32.2
4	Trichinopoly	...	435	411	312	209	201	360	271	21.6	64.4	98.2	75.3	83.6	69,623	45,043	65.5
5	Nilgiris	...	49	70	34	25	23	30	31	30.5	64.7	58.0	77.5	73.0	1,206	690	48.9
6	Godavari	...	495	478	361	208	183	351	241	50.7	50.7	88.0	68.7	74.5	58,424	14,221	24.3
7	Tanjore	...	541	470	298	184	159	378	254	53.0	53.0	85.4	67.2	78.3	35,624	6,738	18.7
8	Ganjam	...	640	520	406	250	218	582	380	81.3	35.1	86.4	61.9	70.7	23,610	4,887	20.7
9	Chingleput	...	536	459	376	149	132	270	171	87.1	38.6	88.6	63.3	68.5	24,287	3,800	19.8
10	Nellore	...	414	373	265	136	112	401	175	90.6	85.9	81.8	68.2	67.3	34,113	5,297	15.5
11	South Arcot	...	732	688	512	225	184	416	242	98.3	47.8	78.8	54.6	68.0	33,060	6,221	18.5
12	Malabar	...	651	582	372	226	178	542	296	82.9	35.8	79.8	58.4	65.5	44,744	6,907	15.4
13	Belari	...	342	378	232	104	83	247	132	98.0	38.7	80.9	47.7	63.4	90,980	6,799	11.1
14	Anantapur	...	265	283	165	75	60	195	93	95.1	38.1	83.7	53.8	65.4	25,316	2,077	10.6
15	North Arcot	...	1,005	785	517	222	197	439	258	78.1	38.1	83.7	51.3	64.3	81,036	4,081	9.0
16	Madura	...	937	803	534	230	197	508	282	85.7	35.0	83.0	58.4	63.0	40,949	11,001	14.3
17	Kistna	...	583	466	324	153	118	342	192	82.0	36.4	77.1	56.4	61.6	40,431	3,351	8.8
18	Railway Police	...	21	18	13	5	4	10	3	85.7	30.8	80.9	49.5	61.5	315	40	20.4
19	Kurnool	...	470	477	251	107	81	231	144	88.5	32.3	73.7	48.0	50.0	39,641	10,147	14.9
20	South Canara	...	305	283	174	72	54	166	83	86.2	31.0	73.9	50.0	60.6	68,322	12,260	28.0
21	Cuddapah	...	814	740	476	190	136	455	219	88.5	28.6	71.3	48.1	59.2	43,933	30,763	18.1
22	Salem	...	545	451	273	152	111	495	193	82.8	40.7	73.4	38.0	58.9	30,763	5,557	18.1
23	Coimbatore	...	618	528	341	142	104	366	167	85.4	30.5	73.4	38.1	50.4	4,52,506	7,927	1.8
24	Tinnevely	...	859	761	425	175	102	77.2	234	88.9	24.0	58.4	30.3	50.4	4,52,506	7,927	1.8
Grand Total		12,320	10,750	7,543	3,803	3,235	8,716	4,938	87.5	42.8	33.4	57.0	67.7	13,37,211	1,94,351	14.5	



In the proportion of cases investigated to those reported the year 1899 shows an improvement over the preceding two years, but the other three percentages are slightly lower than the corresponding figures for 1898. The Police are entitled to some credit for the diminution in the volume of crime, and for their greater promptness in dealing with cases, and it is to be hoped that the falling off in detection will not be permanent. The reasons for this are obscure, and though it is easy to suggest many it is difficult to adduce evidence in support of them.

Turning now to the details of the statement, we find that the first seven districts are the same that occupied the first seven places in the list in 1898, and that each district shows a fall as regards detection. Mr. Travers has, however, improved the work in Chingleput and Mr. P. B. Thomas effected a further improvement in Nellore. In South Arcot, as has already been noticed, the figures indicate a marked decline. The improvement in Bellary under Mr. Macartney, and towards the close of the year under Mr. Robertson, is gratifying. Investigation has been more prompt, detection has been better and greater care has been taken in charging persons. Additional duties were thrown on the police owing to plague in the district. The advance in the results in Anantapur which has risen from the twenty-first to the fourteenth place under Mr. Mainwaring is satisfactory. More care has been shown in sending up cases to the courts and in charging persons. In North Arcot both in the detection of cases and in their prosecution there has been a further decline in police work. In the proportion of cases investigated to those reported there was a slight improvement, but much greater promptness is still required, as no less than 724 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year, under all offences taken together. In Madura the results obtained are much the same as in 1898. In Kistna there has been some improvement especially in the matter of charging persons. The grave cases that the Railway Police have to deal with are few. In Kurnool there has been an improvement under each head. South Canara ought to show better work. In Cuddapah there has been an improvement. The low place occupied by Coimbatore is due to the very low proportion of persons convicted to those tried. Its proportion of cases detected is good, but there must be greater promptness in investigation and greater care in sending up cases before the courts and in arresting persons. In Salem there has been a decline under every head. The district was in charge of Mr. Cardozo from the end of May 1899 to the close of the year, but he had no Assistant during this period, and the prevalence of plague in the district must, to some extent, have affected the police work. Tinnevely occupies the last place and its work was affected by the anti-Shánár riots. The generally backward districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah have shown better work during the year, while in districts in which results are usually good, there has been a falling off.

42. A greater amount of personal investigation of grave crimes by Superintendents was done during the year, but it is still insufficient in many cases. Messrs. Leggatt and Bidie investigated a fair proportion of their cases, and this is true of a number of other officers whose total amount of investigation is small. Mr. Dene investigated 34 cases out of a total of 116 and Mr. Smith 16 out of 67. In spite of the unfavourable remarks of the Government in its review of the report for 1898 Mr. Powell's work in this respect continued to be unsatisfactory, as he devoted only four days to personal investigation and investigated only 5 cases out of 74. Mr. T. E. Thomas investigated only 5 cases out of 42 and the work of several other officers also was insufficient. Among Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Srinivasa-chari, Subba Row and Mir Sirajuddin Sahib have done good work. Mr. Srinivasa-chari was employed with Mr. Stevenson in the investigation of the anti-Shánár cases. Mr. David investigated the four cases reported to him. Messrs. George, Phillips and Hasted should have done more investigation. In several sub-divisions there were no Assistants during the year. I have now issued instructions that every officer when he reports a case which he has not investigated should state why he has failed to do so.

Statement showing the number of Grave Crimes which occurred and the number personally investigated by Superintendents during the year 1899.

Officers.	Districts.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Days devoted to investigation.	Witnesses examined.
Mr. Leggett ...	Tanjore ...	21	16	28	129
" Carmichael ...	Vizagapatam ...	2	1	2	5
" Waring ...	"	1	1	1	1
" Bidle ...	Trichnopoly ...	21	14	37	130
" West ...	"	4	2	4	12
" Lindsay ...	Jeypore ...	1	...	...	...
" Pelly ...	"	8	5	20	69
" J. E. H. Hasted ...	Kistna ...	8	3	4	20
" Hannington ...	"	18	5	14	57
" Stoddart ...	South Arcot ...	27	8	12	42
" Dene ...	Tinnevely ...	116	* 34	67	104
" Lonsdale ...	Ganjám ...	14	4	10	86
" Travers ...	Chingleput ...	18	5	8	3
" Smith ...	Madura ...	67	16	25	89
" P. E. Thomas ...	Nellore ...	26	4	4	18
" Bidle ...	"	2	2	4	7
" Sweet ...	Gódvári ...	24	4	8	37
" Arbuthnot ...	"	8	1	2	6
" West ...	Coimbatore ...	5	...	...	...
" Sullivan ...	"	22	4	16	28
" Lushington ...	"	4	1	1	5
" Stevenson (D.I.G.) ...	Salem ...	8	...	...	...
" Clark ...	"	7	...	...	...
" Cardozo ...	"	19	3	16	81
" T. E. Thomas ...	North Arcot ...	42	5	10	81
" Mainwaring ...	Anantapur ...	37	4	12	84
" Macartney ...	Bellary ...	68	7	12	29
" Robertson ...	"	17	* 2	4	8
" Stuart ...	"	37	4	22	29
" Wilkinson ...	Kurnool ...	1	...	...	...
" Lushington (D.I.G.) ...	"	2	...	...	...
" Powell ...	Cuddapah ...	74	5	4	21
" Hunt ...	"	9	...	...	...
" Longden ...	South Canara ...	17	1	2	4
" Sullivan ...	"	2	...	...	...
" Wilkieson ...	Malabar ...	4	...	...	...
Total ...		756	160	349	1,064

* Includes one case investigated by Mr. Sweeting, Special Assistant.

Statement showing the number of Grave Crimes which occurred and the number personally investigated by the Assistant Superintendents during the year 1899.

Officers.	Districts.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Days devoted to investigation.	Witnesses examined.
Mr. Subba Rao ...	Kistna ...	30	24	42	173
" Srinivasachari ...	Coimbatore ...	17	12	24	125
" Sirajuddin Sahib ...	"	27	18	36	167
" David ...	"	4	4	7	28
" Bidle ...	Nellore ...	13	6	7	38
" Sirajuddin Sahib ...	"	9	6	7	43
" Daniel ...	"	3	...	...	...
" Leggett ...	Tanjore ...	10	3	6	17
" Sweeting ...	"	3	1	3	9
" Mayne ...	"	1	1	1	8
" George ...	Cuddapah ...	44	14	24	149
" Wilkieson ...	Malabar ...	18	2	2	27
" Wilkinson ...	"	14	5	24	184
" Sandell ...	"	14	3	10	43
" Nicol ...	"	18	8	10	35
" T. E. Thomas ...	North Arcot ...	8	2	2	12
" Hamilton ...	"	20	9	10	39
" Phillips ...	"	35	6	9	33
" Carmichael ...	Vizagapatam ...	2	2	4	...
" Waring ...	"	10	1	1	4
" Hannington ...	"	5	3	12	37
" McCarrison ...	"	14	4	16	24
" Cunningham ...	"	10	1	1	8
" Lonsdale ...	Ganjám ...	6	...	...	...
" Gover ...	"	9	4	12	22
" Stoddart ...	South Arcot ...	12	...	...	...
" Cockburn ...	"	17	6	13	38
" Cardozo ...	Tinnevely ...	19	4	10	20
" Dene ...	"	11	...	...	...
" Srinivasachari ...	"	62	14	51	282
" Longden ...	Madura ...	17	3	6	20
" Hamilton ...	"	10	2	2	10
" Sandell ...	"	11	1	1	1
" Lindsay ...	Jeypore ...	1	1	3	1
" Pelly ...	"	* 18	2	6	24
" Clark ...	Salem ...	9	3	3	18
" Cardozo ...	"	12	...	...	...
" Stuart ...	Kurnool ...	8	...	...	...
" H. E. G. Hasted ...	"	21	3	10	14
" Sweet ...	Gódvári ...	15	...	...	...
" McCarrison ...	"	5	2	6	26
" Sandell ...	"	2	...	...	...
Total ...		594	180	381	1,649

* Includes a case partly investigated by Mr. Lindsay.

43. The total number of cattle thefts has fallen from 2,893 in 1898 to 2,403 in 1899. In detection there has been a decline as in the case of other crime. This class of crime is heaviest in Coimbatore where the animals stolen are chiefly sheep and goats, Madura, South Arcot and Salem. The decline is found in all these districts, but there was a noticeable increase in Cuddapah and an appreciable increase in Tanjore. In Tinnevely the proportion of cases detected was only 19·8 per cent. and in North Arcot 22·5 per cent. The want of success in the former district was, no doubt, due to the police being engrossed by the anti-Shánár cases, but there is no explanation forthcoming for the great falling off in North Arcot. On the other hand, the figures for Jeypore, Anantapur, Chingleput and Tanjore show a decided improvement. About half of the animals lost were recovered.

Cases reported at a Police station or taken up by the Police.																	Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo moto during the year 1899.	
Districts.	Cases										Persons				Property		True cases.	Ending in conviction.
	True cases in 1898.	True cases in 1899 of those in column 4.	Reported during the year.	Pending disposal from previous year.	False cases.	True cases (4 + 5) - 6.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Pending trial before Courts.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Under trial before Courts.	Lost.	Recovered.			
														15	16			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ganjām	68	53	83	31	43	73	45	62.5	1	170	95	55.9	...	1,397	485	1	1	
Vinayapattam	129	93	117	9	28	98	63	64.3	3	170	126	74.1	...	1,793	881	3	1	
Jeypore	53	60	66	5	16	55	44	80.0	...	91	79	86.8	...	1,110	813	8	2	
Godavari	70	70	125	3	55	73	52	71.2	2	133	93	69.9	4	1,910	1,024	1	...	
Kistna	75	71	114	11	47	78	52	66.7	2	145	85	58.6	3	1,428	1,006	9	5	
Nellore	91	77	118	14	44	68	47	53.4	2	153	84	54.9	3	1,735	579	19	7	
Total, Northern Range	487	424	622	73	231	444	303	65.8	10	862	582	65.2	19	9,313	4,758	36	16	
Karnool	69	53	70	13	21	52	32	61.6	2	135	76	56.3	3	1,417	711	1	...	
Bellary	44	46	73	4	28	49	36	73.5	2	120	68	56.7	6	3,130	2,529	1	...	
Anantapur	35	32	50	11	23	38	23	60.5	4	68	32	47.1	10	540	233	3	...	
Cuddapah	85	136	187	7	66	78	67	52.3	5	167	102	61.1	8	2,306	978	10	3	
North Arcot	203	131	201	71	90	122	41	22.5	2	137	65	47.4	2	2,297	732	5	2	
Chingleput	212	109	159	21	50	80	64	49.2	2	123	84	65.6	3	1,325	622	...	...	
South Arcot	340	250	337	37	100	74	146	53.3	23	330	198	60.0	23	4,689	2,189	27	13	
Salem	244	219	340	41	138	23	94	38.7	14	266	125	47.0	21	4,815	2,142	2	2	
Total, Central Range	1,232	966	1,417	205	516	1,36	503	45.5	53	1,351	750	55.5	75	21,101	10,159	49	22	
Tanjore	75	88	119	17	37	39	68	68.7	3	121	87	71.9	4	1,828	1,453	5	1	
Trichinopoly	104	106	170	5	66	70	64	58.7	7	131	83	68.6	10	2,501	1,663	1	...	
Madura	318	271	438	66	214	30	109	35.2	21	406	168	41.4	30	13,036	7,370	2	...	
Tinnevely	83	75	127	12	58	11	16	19.8	...	77	27	35.1	...	3,259	1,004	...	...	
Coimbatore	439	361	529	88	196	41	136	32.3	13	372	186	50.0	25	14,061	5,666	3	1	
Nilgiris	2	4	5	1	2	4	3	50.0	2	3	2	66.7	1	112	49	...	...	
Malabar	137	81	117	41	60	8	32	32.7	8	123	56	45.5	6	3,385	2,103	2	1	
South Canara	19	16	64	4	50	8	8	44.4	...	49	10	20.4	...	447	161	...	...	
Total, Southern Range	1,172	1,002	1,589	234	683	1,119	435	38.2	54	1,272	610	48.7	76	38,582	19,469	13	5	
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	2,893	2,403	3,640	612	1,431	2,721	248	45.9	117	3,497	1,940	55.5	170	69,372	34,714	98	43	

44. About the same number of thefts on railways was reported during the year as in 1898. There was a decrease on the Madras and South Indian Railways and an increase on the East Coast line. Breaches of railway laws cognizable by the police, and nuisance cases form the majority of other offences, under which there has been a decrease except on the East Coast line. There has been a fall compared with 1898 in the proportion of cases ending in conviction and of persons convicted and a rise in the percentage of property recovered. But the results are better than those of 1897. In comparison with 1898, the decline in detection occurs under the head of 'other offences'; under the important head of thefts, the proportion of cases detected was 51.4 per cent. against 44.7 per cent. in 1898, and of persons convicted 75.8 per cent. against 69.1 per cent. Mr. Fawcett observes that a number of cases registered as thefts are really not thefts but shortages of goods. They are often reported after much delay when all chance of a clue has gone.

Offences on Railways.

Line of rail- way.	Cases reported at a Police Station or taken up by the Police.														Instituted by complain to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate <i>suo moto</i>				
	Cases.								Persons				Property			Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Ending in con- viction.
	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Thefts.	Other offences.	Total.	Ending in con- viction.	Percentage.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.				
Madras Rail- way.	...	...	...	2	156	54	212	114	53.8	179	142	79.3	485	160	33.0	8	234	242	211
South Indian Railway.	...	...	...	5	105	94	204	127	62.3	184	141	76.6	5,620	3,720	66.2	9	202	211	185
Southern Maharatta Railway.	...	...	...	...	71	31	102	57	55.9	82	64	78.0	2,750	835	30.4	...	5	5	5
East Coast Railway.	1	...	...	7	187	57	252	128	50.8	238	168	70.6	5,120	738	14.4	2	17	19	17
Total	...	1	...	14	519	236	770	426	55.3	683	515	75.4	13,975	5,453	39.0	19	458	477	418

45. Four Bhamptas, professional railway thieves, were caught on the East Coast railway and convicted. Mr. Fawcett observes that the regular railway thief is seldom seen on the Railway lines now. Railway servants and coolies have been found to be involved in about 32 per cent. of the cases reported. The Railway police have given valuable assistance to the district police in connection with the detection of cases. The recovery of a large amount of property at the Tanjore railway station by the vigilance of Inspector Subbaraya Mudaliyar and head constable Rangaswami Nayudu has already been noticed. Inspector Jey Singh and his platform head constable at Arkonam, who arrested a passenger on suspicion, succeeded in detecting a heavy theft of gold and silver jewels from the house of Mr. Morris, District Superintendent of Police, Raipur, Central Provinces. Mr. Morris presented Inspector Jey Singh with a sword as an appreciation of his good work. Eight bad characters were bound over under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. All the Railway Inspectors are reported to have done good work and especially M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal and Inspector Jey Singh. Mr. Fawcett has, with his characteristic energy, done excellent service in organising the revised railway police establishment. He has issued detailed instructions in regard to their discipline, attendance at platforms, reporting and dealing with crime, and he has paid great personal attention to these and other matters. The platform police at small railway stations on the Madras railway have now been withdrawn and concentrated at important stations. The location of the railway police stations on the platforms of railway stations is very essential, and Mr. Fawcett has been able already to secure rooms for the purpose at six stations on the Madras railway and two on the East Coast railway. Accommodation at other stations will be obtained as soon as possible. The housing of

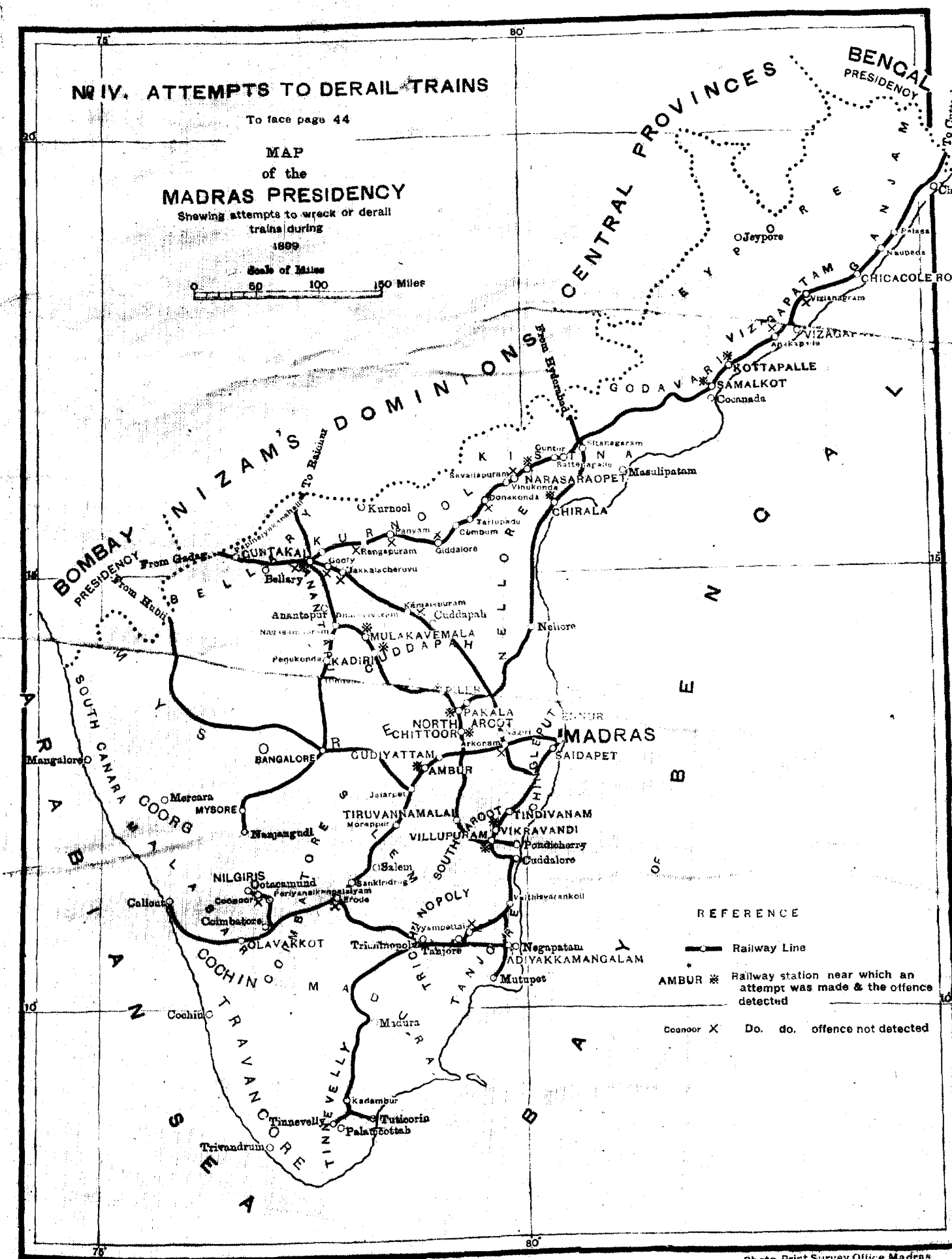
the platform police near the railway stations is another important matter and Mr. Fawcett will attend to this at an early date. The line from Ennore to Gúdur on the East Coast railway, that from Negapatam to Nagore on the South Indian railway, the Nilgiri railway and the Wallajah-Ráripéttai Branch of the Madras railway were opened during the year.

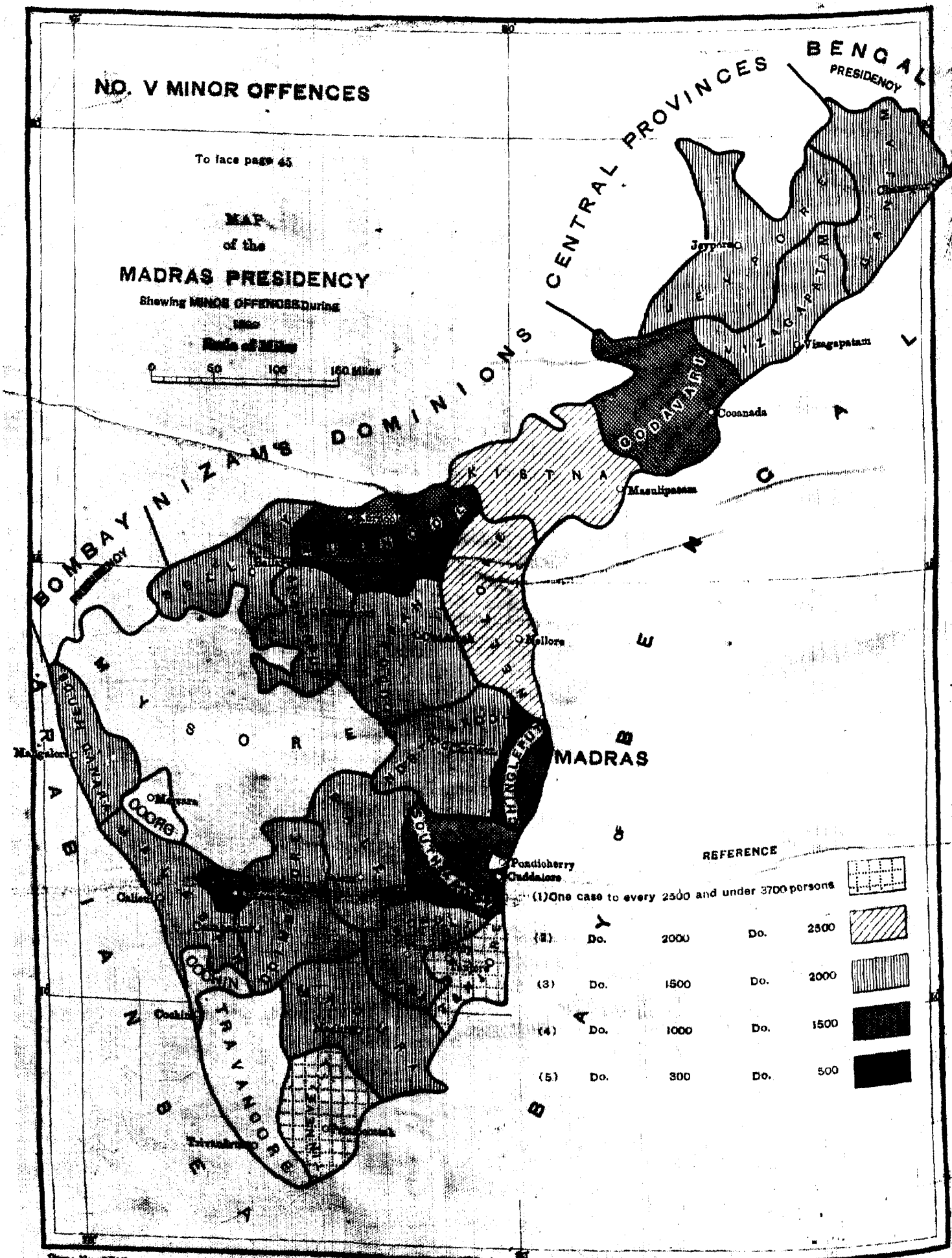
46. Twenty-eight attempts to derail trains were reported against 9 registered in 1898, 29 in 1897 and 39 in 1896. Four of the 28 cases ended in conviction, but 13 cases may be considered as detected, as in the cases in which the accused were discharged it was on the score of their ignorance of consequences and that no harm was intended. No injury occurred from any of the attempts. On the Nilgiri railway a stone was placed on the rack rail. The worst case was between Pakala and Chittúr, where several large stones and iron rails were placed in three places across the line, but the train miraculously escaped damage. It looked like a determined attempt to wreck the train, but no clue has been obtained. Many of these cases are no doubt the work of railway gang men who have been dismissed or punished.

Statement of Attempts to derail Trains.

Line of railway.	Cases	
	Reported.	Detected.
Madras Railway	8	2
South Indian Railway	8	7
Southern Mahratta Railway	7	1
East Coast Railway	5	3
Total	28	13

47. The total cases reported during the year was 8,430 against 9,609 in 1898. In the Madras City there was a fall from 1,247 to 751, in Chingleput from 672 to 414 and in Malabar from 534 to 397. The figures for other districts show little variation. The figures of detection, 49.6 per cent. against 52.9 per cent. in 1898 under cases, and 57.4 against 59.6 under persons, show a decline. In detection 33.2 per cent. is shown by North Arcot against 43.9 per cent. in 1898 and by Tinnevely, 30.4 per cent. against 42.0 per cent. More than one-third of the property lost was recovered. The proportion of recovery was very low in Anantapur, South Arcot, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The large recovery in Tanjore is due to the detection of the theft of certain temple jewels worth Rs. 20,000.





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Ordinary Thefts.

Districts.	Cases reported at a Police station or taken up by the Police.																
	Cases										Persons			Property		True cases reported.	Ending in conviction.
	True cases in 1898.	True cases in 1899 of those in column 4.	Reported during the year.	Pending disposal from previous year.	False cases.	True cases cols. (4 + 5) - 6.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Cases pending before Courts.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Under trial.	Lost.	Recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	1,247	751	832	...	82	750	615	82.0	5	725	647	89.2	5	18,764	6,767	4	...
Ganjam	470	412	660	198	334	544	248	45.6	25	763	430	56.4	54	12,741	3,834	196	69
Vizagapatam	395	422	611	29	195	445	270	60.7	3	596	432	72.5	3	11,256	6,062	215	38
Jeyore	188	142	156	26	163	163	135	82.8	1	210	172	81.9	1	3,439	2,200	11	3
Godavari	520	578	906	23	365	564	255	45.2	15	595	364	61.2	23	23,260	5,877	544	123
Kistna	404	360	635	50	295	399	172	44.1	14	428	270	63.1	23	11,102	2,643	134	33
Nellore	292	233	402	36	172	296	107	40.2	5	307	174	56.7	18	11,898	2,306	100	15
Total, Northern Range	2,269	2,147	3,390	362	1,380	2,272	1,187	50.0	63	2,299	1,842	83.5	122	76,756	22,522	1,200	281
Kurnool	282	179	297	64	143	208	68	32.7	6	229	105	45.9	9	8,252	1,404	150	48
Bellary	236	267	363	26	105	284	140	49.3	6	302	187	61.9	15	13,113	6,983	39	11
Anantapur	126	148	264	31	133	162	60	37.0	5	195	96	49.2	8	7,277	850	46	9
Cuddapah	226	204	412	74	282	294	82	35.0	8	287	111	38.7	5	9,862	1,321	103	18
North Arcot	490	494	791	198	387	602	200	33.2	2	630	274	43.7	2	14,794	4,959	117	40
Chingleput	672	414	639	58	230	462	212	43.9	2	462	278	60.4	2	12,942	3,060	109	24
South Arcot	725	652	1,043	95	425	713	325	45.6	23	886	454	51.2	34	12,445	1,611	237	75
Salem	342	350	646	52	320	378	147	38.9	10	389	196	50.4	19	8,065	2,138	132	41
Total, Central Range	3,099	2,713	4,485	583	2,025	3,043	1,234	40.6	62	3,280	1,702	51.9	94	86,690	21,326	933	266
Tanjore	335	293	493	67	216	334	225	67.4	4	436	313	71.8	4	43,949	31,218	127	43
Trichinopoly	184	218	359	10	141	228	133	68.3	23	313	179	57.2	25	5,441	2,582	112	27
Madurai	590	470	837	103	416	524	221	42.2	18	834	299	35.9	26	13,603	3,756	163	62
Tinnevely	260	206	347	12	155	224	68	30.4	1	285	90	31.6	2	13,226	4,517	58	25
Coimbatore	312	393	627	72	277	422	205	48.6	8	505	278	55.0	9	10,564	4,253	81	32
Nidrigis	111	104	135	25	41	119	85	71.4	1	121	95	78.5	1	8,762	5,313	3	1
Malabar	534	397	728	14	875	467	246	52.7	28	852	395	46.4	13	17,285	4,100	369	39
South Canara	271	258	458	47	220	286	119	41.8	5	349	168	48.1	5	9,284	4,330	137	17
Total, Southern Range	2,597	2,339	3,984	460	1,841	2,608	1,302	50.0	88	3,695	1,817	49.2	85	1,22,104	60,069	1,050	246
Railway Police	397	475	607	62	150	519	267	51.4	6	430	325	75.8	8	13,446	5,062	...	...
Grand Total	9,609	8,430	13,298	1,467	5,478	9,287	4,605	49.6	224	11,029	6,394	57.4	314	3,17,760	1,15,746	3,187	793

Cattle-poisoning cases.

48. Sixty-two cases of cattle-poisoning were reported against 56 in 1898. Seventeen of them were detected. In Nellore there were 11 cases.

Statement of Cattle-poisoning Cases for 1899.

Districts.	Number of cases		Persons		Property lost.
	Reported.	Ending in conviction.	Arrested.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	4	2	5	3	40
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...
Godāvari	7	2	9	3	139
Kistna	8	2	6	3	349
Nellore	11	3	7	3	407
Total	80	9	27	12	...
Karacool	5	2	5	2	194
Bellary	5	3	5	4	189
Anantapur	3	1	2	1	64
Oddisapah	4	...	1	...	224
North Arcot	1	...	...	...	30
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	1	1	1	15
Salem	...	...	2	...	27
Total	22	7	10	8	624
Madras	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	3	1	7	1	...
Madura	1	...	1	...	45
Chingleput	8	...	...	...	70
Cotabators	3	...	1	...	70
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1	9	1	306
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	92	17	52	21	1,956

Offences against Revenue Laws.

49. There was a decrease in the offences under both the Anti-riots and Salt Acts. It occurred principally in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Malabar and South Canara.

Offences against Revenue Laws, 1899.

	Cases reported.	Persons		Percentage.
		Appeared before the Courts.	Convicted.	
	2	3	4	5
Madras City	11	12	10	83.3
Excise	...	...	...	...
Northern Rang	4,157	4,335	4,207	97.0
Excise	1,556	1,569	1,535	97.8
Central Rang	4,945	5,119	4,753	92.3
Excise	2,514	2,530	2,504	98.7
Southern Rang	9,419	9,696	9,102	93.3
Excise	3,063	3,071	3,050	99.3
Anti-riots and Excise	18,540	19,162	18,372	95.9
Excise	7,133	7,171	7,089	98.8
Anti-riots and Excise	19,910	20,413	19,787	96.9
Excise	8,418	8,594	8,389	96.6

The Board of Revenue shows the following figures:—

Anti-riots.

	Cases.	Persons.
Pending disposal at close of 1898	1,876	2,003
Sent up for trial in 1899	18,153	18,807
Convicted	18,251	18,772
Acquitted	336	459
Pending disposal	1,386	1,511

Salt.

	Cases.	Persons.
Pending disposal at close of 1898	280	283
Sent up for trial in 1899	7,474	7,511
Convicted	7,345	7,376
Acquitted	58	63
Pending disposal	349	344

It has already been pointed out (G.O., No. 2179, Judicial, dated 18th October 1898) that the two sets of figures cannot agree.

50. References by magistrates were slightly less than in 1898—3,828 against 3,895. Two thousand one hundred and thirty cases were struck off as false against 2,328 in 1898, the proportion being 55.6 per cent. against 59.8 per cent. in the previous year. The large number of references in Ganjām includes 458 cases under section 900 of Indian Penal Code. In Madura there was a satisfactory decrease from 600 to 400. A reference of 6 non-cognizable cases by third-class magistrates in Ganjām was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

51. Twelve thousand and thirty-seven cases were referred by the police against 12,918 in the previous year. The proportion struck off as false was 90.5 per cent. against 90.8 in 1898 and 87.0 per cent. in 1897. In Jeypore only 59 cases were struck off out of 164 cases referred. The Superintendent's attention has been directed to this. In Godāvari in which there was a decrease, Mr. Sweet has exercised a special check on Inspectors' referring cases as false on insufficient grounds.

52. The total number of cases prosecuted was 139,556 against 130,725 in 1898. The increase was in the Madras City under Police Act III of 1888. The total number of cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, is about the same as in 1898; attempts at house-breaking formed the majority of them. The proportion of false cases to those reported is 28.2 per cent. against 27.6 per cent. in 1898. In Godāvari the decrease is from 36.2 to 30.3. In Chingleput the proportion has increased from 16.2 to 22.8. In South Canara a very large proportion of cases is shown as false, viz., 41.1 per cent. in 1899 and 42.2 in 1898. The proportion of cases declared false after trial has fallen from 2.6 per cent. to

2.2 per cent., and the proportion of persons concerned in them from 4.8 per cent. to 3.8 per cent. The change is slight, but it is in the right direction. The figures indicate greater care in this respect in almost all districts. In Ganjam, however, there was an increase and the Superintendent says that he is unable to account for it, but he adds that some subordinate magistrates arrive at hasty conclusions when they find the slightest flaw in the prosecution. This may be but it is a circumstance common to all districts and it is not without a remedy.

Statement of False Cases.

Districts.	Cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code—excluding nuisances.				All offences including those under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances prosecuted by the Police.		
	Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Investigation completed during the year.	Referred as false and struck off or Magistrate did not send for the accused.	Percentage of false cases investigated, 1 to 8.	Percentage of cases declared as false to those prosecuted.	Percentage of persons concerned in cases declared as false to persons prosecuted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras City	...	1,411	113	8.0	...	0.1	0.1
Ganjam	72	1,924	545	28.3	5	9.0	11.3
Vizagapatam	12	1,585	387	24.3	...	1.4	2.5
Jeypore	2	705	57	8.1	...	7.7	8.9
Godavari	179	1,826	553	30.3	10	5.4	7.2
Kistna	312	1,598	534	33.5	2	3.0	5.1
Nellore	14	1,102	312	28.3	5	2.7	4.5
Total	584	8,735	2,838	26.8	22	4.3	6.4
Kurnool	164	1,194	353	29.6	2	7.6	9.5
Bellary	...	1,185	254	21.4	4	2.5	4.1
Anantapur	89	867	264	30.4	1	4.0	4.7
Cuddapah	109	2,042	665	32.6	8	6.0	10.4
North Arcot	116	2,166	661	30.2	...	5.4	8.2
Chingleput	75	1,025	371	22.8	2	2.9	5.8
South Arcot	54	2,551	674	26.4	8	6.4	9.9
Salem	158	2,079	665	32.1	5	2.2	3.4
Total	715	18,789	5,913	28.5	30	4.2	6.8
Tanjore	146	1,409	437	31.0	2	1.1	2.4
Trichinopoly	19	1,948	360	29.0	3	2.5	3.4
Madura	118	8,550	892	29.2	5	3.6	6.6
Tinnevely	109	2,094	533	25.5	2	3.1	5.1
Coimbatore	92	2,339	808	34.1	...	...	...
Nilgiris	3	306	64	20.9	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	58	1,119	460	41.1	3	2.9	2.7
Total	548	18,360	4,211	31.5	30	2.8	5.0
Railway Police	10	696	138	19.8	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,857	87,941	10,713	28.2	82	2.2	3.8

53. The proportion of grave cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, does not present much variation from the figure for 1898, but in robberies investigation was refused in a much smaller proportion of cases.

Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.

Offences.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Dacoity	5.1	2.6	2.9	0.9	1.7
Robbery	9.9	9.3	5.6	4.1	2.0
House-breaking	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.6	2.8
Thefts	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.0
Cattle thefts	3.1	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.6

54. In 1,064 cases sanction was applied for for the prosecution of persons making false complaints against 769 in 1898. Sanction was rejected in 567 cases, but the fact that only 318 cases were actually prosecuted and that convictions were obtained in only 74 emphasises the fact, too often overlooked, that it is one thing to reject a complaint as probably false and another thing to prove its falsity. The selection of a few strong cases and their successful prosecution does good, and it certainly seems probable that more than 74 strong cases could have been found among the 10,713 false complaints which were struck off by the magistrates. The police work in this respect shows a trifling advance, but there is still room for vast improvement.

The law in regard to cases in which the previous sanction of magistrates is necessary for launching a prosecution for false complaint and the cases in which the police can act *suo motu*, and the kind of evidence required to prove each class of offence were explained during the year in an order published in the Police Gazette and it is to be hoped that this will have a good effect.

Prosecutions undertaken for false complaints.

Districts.	Number in which sanction was applied for.	Number rejected.	Number prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Number in which compensation awarded	
					In Police cases.	In Magistrate's cases.
Madras City	33	17	16	3	...	...
Ganjam	72	36	29	4	10	99
Vizagapatam	19	6	5	5	13	53
Jeypore	4	3	1	...	10	6
Godavari	125	109	12	2	4	76
Kistna	75	46	29	4	...	41
Nellore	27	9	8	...	1	...
Kurnool	29	16	11	2	1	13
Bellary	37	34	3	2	7	11
Anantapur	37	21	7	...	1	12
Cuddapah	9	1	30	7	1	1
North Arcot	23	6	4	2	2	8
Chingleput	38	9	26	4	14	106
South Arcot	37	20	9	1	3	...
Salem	67	38	22	11	2	50
Tanjore	7	2	5	...	...	21
Trichinopoly	34	25	9	4	9	99
Madura	182	102	16	1	19	8
Tinnevely	71	11	29	3	4	43
Coimbatore	25	17	8	4	17	61
Nilgiris	4	1	3	1	...	3
Malabar	69	17	13	7	4	153
South Canara	38	25	22	7	1	2
Railway Police	2	1	1	...	...	...
Total	1,064	567	318	74	126	866

55. Much greater attention has been paid during the year to the prosecution of breaches of rules under the Indian Arms Act. In Salem, where there has been a large increase, the District Magistrate observes that previously the rules had been greatly neglected both by the police and the magistracy:—

Arms Act.

Districts.	Cases		Persons	
	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.
Madras City	5	5	6	6
Ganjām	104	88	114	90
Visagapatam	42	39	45	39
Jeypore	15	12	14	12
Godāvari	53	40	53	46
Kistna	23	21	23	21
Nellore	16	12	17	12
Kurnool	88	81	41	32
Bellary	9	4	8	4
Anantapur	41	29	40	30
Guddapah	17	6	10	7
North Arcot	107	102	118	102
Chingleput	12	8	11	8
South Arcot	13	8	11	8
Salem	181	183	183	161
Tanjore	21	21	22	21
Trichinopoly	18	13	22	15
Madura	76	66	79	69
Tinnevely	151	113	144	123
Coimbatore	151	87	107	92
Nilgiris	24	14	17	14
Malabar	34	16	22	18
South Canara	185	185	211	186
Railway Police	1	1	1	1
Total	1,895	1,081	1,308	1,107

56. The work of the police during the year in cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts has been very successful. The proportion of cases in which conviction was obtained rose from 61.4 per cent. to 64.1 per cent., and the proportion of persons convicted to those tried from 42.8 to 51.0 per cent. Under section 348 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, old offenders tried by magistrates must be committed to the Sessions if the magistrates have no power to pass an adequate sentence. This is probably the cause of the larger number of cases tried by the Sessions Courts. In Ganjām, Bellary, Salem and Trichinopoly there has been a noticeable improvement. In Tinnevely there has been a fall from 53.9 to 45.1 per cent. In Kistna, more than half the number of cases failed as in the preceding year. In Coimbatore the Sessions Judge, Mr. F. H. Hamnett, animadverted on the efficiency of the district police, and after an investigation of the statistics of crime both the District Magistrate and I came to the conclusion that there was no ground for any special complaint against the police in that district:—

Cases tried by High and Sessions Courts.

	Cases			Persons		
	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1893	800	541	67.9	2,198	945	43.0
1894	835	538	64.3	1,848	885	47.4
1895	921	592	64.3	2,107	1,115	51.5
1896	921	592	64.3	2,107	1,115	51.5
1897	1,052	669	63.5	2,244	951	42.4
1898	1,052	669	63.5	2,244	1,578	49.1
1899	1,152	738	64.1	3,016	1,501	49.8
				2,742	1,398	51.0

57. The attendance at Sessions by Superintendents was better than in 1898. In Godāvari as in the preceding year Mr. Sweet did not attend any Sessions, but he was in charge of the whole district from April to November. In Cuddapah Mr. Powell explains that

he could not attend any Sessions owing to pressure of other work—an excuse which cannot be admitted. Mr. Travers did not attend any Sessions in Chingleput, but his head-quarters are at St. Thomas' Mount:—

Statement showing the Attendance of the District Officers at Sessions during the year 1899.

Districts.	Number of Sessions held.	Number at which Superintendent was present.	Number at which Assistant Superintendent was present.
Madras City	* 4	4	...
Ganjām	17	5	1
Visagapatam	9	3	3
Jeypore	...	...	...
Godāvari	10	...	...
Kistna	12	1	3
Nellore	12	1	...
Kurnool	11	1	1
Bellary	11	1	...
Anantapur	† ...	...	...
Cuddapah	10	...	1
North Arcot	11	5	3
Chingleput	10	...	...
South Arcot	11	2	...
Salem	11	2	2
Tanjore	12	2	2
Trichinopoly	10	3	...
Madura	10	5	1
Tinnevely	17	6	4
Coimbatore	11	1	1
Nilgiris	2	...	2
Malabar	20	1	4
South Canara	9	3	...
Railway Police	...	1	...
Total	230	47	28

* Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner attended the Sessions.

† Sessions at Bellary.

58. The police did better work under the security sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the year. The number of persons put up before magistrates was 1,430 against 557 in 1898 and the number bound over was 730 against 319. A large part of the increase is found in Madura and Tinnevely where action was taken in consequence of the disturbance. Good work was also done in Kistna, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Malabar. More attention is required to these provisions in Ganjām, Godāvari and South Canara, and in several districts in which there was an improvement in the year, there is still a lot of work to be done. The instructions issued for the guidance of the police in regard to the evidence which should be produced under sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been of much use. Inspector Singheri Nayudu in Tanjore and

Inspector Saiyid Khan Sahib in Trichinopoly are reported to have paid particular attention to the bad characters in their divisions :—

Prosecutions in bad Livelihood Cases.

Districts.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Persons put up before magistrate.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrate.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrate.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrate.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrate.	Persons bound over.
Madras City	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	1	1
Ganjém	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	6	1	1
Vizagapatam	...	...	45	19	40	23	8	8	22	20
Jeypore	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	16	9	17	9	9	6	27	25	14	8
Kistna	76	48	84	84	79	31	103	52	105	55
Nellore	11	10	14	4	26	15	28	16	39	80
Kannur	42	9	4	3	12	9	9	8	21	13
Bellary	21	13	77	64	30	25	63	41	36	19
Anantapur	14	14	21	10	33	17	1	...	32	5
Cuddapah	5	5	10	7	21	1	58	34	97	50
North Arcot	7	...	5	5	1	1	18	4	23	17
Chingleput	...	...	9	9	6	4	...	...	64	46
South Arcot	3	1	3	3	7	2	18	11	117	11
Salem	12	11	8	1	20	11	6	6	24	11
Tanjore	32	24	57	47	45	38	59	34	94	63
Trichinopoly	2	2	28	12	21	13	39	24	43	35
Madura	20	8	22	2	25	18	31	1	182	48
Tinnevely	81	32	82	5	41	19	16	11	405	235
Coimbatore	12	3	24	3	19	13	27	16	40	15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	12	6	68	13	11	4	22	15	40	32
South Canara	6	3	8	8	6	3	10	5	13	9
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	5	12	8
Total	374	205	483	207	479	260	557	319	1,430	780

59. I inspected Chingleput, Nellore, Kistna, Vizagapatam and the Railway Police between Waltair and Rambha. Mr. Sullivan inspected Malabar, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and visited Madura, Tinnevely and North Arcot (Vellore School). Mr. Hammick visited the Vellore School. The following statements give the particulars of inspection by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Stevenson in the Southern Range was engaged in the investigation and prosecution of the anti-Shánar cases from June 1899 to the end of the year.

Days spent in Camp by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General, 1899.

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	31	21	4	22
February	24	28	11	28
March	...	22	18	21
April	12	...	18	30
May	31	...	22	30
June	26	23	11	31
July	22	31	31	31
August	11	27	19	31
September	22	1	27	30
October	15	1	29	31
November	...	...	18	30
December	5	16	15	31
Total	199	192	223	337

Statement of Inspection by Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, 1899.

Ranges.	Number of offices		Number of inspections	
	In the range.	Visited during the year.	In the range.	Inspected during the year.
Northern Range	13	8	431	60
Central Range	13	7	609	75
Southern Range	15	3	559	* 26
Total	41	18	1,599	* 161

* Includes six Railway Police stations.

The following officers were in charge of the offices of Deputy Inspectors-General during 1899 :—

Northern Range.

Mr. H. G. Young
 Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott (acting) ... 1st January to 30th October 1899.
 Mr. H. G. Young 31st October to 31st December 1899.

Central Range.

Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan 1st January to 25th March 1899.
 Mr. H. W. Lushington (acting) ... 26th March to 31st December 1899.

Southern Range.

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson The whole year.

60. The following is the statement of inspection by District officers. Except in Cuddapah the inspection has been, as usual, satisfactory. Mr. Powell says that he was engaged in enquiring into the conduct of certain Inspectors and so had to leave 17 stations uninspected. Mr. Hammick noted his unsatisfactory work in March of this year, and remarked that Mr. Powell is, and has been, very slow, to which I would add that, though a capable officer in many respects, he is very inactive.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Inspections by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 1899.

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 Superintendent's stations.	Number of stations visited more than once.		His own stations.	Superintendent's stations.	Number of stations visited more than once.
Ganjām	31	* 27	6	11	Parlakimedi ... 20	+ 14	...	4
Vizagapatam	24	24	22	9	Balliguda ... 11	11	S	5
Jeypore	29	29	...	11	Narasipatam ... 26	26	...	2
Godāvari	46	46	11	3	Parvatipuram ... 25	25	...	14
Kistna	51	51	1	9	...	39	27	3
Nellore	55	† 54	6	9	...	33	33	17
Kurnool	44	41	1	10	...	41	41	1
Bellary	61	61	...	13	...	37	37	...
Anantapur	40	40	...	13	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	49	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	55	49	10	16	...	41	41	5
Chingleput	50	50	...	12	...	43	43	5
South Arcot	45	45	4	3	...	...	...	...
Salem	51	† 43	...	6	...	41	28	...
Tanjore	36	36	11	8	...	52	40	...
Trichinopoly	56	56	...	11	...	88	38	...
Madura	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	34	** 33	4	17	Tuticorin ... 35	32	...	8
Coimbatore	38	36	...	7	Sivakasi ... 16	15	...	7
Malabar	13	13	37	17	Erode ... 31	31	...	24
South Canara	50	46	...	11	Nitigiri ... 13	18	...	12
Railway Police	21	21	10	25	Pulghat ... 20	20	...	19
					Tallicherry ... 34	31	...	8
					Mulappuram ... 29	†† 24	...	13
Total	930	868	123	235	...	13	†† 9	13

* Four inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Balliguda.
† Three inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Balliguda.
‡ One inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Balliguda.
§ Three inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
|| Five inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
¶ Five inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
** Eight inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
†† Of these six stations were only visited.
‡‡ Five inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Palghat.
§§ Four inspected by the Superintendent of Police.

Statement showing the number of Stations unvisited during the year 1899.

Districts.	Superintendent's Division.	Assistant Superintendent's Division.	Remarks.
Ganjām	..	..	No Assistant Superintendent of Police for the year.
Godāvari	..	12	No Assistant Superintendent of Police for 8 months.
Cuddapah	..	17	Superintendent was engaged in enquiring into the conduct of Inspectors Narasimham and Saiyid Abdul Khalic.
North Arcot	..	6	Not inspected owing to illness.
South Arcot	..	13	No Assistant Superintendent of Police till 8th August 1899.
Salem	..	12	No Assistant Superintendent of Police from 8th April 1899.
Tinnevely	..	1	Had no time owing to the anti-Shánár riots.
Coimbatore	..	2	Had no time having joined the district at the close of the year.
South Canara	..	4	Not inspected owing to illness.
Total	30	44	

61. The following is the list of officers absent from duty, &c., during 1899 :—

Number.	Names of officers.	Retired.	Resigned.	Died.	Dismissed.	Services lent to other departments.	Invalided.	Furlough on Private affairs.	Medical certificate.	Remarks.
1	Mr. G. W. Lane	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	From 27th Sept. 1898.
2	„ C. G. W. Clogstoun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 8th Oct. 1898.
3	„ J. E. E. A. Boyd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 5th Nov. 1898.
4	„ F. Armitage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 25th Mar. 1899.
5	„ G. E. Bandry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Returned 31st Mar. 1899.
6	„ M. Hammick, I.C.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Returned 10th April 1899.
7	„ F. E. C. Carr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 19th April 1899.
8	„ J. E. H. Hasted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 22nd April 1899.
9	„ L. J. Lindsay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 6th May 1899.
10	„ A. Clark	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	On the 19th May 1899.
11	„ F. T. Bagshawe	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 15th July 1899.
12	„ A. C. S. West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Returned 21st July 1899.
13	„ G. H. Hunt	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	From 19th Aug. 1899.
14	„ J. Meredith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Returned 23rd Oct. 1899.
15	„ R. J. M. Mayne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Returned 27th Oct. 1899.
16	„ H. G. Young	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Returned 31st Oct. 1899.
17	„ W. Macartney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	From 11th Nov. 1899.

62. The following statement shows the names of officers in charge of districts and sub-divisions during the year 1899 :—

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
Ganjām	Superintendent	Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd	...	...
	Acting Superintendent	„ W. E. Lonsdale	...	...
	First Asst. Superintendent	Do.	...	...
	Second Asst. Superintendent	„ A. A. Gover	...	...
Vizagapatam	Superintendent	Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael	1st Jan. 1899.	18th July 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	„ H. A. Waring	19th July 1899.	31st Oct. 1899.
	Superintendent	„ C. D. J. Carmichael	1st Nov. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	First Asst. Superintendent	„ P. Hannington	5th Jan. 1899.	6th April 1899.
	Second Asst. Superintendent	„ H. A. Waring	1st Jan. 1899.	13th April 1899.
	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	„ D. L. McCarrison	14th April 1899.	17th Aug. 1899.
Jeypore	Superintendent	„ F. E. Coningham	18th Aug. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	Mr. L. J. Lindsay	1st Jan. 1899.	2nd May 1899.
	Assistant Superintendent	„ C. B. N. Polly, B.A.	3rd May 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	Do.	1st Jan. 1899.	2nd May 1899.
	Do.	„ D. L. McCarrison	25th Aug. 1899.	9th Sept. 1899.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
Gödvári	Superintendent	Mr. H. F. Sweet	The whole year.	
	Assistant Superintendent	" P. B. Thomas		
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" D. L. McCarrison		
	Assistant Superintendent	" G. W. Lane		
Kistna	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" J. Au. R. Sandell		
	Superintendent	Mr. J. E. H. Hasted		
	Acting Superintendent	" P. Hannington		
	Assistant Superintendent	" F. A. Dene		
Nellore	Acting Asst. Superintendent	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao	The whole year.	
	Superintendent	Garu, n.a.		
	Acting Superintendent	Mr. H. F. Sullivan		
	Superintendent	" P. B. Thomas		
Kurnool	Acting Superintendent	Do.		
	Superintendent	" C. L. Bidie		
	Assistant Superintendent	" P. B. Thomas		
	Acting Asst. Superintendent	" B. M. Powell		
Bellary	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	Mr. Sirajuddin Sahib		
	Acting Asst. Superintendent	Mr. H. C. Daniel		
	Superintendent	Do.		
	Acting Superintendent	Do.		
Anantapur	Superintendent	Mr. C. J. Stuart		
	Acting Superintendent	" H. L. Wilkinson		
	Superintendent	" C. J. Stuart		
	Assistant Superintendent	" G. H. Hunt		
Ouddapah	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	" H. E. G. Hasted		
	Assistant Superintendent	" E. J. M. Mayne		
	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	" H. E. G. Hasted		
	Do.	Do.		
North Arcot	Superintendent	Mr. C. G. W. Ologstown		
	Acting Superintendent	" W. Macartney		
	Do.	" H. D. Robertson		
	Superintendent	Mr. C. E. Smith		
Chingleput	Acting Superintendent	" N. E. Q. Mainwaring		
	Superintendent	" H. E. Sullivan		
	Acting Superintendent	" N. E. Q. Mainwaring		
	Superintendent	Mr. W. Macartney		
South Arcot	Acting Asst. Superintendent	" R. M. Powell		
	Assistant Superintendent	" N. E. Q. Mainwaring		
	Superintendent	" F. S. S. George		
	Acting Superintendent	Mr. T. F. Thomas		
Tanjore	Assistant Superintendent	" F. Armitage		
	Acting Asst. Superintendent	" F. A. Hamilton		
	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	" H. F. T. Phillips		
	Superintendent	Mr. O. H. Travers		
South Canara	Superintendent	Mr. J. H. Stoddart		
	Assistant Superintendent	" B. C. Loggatt		
	Do.	" G. C. Longden		
	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	" G. H. Cockburn		
Trichinopoly	Superintendent	Mr. A. P. Agar		
	Acting Superintendent	" B. C. Loggatt		
	Officiating Superintendent	Do.		
	Assistant Superintendent	" P. P. Sweeting		
Madura	Do.	Do.		
	Do.	Do.		
	Do.	Do.		
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" E. J. M. Mayne		
Tinnevely	Superintendent	Mr. A. C. S. West		
	Acting Superintendent	" C. L. Bidie		
	Superintendent	" A. C. S. West		
	Officiating Superintendent	Mr. G. E. Baudry		
Salem	Superintendent	" C. E. Smith		
	Assistant Superintendent	Do.		
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" R. J. M. Mayne		
	Assistant Superintendent	" C. C. Longden		
Coimbatore	Acting Asst. Superintendent	Do.		
	Assistant Superintendent	" F. A. Hamilton		
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" J. Au. R. Sandell		
	Assistant Superintendent	" F. A. Hamilton		
Malabar	Superintendent	Mr. H. D. Robertson		
	Acting Superintendent	" F. A. Dene		
	Assistant Superintendent	" G. W. Lane		
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" F. B. M. Cardozo		
South Canara	Do.	Do.		
	Do.	" F. B. M. Cardozo		
	Do.	" A. Clark		
	Do.	" F. B. M. Cardozo		

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

District.	Office.	Officers.	From	To
Trichinopoly	Superintendent	Mr. A. C. S. West	1st Jan. 1899.	22nd Sept. 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	" C. L. Bidie	23rd Sept. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Superintendent	" A. C. S. West	1st Jan. 1899.	10th April 1899.
	Officiating Superintendent	Mr. G. E. Baudry	11th April 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
Madura	Superintendent	" C. E. Smith	1st Jan. 1899.	9th Jan. 1899.
	Assistant Superintendent	Do.	10th Jan. 1899.	5th June 1899.
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" R. J. M. Mayne	11th June 1899.	14th Sept. 1899.
	Assistant Superintendent	" C. C. Longden	15th Sept. 1899.	26th Oct. 1899.
Tinnevely	Acting Asst. Superintendent	" F. A. Hamilton	27th Oct. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Assistant Superintendent	" J. Au. R. Sandell	(The Superintendent was in charge from 6th to 10th June 1899.)	
	Superintendent	Mr. H. D. Robertson	The whole year.	
	Acting Superintendent	" F. A. Dene		
Salem	Assistant Superintendent	" G. W. Lane	1st Jan. 1899.	10th April 1899.
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" F. B. M. Cardozo	11th April 1899.	24th May 1899.
	Assistant Superintendent	Do.	11th June 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	M.R.Ry. P. S. Srinivasa Chari Avergal	(The Superintendent was in charge from 25th May to 10th June 1899.)	
Coimbatore	Superintendent	Mr. H. W. Lushington	1st Jan. 1899.	23rd Mar. 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	" A. Clark	24th Mar. 1899.	26th Mar. 1899.
	Do.	Do.	8th April 1899.	19th May 1899.
	Do.	" F. B. M. Cardozo	26th May 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
Malabar	Assistant Superintendent	Do.	(The Deputy Inspector-General of Police was in charge from 27th Mar. to 7th April 1899 and from 20th to 25th May 1899.)	
	Do.	" A. Clark	1st Jan. 1899.	23rd Mar. 1899.
	Do.	Do.	28th Mar. 1899.	7th April 1899.
	Do.	" F. B. M. Cardozo	(The Superintendent was in charge from 24th to 27th Mar. 1899 and from 8th April to 31st Dec. 1899.)	
South Canara	Superintendent	Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot	1st Jan. 1899.	11th July 1899.
	Offg. Superintendent	" H. E. Sullivan	12th July 1899.	20th July 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	" I. E. David	21st July 1899.	16th Sept. 1899.
	Offg. Superintendent	" A. C. S. West	17th Sept. 1899.	13th Nov. 1899.
Coimbatore	Superintendent	" H. E. Sullivan	14th Nov. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	First Asst. Superintendent	" L. G. Arbuthnot	1st Jan. 1899.	10th June 1899.
	Acting Asst. Superintendent	" C. C. Longden	11th June 1899.	11th July 1899.
	First Asst. Superintendent	" I. E. David	21st July 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
Malabar	Second Asst. Superintendent	Do.	(The Acting Superintendent was in charge from 12th to 20th July 1899.)	
	Acting Asst. Superintendent	M.R.Ry. P. S. Srinivasa Chari Avergal	1st Jan. 1899.	9th June 1899.
	Superintendent	Mr. H. F. Wilkieson	15th June 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	" H. L. Wilkinson	(The Superintendent was in charge from 10th to 14th June 1899.)	
South Canara	Superintendent	" A. C. S. West	1st Jan. 1899.	29th Mar. 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	" H. E. Sullivan	30th Mar. 1899.	17th May 1899.
	Superintendent	" H. F. Wilkieson	18th May 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	First Asst. Superintendent	" H. L. Wilkinson	1st Jan. 1899.	29th Mar. 1899.
Malabar	Do.	Do.	18th May 1899.	29th May 1899.
	Do.	Do.	12th Sept. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Do.	Do.	(The Superintendent was in charge from 30th Mar. to 17th May 1899 and from 30th May to 11th Sept. 1899.)	
	Second Asst. Superintendent	" C. L. Bidie	7th Jan. 1899.	17th Mar. 1899.
South Canara	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" F. Armitage	11th Dec. 1899.	17th Mar. 1899.
	Do.	" C. C. Longden	(The Superintendent was in charge from 1st to 6th Jan. 1899; from 18th Mar. to 10th Dec. 1899; and from 12th to 31st Dec. 1899.)	
	Third Asst. Superintendent	" F. B. M. Cardozo	1st Jan. 1899.	10th April 1899.
	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	" J. Au. R. Sandell	11th April 1899.	19th July 1899.
South Canara	Third Asst. Superintendent	Do.	20th July 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
	Probationary Asst. Superintendent in charge	" G. J. Nicol	1st Jan. 1899.	2nd June 1899.
	Superintendent	" G. H. Hunt	10th June 1899.	2nd Dec. 1899.
	Acting Superintendent	" B. C. Loggatt	3rd Dec. 1899.	31st Dec. 1899.
South Canara	Offg. Superintendent	" C. C. Longden	(The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range was in charge from 3rd to 9th June 1899.)	
	Superintendent	" H. E. Sullivan		
	Acting Superintendent	Do.		
	Offg. Superintendent	Do.		

63. There were 5 cases of infanticide during the year--1 in Cuddapah, 1 in South Arcot, 1 in Trichinopoly, and 2 in Madura; and the women concerned in them were convicted.

64. The usual statements regarding the export and import trade in arms and ammunition, ordered in G.O., No. 2547, Judicial, dated 23rd September 1886, will be found on page 127 of Appendix A.

65. 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.

66. Very good work was done by the Prosecuting Inspector in Coimbatore who prosecuted 108 cases. Next comes the Inspector in Chingleput. Fair work was done in Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Tanjore. In Tinnevely the Prosecuting Inspector was employed with Mr. Stevenson in the investigation of the anti-Shánár cases. Owing to the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave the appointment was vacant in Ganjam and Trichinopoly for four months, and in Vizagapatam, Kistna and South Arcot for three months. Very little work was done in Kistna; and the Superintendent must insist on his Prosecuting Inspector giving more help. There is need enough of expert assistance there in prosecuting cases.

Statement of Cases in which Prosecuting Inspectors were employed during 1899.

Districts.	Original cases.		Appeals.	
	Number prosecuted.	Number ending in conviction.	Number opposed.	Number in which conviction was upheld.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjam	22	12	2	...
Vizagapatam	21	19	16	15
Godavari	34	17	20	16
Kistna	17	11	13	8
Nellore	66	49	45	45
Kurnool	27	18	26	18
Bellary	64	88	52	86
Anantapur	55	82	32	23
Cuddapah	64	81	7	4
North Arcot	65	58	9	8
Chingleput	91	59	88	24
South Arcot	80	27	5	8
Salem	57	27	82	76
Tanjore	62	45	62	49
Trichinopoly	42	27	27	19
Madura	39	20	22	12
Tinnevely	14	5	10	6
Coimbatore	108	50	10	7
Malabar	18	14	84	31
South Canara	40	36	18	11
Total	968	589	524	406

67. In attempting to furnish the Government with a report on the work of the officers of the department I labour under the disadvantage of having been present for only a small part of the year. Mr. Stevenson, the Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern Range, had particularly heavy work in connection with the disturbances in Tinnevely and Madura, where his unique local knowledge and long experience were of great assistance to the local officers. Mr. Travers has done much to improve the administration of Chingleput, where a firmer hand was needed. Of Mr. Fawcett's excellent work as head of the Railway police I have already written. Mr. H. E. Sullivan in Coimbatore, Mr. Wilkieson in Malabar, Mr. Carmichael in Vizagapatam, Mr. P. B. Thomas in Nellore, Mr. Mainwaring in Anantapur, and Mr. Leggatt in Tanjore, all worked most satisfactorily. Of the Officiating Superintendents I would specially

mention Messrs. Lonsdale and Bidie. The former worked very steadily in Ganjam, while the latter did well in both Trichinopoly and Nellore. Among Assistant Superintendents Mr. Wilkinson again deserves praise for his administration of the Malappuram sub-division; Mr. George takes great pains and is a promising young officer; Mr. Longden did well in Ramnad and South Canara; Mr. Waring showed great zeal and activity in Vizagapatam and did capital work as Principal of the Vellore School; Mr. Gover worked steadily and Mr. David managed his light, but in some respects troublesome, charge satisfactorily; Mr. Srinivasa Chári gave invaluable assistance in connection with the anti-Shánár cases and his services have been warmly acknowledged by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Bedford; Mr. Subba Rao's activity was noteworthy; Mr. McCarrison showed commendable industry and promises well; and Mr. Hamilton gave satisfaction by his work in Ramnad.

For the work of Inspectors I am dependent upon the reports of Superintendents, and these officers have very different standards. I may, however, mention Inspectors Ranganatha Rao of Ganjam, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Fauruki and Walton of Bellary, McLaughlin and Govindaraja Mudaliar of Anantapur, Venkateswara Aiyar of South Arcot, Muhammad Raza Hussain Sahib of Salem, Parankusa Nayudu of Tanjore, Parthasarathi Aiyangar of Trichinopoly, Abdul Subhan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, and Newey of Madura and P. Subba Aiyar, Vencoba Rao, Subramaniya Aiyar, Muhammad Fakruddin Sahib, and Sitharam Singh of Tinnevely; but in giving this list I am conscious that I have omitted the names of a number of Inspectors who have done that quiet, steady work upon which the success of Police administration depends.

I would also bring to the notice of the Government the excellent work of the Manager of my office, M.R.Ry. A. Krishnasawmi Aiyar Avargal, Rao Bahadur, B.A. He has held that post for twelve years, and his services therein have recently been recognised by his appointment as Assistant Commissioner of the City Police. His knowledge and long experience, his industry and accuracy will make it particularly difficult to supply his place.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. STUART,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>en route</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115	...	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.							
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 254	...	Offences relating to coin...	...	...	...	...	...
255 to 263-A	...	Offences relating to stamps	2	8	1	8	...
467 and 471	...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	8	1	...	...
489-A to 489-D	...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
212, 216 and 216-A	...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	1	...
224, 225, 225-B and 226.	...	Other offences against public justice	4	132	8	6	...
148 to 158, 157, 158, 159.	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	36	1,018	61	160	8
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	4	...	1	...
Total ...			48	1,166	71	173	8
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.							
802, 303, 396	...	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	3	15	1	5	1
376	...	Culpable homicide	...	7	1	2	...
377	...	Rape by a person other than the husband	1	37	4	7	3
317, 318	...	Unnatural offences Attempt	...	1	...	1	...
305, 306, 309	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	...	...
329, 331, 333	...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	...	1	...	...	...
325, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	10	...	2	...
328	...	Grievous hurt	7	184	2	9	...
327, 330, 332	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	...
324	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	7	1	5	...
363 to 369	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	41	3	6	...
346 to 348	...	Kidnapping or abduction Attempt	16	453	9	27	...
372, 373	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	8	...	1	...
371	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	28	3	3	...
353, 354, 356, 357.	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	6	1	4	1
304-A, 338	...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	476	13	17	2
...	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	5	1	4	1
Total ...			46	1,415	63	129	17

A.

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

or by a *Magistrato suo motu* in the year 1899.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	295, 297, 298	Dacoity ...	7	115	7	50	3
31	300, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	1	...	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery by poisoning or stupefying with drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
33	398, 399	Robbery in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	21	2	8	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences Attempt	19	269	46	118	12
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	8	166	18	17	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	26	384	87	184	5
37	442 to 443	House-trespass with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	7	279	17	32	4
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gang of thieves, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			79	2,280	211	441	80
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	25	1,905	314	140	8
41	356, 357	Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...
42	374	Reckless act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	38	...	2	...
Total ...			25	1,944	314	142	8
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	39	3	8	1
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ...	15	200	10	112	1
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust or by banker, &c.	141	5,678	844	1,002	72
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...
47	447, 448	Cheating ...	...	...	...	...	...
48	461, 463	Original or house-trespass ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			270	13,236	1,984	1,694	274

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1899—continued.

Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, C.P.C.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 404, C.P.C.	Cases reversed on appeal or revision.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
34	81	36	...	29	...	1	1	50.0	14	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
8	11	2	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	5	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	118	29	...	65	6	4	1	20.0	28	...	...
58	841	65	...	527	194	18	4	18.2	26	7	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	143	19	...	98	22	3	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	265	51	2	113	64	2	9	81.8	23	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	239	23	...	142	60	1	1	50.0	11	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392	1,706	226	4	984	347	30	17	36.2	89	9	5
103	1,513	60	...	658	147	5	6	54.5	36	601	11
1	37	1	...	16	11	...	1	100.0	1	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	1,551	61	...	674	158	5	7	58.3	37	609	11
6	29	4	...	16	4	...	1	100.0	4	...	...
88	126	24	4	40	33	2	10	83.3	13	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
913	4,057	849	21	2,177	756	36	87	50.7	178	3	12
1	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
805	1,668	264	2	1,137	185	14	7	83.3	53	6	5
6	133	4	...	45	60	3	...	...	21	...	2
3	28	4	...	11	9	...	2	100.0	2	...	...
31	235	16	2	147	48	2	2	50.0	16	2	1
279	3,998	112	2	1,649	379	9	9	50.0	90	1,743	7
1	8	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,634	10,288	1,281	31	5,228	1,476	66	69	51.1	378	1,759	27

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	64	7	6	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	20	...	1	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws ...	56	5,822	1	25	10
53		Do. Opium Laws ...	...	34	...	1	...
54		Do. Railway Laws ...	...	34	...	...	4
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	893	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878).	1	7	...	2	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294, Sec. 71 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889 and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	22	641	10	50	...
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	9	4,890	1	4	19
		Total ...	88	11,005	19	95	84
58	Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.						
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886 ...	...	2	715	...	...	...
(2)	Coffee-stamps ...	...	...	7	...	...	...
(3)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 ...	...	...	2,314	...	...	...
(4)	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(5)	Military Cantonment Act ...	...	...	289	...	...	...
(6)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	...	1,977	58	...	...
(7)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	6	1,018	...	1	...
(8)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City), excluding Section 71 ...	...	...	284	32	1	...
		Total ...	9	6,604	90	2	...
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.		500	38,900	2,752	2,677	371

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1899—concluded.

Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, C.P.C.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.				19(a)	19(b)
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
5	52	8	...	30	12	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	20	...	...	6	13	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,877	...	...	97	5,739	...	25	100.0	16	...	...
...	34	...	...	8	25	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	...	...	5	28	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	393	...	...	3	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	646	15	6	111	453	2	27	93.1	10	22	1
6	4,892	...	1	375	4,455	...	4	100.0	14	43	...
18	11,956	25	7	637	11,119	3	57	95.0	41	67	1
...	717	...	...	13	703	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2,311	...	...	3	2,311	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	280	...	...	17	267	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	1,846	3	2	854	1,451	...	...	...	1	35	...
1	1,023	1	...	136	885	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	251	...	...	47	40	...	...	...	...	164	...
75	6,448	4	2	571	5,668	...	...	...	4	199	...
2,447	34,261	1,765	60	9,270	19,313	131	173	56.9	630	2,919	50

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by*

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by						
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognisable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognisable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognisable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	121 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	281 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	3	...	...
4	255, 258-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	2	...	1
5	402 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...
6	469-A to 469-D.	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...
7	312, 315 and 316-A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	36	195	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	620	6,272	15	53
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Reasoning public servant or soldier ...	5	14	...	...
	Total ...		661	7,487	15	54
CLASS II.—Serious offences against persons.						
11	302, 303, 306.	Murder { by things	...	...	...	...
12		" decoits	...	...	...	...
13		" robbers	...	8	...	...
14		" poison	1	...	...	...
15	307	Other murders	...	...	...	...
16	304, 305	Attempts at murder	8	10	...	...
17	376	Culpable homicide	8	4	...	...
18		Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	3	...	...
19	377	Attempt	11	24	...	...
20	317, 318	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
21	305, 306, 309 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	9	...	...
22	329, 331, 333 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	6	...	...
23		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	8	...	...
24	335, 336, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...
25	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	23	544	1	...
26	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...
27	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	103	1	...
28	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	84	1,066	7	3
29	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	30	145	2	...
30	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	77	...	...
			6	...	...	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.						
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	359, 354, 359, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	69	849	2	3
29	304-A, 328	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	...	...	...
Total			280	2,883	13	6
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.						
80	895, 897, 898	Dacoity	220	285	2	...
81	899, 409	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
82	894, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...
		by other means	3	...	...	...
33	892, 893	Robbery in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4	48	...	1
		other robberies	42	257	1	...
34	370, 381, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	216	2,758	21	4
35	428, 429	Attempt Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	25	265	...	1
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.	123	467	2	...
37	449 to 453	Attempt House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	51	597	1	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...
39	812, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
Total			698	4,703	27	6
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
40	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement	96	4,147	1	16
41	836, 837	Attempt	...	...	...	...
42	874	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	70	...	...
		Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
Total			97	4,217	1	16

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu—continued.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
							Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, including accomplices pardoned under sections 37 and 38, C.P.C., also those who died, escaped, or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only of those in column 12.	Number of persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15(a)	15(b)	15(c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
913	11	924	589	291	38.1	32	12	...	...
6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,144	73	3,217	1,910	595	23.8	55	657	7	...
512	15	527	500	4	.8	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
51	...	51	49	2	3.9	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	9	2	18.2	...	...	2	...
298	10	308	288	11	3.7	9	...	...	...
2,949	35	2,984	2,261	625	21.7	77	21	...	...
289	...	289	252	35	12.2	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
608	35	643	501	122	19.6	20	...	...	...
647	19	666	489	155	24.1	17	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,868	114	5,982	4,350	958	18.0	148	26	2	...
4,226	46	4,272	2,179	324	12.9	81	1,688	...	...
71	...	71	45	16	26.2	...	10	...	...
4,297	46	4,343	2,224	840	13.8	81	1,698	...	...

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.						
43	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	10	43	...	...
		... of cattle ...	...	...	...	...
44	279 to 282	Theft ...	47	193	...	...
		... ordinary ...	...	...	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,269	11,490	45	50
45 a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	2	3	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	270	1,994	14	3
46 a	419, 420	Cheating ...	39	92	...	1
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	9	29	...	...
48	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacles ...	34	332	1	62
		...	235	11,138	...	...
		...	...	40	...	...
Total ...			2,015	25,358	60	116
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	174	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (N. O.P.C. and Act IX of 1874)	Vagrancy and bad character ...	18	53	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	...	...	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws ...	3,373	2,803	...	...
53		Do. Opium Laws ...	1	49	...	...
54		Do. Railway Laws ...	...	40	...	4
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws ...	280	120	...	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 71 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Do. Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	9	...	...
57		Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	5	1,018	...	...
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	67	5,105	...	...
Total ...			3,733	9,174	...	4
OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS DECLARED TO BE COGNIZABLE.						
(1)	Assault Act ...	...	79	840	...	...
(2)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	...	...	19	...	...
(3)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	...	2,314	...	...
(4)	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859	...	...	1	...	...
(5)	Military Cantonment Act	...	...	289	...	...
(6)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	...	289	...	...
(7)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	6	1,099	...	...
(8)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Section 71	...	3	1,542	...	...
		...	...	393	...	...
Total ...			88	7,197	...	...
Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.			7,578	60,019	116	202

* Includes 3,753 persons put up before Magistrates by Abkari officers and

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu—concluded.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
							Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, including those referred to sections 237 and 238, C.P.C., also those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only of those in column 12.	Number of persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15(a)	15(b)	15(c)
53	...	53	45	5	10.0	3	...	...	...
242	5	247	165	67	28.9	15	...	2	...
12,764	216	12,980	10,987	1,790	14.0	201	2	4	...
5	...	5	3	2	40.0	...	...	...	...
2,247	34	2,281	2,010	221	9.9	42	8	...	...
130	18	148	69	55	44.4	19	...	...	...
38	...	38	21	11	34.4	6	...	...	...
365	7	372	280	73	20.7	12	7	...	...
11,311	315	11,627	5,581	971	14.9	200	4,672	1	...
40	2	42	35	6	14.3	...	...	...	...
27,197	393	27,590	19,199	3,204	14.3	408	4,682	9	...
174	...	174	140	25	14.4	...	...	...	...
69	...	69	36	33	47.8	...	...	...	...
5,976	49	6,025	132	5,895	97.8	8	...	...	...
50	...	50	17	33	66.0	...	...	...	...
40	...	40	6	33	84.6	...	1	...	...
396	...	396	3	393	99.2	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	5	4	44.4	...	...	...	...
1,023	7	1,030	360	629	63.0	2	39	2	...
5,172	4	5,176	445	4,975	91.3	10	40	6	...
12,909	60	12,969	1,153	11,710	91.0	20	83	8	...
...	...	721	15	705	97.9	1	...	...	...
19	...	19	8	8	50.0	...	...	...	...
2,314	...	2,314	3	2,311	99.9	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	...	289	17	272	94.1	...	...	...	...
2,005	...	2,005	515	1,454	73.8	1	35	...	...
1,545	5	1,550	412	1,137	73.4	1	...	...	...
393	...	393	77	52	40.3	...	264	...	...
7,285	7	7,292	1,048	5,339	85.0	6	299	...	...
67,279	1,031	68,310	35,589	24,134	40.4	997	7,590	34	...

by the Police in cases investigated by them.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending further Police investigation from 1898.	Reported during the year.							Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e.) of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.
				Investigated by the Police.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by the Station officer otherwise than upon report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin.	22	120	...	...	120	100.0	8	150	48	
3a	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3c	489-A to 490-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	212, 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender.	4	20	...	...	20	100.0	5	20	1	
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	61	212	...	4	216	98.1	38	311	27	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	154	903	...	7	910	99.2	15	1,072	276	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	24	...	...	24	100.0	1	26	2	
	Total ...		242	1,281	...	11	1,292	99.1	67	1,590	352	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.												
8	302, 303, 306	Murder.	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	
9		" do self.	1	12	...	...	12	100.0	...	...	...	
10		" robbers.	1	25	...	...	25	100.0	...	...	...	
11		"	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	46	490	...	1	481	98.8	8	534	48	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	14	98	...	...	98	100.0	6	117	23	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	13	176	...	...	176	100.0	...	189	27	
15		Attempt ...	9	81	1	1	33	93.0	2	43	16	
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	5	1	
17	317, 318	Attempt ...	1	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	6	2	
18		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	1	
19	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	86	...	...	85	100.0	8	92	18	
			15	180	...	4	184	97.8	9	204	47	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

station or taken up by the Police in the year 1899.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1898.	Reported during the year.			Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by the Station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 9 and 10.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-laken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section.
				Investigated by the Police.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.												
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	6	...	...	6	100.0	...	6	1	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ... Attempt.	48	407	...	1	428	99.8	6	481	80	80
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	29	...	...	29	100.0	...	33	18	18
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	41	...	...	41	100.0	1	48	7	7
23	324 ...	Attempt ... Hurt by dangerous weapon.	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	234	234
24	363 to 369 ...	Attempt ... Kidnapping or abduction.	2	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	10	52	52
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	86	...	5	90	94.4	1	95	3	3
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	11	...	...	11	100.0	...	12	1	1
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	6	...	...	6	100.0	...	6	1	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304-A, 398 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	60	477	...	7	484	98.6	38	575	100	100
Total			248	3,181	1	20	3,202	99.7	...	3,614	200	200
CLASS III.—Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	70	596	...	11	607	98.2	17	683	190	190
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity, by poison.	...	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	8	1	1
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt by other means.	31	167	...	...	167	100.0	2	190	41	41

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899—continued.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Court.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at the close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	2	1	33.8	...	...	1	...	...
5	2	5	...	29	37	323	25	348	51	160	75.8	25	16	20	67	5
1	...	...	...	4	4	11	...	11	4	3	42.9	2	...	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	5	5	30	5	35	4	22	84.6	5	1	3	...	...
14	2	10	...	88	92	501	35	595	70	181	72.1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	9	27	2	29	6	10	100.0	...	1	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	6	...	6	2	1	33.3	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	2	50.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	37	56	369	35	404	64	190	74.8	92	27	26	5	4
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	18	64.3	20	6	2	4	...
24	7	25	...	379	333	2,142	196	2,838	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	9	1	119	76	282	37	319	110	95	46.3	26	1	84	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	8	3	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	2	...	42	30	71	6	77	25	42	62.7	6	...	4	...	3

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1898.	Reported during the year.				Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by the Station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e. of columns 4, 5, 6 and 9).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section.
				Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property—cont.												
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	99	798	...	20	818	97.6	3	900	288	
45a	409 ...	Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	6	
46	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants or by banker, &c.	4	46	...	...	46	100.0	1	50	...	
46a	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	24	340	...	...	340	100.0	55	428	20	
47	419, 420 ...	Cheating.	3	109	...	2	111	98.2	2	114	15	
47a	447, 448 ...	Attempt ...	...	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	5	297	
48	461, 463 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	307	987	...	36	973	98.8	1	1,045	...	
48a	461, 463 ...	Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	11	
48b	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacles.	5	33	...	4	36	88.9	...	37	...	
48c	461, 463 ...	Attempt ...	...	0	...	3	12	75.0	...	9	...	
Total ...			1,816	18,537	4	647	19,188	96.6	292	20,649	5,550	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
49	285 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	5	23	...	...	23	100.0	...	28	11	
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (H), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	52	523	...	...	523	100.0	238	513	8	
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	4	1	...	...	1	100.0	13	17	4	
52		Offences against Excise Laws.	19	61	...	...	61	100.0	...	80	15	
53		Offences against Opium Laws.	31	229	...	...	229	100.0	11	271	33	
54		Offences against Railway Laws.	8	191	...	...	191	100.0	...	199	...	
55		Offences against Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
56		Offences against Arms Act 1878, III of 1879.	105	500	...	...	500	100.0	613	1,224	...	
57	283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 71 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.O. Public and local nuisances under special and local Laws.	40	1,023	...	4	1,027	99.6	206	1,300	94	
57a	283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 71 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.O. Public and local nuisances under special and local Laws.	338	44,116	...	...	44,116	100.0	30,427	74,890	7	
Total ...			611	46,672	...	4	46,676	100.0	31,597	78,880	183	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899—continued.

sent to Magistrate, if any, released under 169, C.P.C.														Remarks.		
In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.		In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at the close of the year.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
13	14	15	16													
...	1	12	...	92	90	417	25	442	56	257	82.1	90	3	23	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	5	34	...	38	...	21	84.0	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	3	20	383	27	410	88	261	74.8	45	7	8	1	11
...	...	...	...	16	6	77	...	77	...	68	100.0	6	...	3	...	...
23	8	13	...	48	79	582	41	623	53	137	72.1	85	9	21	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	13	5	5	...	5	...	8	75.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
164	55	163	1	8,852	1,499	9,365	520	9,885	1,074	6,602	88.0	1,299	146	403	361	73
...	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	10	...	8	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	2	141	661	45	706	114	413	78.4	73	1	79	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	11	4	15	4	6	60.0	2	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	10	65	32	97	5	73	93.6	10	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	5	13	233	22	255	17	201	98.2	17	...	17	3	1
...	...	...	...	23	4	135	2	137	21	100	89.6	...	...	8	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	40	109	1,063	43	1,106	65	903	93.3	64	1	38	35	...
1	3	3	...	15	81	1,221	27	1,308	118	957	89.0	83	75	71	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	104	74,748	640	75,388	3,383	70,951	95.4	304	11	254	485	...
1	8	4	...	119	423	78,147	875	79,022	3,727	78,612	95.2	555	88	470	570	3

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1898.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by the Station officer other than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section
			Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
58	Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.										
(1)	Abkari Act		17			17	100.0		17	1	
(2)	Christian Marriage Act	1	2			2	100.0		3	1	
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	30	28			28	100.0	2	60	3	
(4)	Explosives Act		51			51	100.0	1	52	1	
(5)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	9	522			522	100.0	578	1,104		
(6)	Indian Articles of War	2							2		
(7)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXVI of 1858	2	41		3	44	93.2	4	47		
(8)	Merchant Seamen's Act I of 1840		4			4	100.0		4		
(9)	Military		549			549	100.0		549		
(10)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	8	172			172	100.0	410	585		
(11)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.		4		1,788	1,792		2	4		
(12)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	1	47			47	100.0	17	65		
(13)	Police Act III of 1885 (Madras City) excluding Section 71.		87,423			87,423	100.0		87,423		
(14)	Prisons Act		6			6	100.0		6		
(15)	Post Office Act		4			4	100.0		4		
(16)	Telegraph Act	3	5			5	100.0		8	2	
(17)	Tramways Act		14			14	100.0		14		
	Total ...	51	88,889		1,788	40,675	95.6	1,007	89,947	8	
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local laws.	4,581	123,208	9	3,647	185,850	97.1	33,243	189,083	10,333	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899—concluded.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases other than those in columns 13 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at the close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	3	12	80.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3	52	1	53	3	40	93.0	9	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	49	2	51	...	51	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	55	29	1,020	12	1,032	52	963	94.9	...	...	14	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	45	2	47	7	6	46.2	...	...	5	29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	549	73	476	86.7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	584	...	...	584	25	558	95.7	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	66.7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	56	...	56	7	43	85.7	4	...	3	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	37,423	...	37,423	440	35,675	98.8	...	...	...	1,308	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	86	47	29,825	17	39,842	613	37,851	98.4	15	...	23	1,340	1
337	86	309	3	9,685	3,766	185,598	2,013*	137,611	6,925	122,970	94.7	2,922	463	1,527	2,804	152

* 23 cases omitted to be shown in column 27 of the statement for 1898 are included.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station officer under Section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...
3a	231 to 254	Offences relating to coins ...	4	108	...	2
3b	255 to 258-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	1	...	...
3c	407 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...
4	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...
5	213, 216 and 218-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	20	...	15
6	224, 225, 235-B, and 236.	Other offences against public justice.	...	412	...	...
7	143 to 150, 157, 158, 159.	Mocking or unwarrantable assault.	...	...	48	2
	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	31	...	1
	Total ...		32	4,312	48	20
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.					
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	256	...	...
9		 " decoits ...	...	29	...	...
10		 " robbers ...	...	31	...	2
11		 " poison ...	...	...	...	...
12	307	Other murders ...	5	666	...	10
13	304, 306	Attempts at murder ...	...	120	...	4
14	376	Culpable homicide ...	...	266	...	7
15		Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	21	1	...
16	377	Attempt Unnatural offences ...	...	8	...	...
17	317, 318	Attempt Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	4	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	129	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	20	...	1
20	322, 330, 330	Grievous hurt ... Attempt ...	4	670	...	...
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	17	...	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	114	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

at a Police station or in cases taken up by the Police.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons arrested after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station officer under section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—cont.							
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	14	942	...	5	32
24	363 to 369 ...	Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	45	...	2	8
26	372, 373 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	13	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	12	...	...	...
28	371, 353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304-A, 338 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	750	8	1	24
30	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	63	...	...	1
Total ...			38	4,258	4	38	122
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
31	385, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	13	2,384	...	...	...
32	304, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
33	302, 303 ...	Robbery by other means in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	140	6	2	5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Robbery other robberies.	...	81	...	4	4
35	428, 429 ...	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	181	...	5	10
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Robbery other robberies.	...	328	7	5	13
37	449 to 452 ...	Robbery other robberies.	5	294	23	...	7
38	412, 418 ...	Robbery other robberies.	...	227	...	2	1
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Robbery other robberies.	...	19	...	1	2
Total ...			37	10,061	79	165	184

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

station or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn including accomplices pardoned under Sections 387 & 388, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of a non-cognizable offence only, of those shown in column 16.
3.4	3	20	220	84	1,205	354	331	48.3	305	76	...	444	25
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	100.0	1	...	...	1	...
17.8	...	...	6	5	48	26	15	36.6	14	5	...	2	1
...	...	...	10	...	23	9	4	30.8	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	10	2	16.7	2	...	...	...	...
3.2	...	2	353	75	1,178	615	509	45.3	424	45	...	9	15
1.6	...	...	2	18	82	54	23	29.9	22	2	...	3	4
2.9	17	30	940	411	5,479	2,309	1,850	43.5	1,587	638	3	592	134
...	...	...	97	150	2,586	1,252	481	27.8	454	753	...	100	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30.3	20	...	...	...	...
3.6	...	...	1	11	153	81	66	44.9	59	6	...	...	...
4.9	...	2	7	10	94	50	40	44.4	35	8	...	1	1
7.6	...	1	11	19	150	54	92	63.0	92	4	...	...	...
4.0	4	1	49	26	392	187	176	48.5	162	29	...	...	4
2.4	2	1	157	18	487	348	97	21.8	57	40	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	27	15	12	44.4	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	66	4	281	143	116	45.0	111	21	...	2	8
10.5	...	3	1	...	15	5	8	61.5	7	2	...	9	12
1.5	10	6	230	321	6,473	2,060	4,099	66.6	3,986	305	2	...	...
2.2	...	...	...	6	96	31	65	67.7	60	...	...	7	17
...	...	7	109	24	391	236	95	28.7	78	53	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	5	1	3	75.0	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.9	31	50	718	590	11,218	4,510	5,370	54.4	5,136	1,217	2	121	40

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station officer under section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	363	...	...	11
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	180	...	...	4
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
Total			2	543	...	...	15
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	20	...	...	1
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1	3,150	25	95	95
45	406 to 408	Attempt of ordinary	6	9,380	49	89	217
46	409	Criminal breach of trust	1	62	1	16	88
47	419, 420	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by bankers, &c.	...	417	...	...	...
48	447, 448	Attempt of Breaking closed receptacles	10	84	...	1	1
49	481, 482	Attempt of Breaking closed receptacles	...	7	2	3	9
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	954	...	...	26
51	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	10	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	...	2	...	...	...
53		Do. Excise Laws.	...	...	...	...	...
54		Do. Opium Laws.	...	...	...	...	...
55		Do. Railway Laws.	...	...	...	...	...
56		Do. Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...	...
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and other Municipal or Local laws.	Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	...	326	...	...	...
Total			18	14,533	77	98	395
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
58	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	1	80	...	...	2
59	...	...	...	992	...	56	...
60	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	223	...	1	...
63	...	...	...	173	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	326	...	...	...
66	...	...	1	1,445	...	4	3
67	...	...	...	61,860	...	...	...
Total			2	64,045	...	61	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

Station or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Remarks.	Persons convicted of a non-cognizable offence only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
3.0	...	1	201	19	573	211	135	39.0	87	32	...	195	12
2.2	...	3	33	3	209	52	131	71.6	124	4	...	22	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.8	...	4	234	22	782	263	266	50.3	211	36	...	217	17
3.4	...	...	8	6	42	19	22	53.7	20	1	...	...	...
3.0	4	3	240	183	8,497	1,380	1,940	100.0	1,874	170	...	7	45
2.3	15	...	1,408	474	11,029	4,367	6,334	59.2	6,036	314	1	14	62
5.8	...	...	1	10	60	35	23	39.7	22	2	...	3	6
7.9	2	...	48	22	454	197	236	54.5	223	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	20	58	97	29	51.8	26	2	...	...	...
10.7	...	...	35	25	523	175	339	66.0	323	9	...	...	8
2.7	...	4	443	53	1,432	557	350	38.6	230	36	...	469	...
...	...	...	10	...	20	16	3	15.8	3	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
2.6	21	7	2,220	793	17,227	6,812	9,348	57.8	8,869	553	1	514	139
...	...	...	5	...	35	14	21	60.0	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	175	52	1,214	471	651	58.0	516	67	...	25	...
...	...	...	6	8	68	25	34	57.6	28	9	...	9	...
...	...	...	60	13	115	23	83	78.3	37	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	58	19	300	47	233	88.2	195	17	...	8	...
...	...	...	2	175	33	125	79.1	125	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	750	14	1,090	188	927	87.5	291	22	...	8	...
2	...	15	821	80	2,329	543	1,722	76.0	1,205	58	...	6	58
...	...	2	14,234	450	76,042	3,814	71,606	94.9	58,306	160	...	462	14
01	...	21	16,109	638	81,368	5,103	75,402	93.7	60,723	342	...	521	72

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station officer under section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
			Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.		
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8
58	Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognisable.					
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1888	...	20	...	...	...
(2)	Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	...	75	...	...	...
(4)	Explosives Act	...	3	...	...	...
(5)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	899	...	...	...
(6)	Indian Articles of war	...	...	...	...	...
(7)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	45	...	...	...
(8)	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859	...	12	...	...	...
(9)	Military Cantonment Act	...	628	...	...	...
(10)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	129	...	...	...
(11)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	2	...	...	...
(12)	Same Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	5	...	1	...
(13)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Section 71.	...	45,974	...	...	...
(14)	Prisons Act	...	6	...	...	...
(15)	Post Office Act	...	2	...	...	...
(16)	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Tramways Act	...	15	...	...	...
	Total	...	47,810	...	1	...
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local laws.	* 129	146,162	208	378	748

* 8 persons were shown in excess in column 11 of the statement for 1898.

A—concluded.

FOR THE YEAR 1899—concluded.

station or in cases taken up by the Police—concluded.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
											Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of a non-cognizable offence only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
...	...	...	3	...	23	4	19	82.6	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	94	16	77	82.8	62	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	46	2	51	...	51	100.0	48	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	121	12	1,032	52	963	94.9	848	14	...	3	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	47	7	6	46.2	6	5	...	29	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	100.0	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	623	91	532	85.4	532	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	510	...	639	27	611	95.8	121	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	66.7	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	57	...	...	16	42	72.4	21	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	45,974	609	43,614	98.6	43,614	...	...	1,751	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	100.0	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	100.0	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	765	16	48,591	831	45,952	98.2	45,307	24	...	1,784	...
5	70	196	23,093	† 2,841	171,408	23,982	140,334	85.4	123,388	3,237	6	3,855	523

† 65 persons omitted to be shown in column 19 of the statement for 1898 are included.

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
PART I.—Return of Non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at the beginning of the year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	1
	Total ...		...	...	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229. ...	Offences against public justice.	21	...	67	4,734
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	1	1	10	102
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	8	1	58	577
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	2	...	11	165
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	...	3	210
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	...
10	149, 158-A to 158, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	5	...	...	...
	Total ...		40	2	145	6,082
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
11	370	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	...	17
12a	376	Attempt ...	...	...	...	1
12a	378	Buying or disposing of slaves. Rape by the husband	...	...	...	1
	Total ...		1	...	...	19
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	6	1	8	835
	Attempt ...		...	...	...	1
	Total ...		6	1	8	836
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	2
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	7	...	66	21,515
	Attempt ...		...	...	...	1
16	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	...	...	15
	Attempt ...		...	...	...	3
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	10	7	81	14,905
	Attempt ...		...	...	...	1
	Total ...		18	7	147	36,442

B.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Cognizable cases.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.		Under trial.			Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 217, 248, 269, 283, 345 and 404, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
						With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	60	5,347	117	918	3,958	11	...	35	34	1	273	9
21	17	135	19	65	40	2	...	3	6	...	...	2
99	59	738	84	298	207	15	2	77	47	...	8	12
3	12	181	45	89	27	2	...	8	8	...	2	...
48	18	264	2	94	154	...	...	4	10	...	...	2
...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	37	394	4	71	304	...	...	2	9	1	3	2
795	208	7,064	...	1,537	4,692	30	2	129	115	2	286	27
10	15	28	14	9	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	15	31	14	11	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	31	353	72	198	47	...	...	7	26	...	3	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	31	354	72	199	47	...	...	7	26	...	3	1
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	50	21,646	3,269	5,156	1,655	6	16	53	87	1	11,403	11
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	17	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,209	4
21	68	15,024	1,443	4,760	1,488	3	4	76	41	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	119	36,894	4,718	3,917	3,155	9	20	129	126	1	18,617	15

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
PART I.—Return of Non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at the beginning of the year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	Under trial.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417, 418	Cheating	3	3	11	632	4	20
19	408 to 406	Attempt	...	...	...	2	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	...	9	418	24	47
		Mischief (simple)	3	1	21	4,518	56	31
		Total	12	4	41	5,570	84	107
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	6	1	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	13	...	...
23	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage.	1	...	18	1,049	...	25
24	500 to 502	Attempt	...	...	...	1	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Defamation	...	...	16	687	1	8
		Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	4	...	35	7,274	34	68
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	1	...	42	6,922	3,155	543
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	9
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	2	1	12	32	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	17	...	42	1	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	...	...	9	2	1
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	...	1	1,800	...	...
		Total	7	...	113	17,315	8,227	650
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.								
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	...	81	20	11,676	128	1
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	...	...	3	17	191	...
(3)	Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1860	...	...	...	...	85	...	...
(4)	Canal and Ferry Act I of 1870	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
(5)	Cattle Trespas Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	...	2	15	2,328	10	5
(6)	Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
(7)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882	...	...	...	...	1	13	...
(8)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
(9)	Contract Act XIII of 1869	...	...	...	59	3,343	33	...
(10)	Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	27	117	...
(11)	Epidemic Diseases Act	...	...	...	...	372	...	6
(12)	Explosives Act	...	...	...	...	10	2	3
(13)	Forest Act V of 1892	...	...	...	...	9,881	64	...
(14)	Harbour Trust Regulation Act	...	...	10	61	2	...	...
(15)	Income-tax Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(16)	Indian Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
(17)	Local Boards Act V of 1894	...	...	...	...	71	1	...
(18)	Municipal Act I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
(19)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	...	...	161	17,158	18	...
(20)	Native Passengers' Shipping Act X of 1887	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(21)	Nilgiri Game Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(22)	Petroleum Act	...	...	...	1	7	...	...

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

Cognizable cases—continued.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.					Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 256, 333, 345, and 444, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
				With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
653	267	296	53	2	1	16	12	2	4	1
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
457	82	239	96	3	...	9	21	4	3	4
4,599	760	1,451	657	...	...	20	89	...	1,672	5
5,711	1,109	1,986	808	5	1	45	72	6	1,679	10
7	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
13	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1,068	153	358	119	3	1	13	10	1	410	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
704	171	239	71	...	...	8	8	...	207	1
7,347	1,246	1,962	842	...	1	26	33	...	3,237	6
10,120	36	731	9,231	3	...	8	19	7	85	2
47	1	7	30	5	...	3	1	...	...	...
60	2	42	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
12	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	106	112	638	...	...	1	...	...	445	...
20,681	1,718	2,491	10,947	12	2	73	71	8	4,389	9
11,855	23	264	11,346	...	7	190	...	1	25	1
211	1	20	174	...	...	4	11	...	1	...
35	...	6	18	...	...	6	...	...	5	...
4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2,355	286	838	314	...	11	11	16	...	879	1
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,435	261	667	897	...	3	46	3	...	1,558	1
144	2	6	30	...	...	100	6	...	...	2
372	1	22	315	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
12	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,006	623	1,605	4,993	...	19	56	5	...	2,705	8
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	16	33	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
17,337	320	1,575	11,866	...	...	26	...	...	3,550	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
PART I.—Return of Non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of Crime.	Pending at the beginning of the year			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.
		Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.			
		With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police—cont.</i>						
(23)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816	...	5	2	862	...	...
(24)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	...	4	14	26	5
(25)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889.	...	...	3	257	...	...
(26)	Post Office Act	...	...	...	7	1	1
(27)	Printing Press Act	...	...	...	3	...	...
(28)	Prisons Act	...	...	...	12	3	2
(29)	Railway Act IX of 1890	...	...	1	464	7	...
(30)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	...	14	2	...
(31)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	...	6,647	40	...
(32)	Stamp Act	...	2	21	155	1	...
(33)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	2	1	...
(34)	Tramways Act	...	...	...	2	...	...
(35)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	1	...	...	7	1	1
	Total	1	80	341	53,442	659	26
	Grand Total, under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	85	83	795	119,207	4,860	1,151

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

Cognizable cases—concluded.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.					Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 342 and 404, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
				With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
860	24	277	551	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
44	3	5	80	1	...	2	3	...	...	...
260	1	51	142	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
8	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
472	2	40	415	...	...	5	2	...	8	...
16	...	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6,750	5	43	6,687	...	...	6	5	...	4	...
156	13	8	103	...	...	5	2	...	25	...
3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
54,498	1,588	5,480	37,973	2	41	461	55	1	8,892	13
125,030	9,490	22,592	57,625	60	66	844	469	18	33,866	75

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1			4	5	6
1	117	Abetment of Non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...
	118, 119	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	3	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.			
2	121 to 180, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 228.	Offences against public justice ...	88	5,277	538
5	181 to 199, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	9	178	29
6	199 to 200, 208 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	69	796	93
7	425 to 427-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	43	317	1
8	234 to 247	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	164	111
9	422 to 429	Making or using false trade marks ...	...	9	...
10	149, 152-A to 158, 160	Blowing, unlawful assembly, affray ...	3	1,133	424
		Total ...	203	7,874	1,194
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... Attempt ...	...	27	5
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	18	...
12a	370	Rape by the husband ...	...	4	...
		Total ...	...	44	5
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.			
13	324 to 329	Extortion ... Attempt ...	87	847	6
		Total ...	37	851	6
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.			
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... Attempt ...	167	44,688	31
16	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... Attempt ...	...	85	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ... Attempt ...	180	87,154	48
		Total ...	347	81,878	79
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.			
18	417, 418	Cheating ... Attempt ...	12	613	3
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	27	580	25
20	426, 427, 428	Mischief (simple) ...	45	10,516	59
		Total ...	84	11,711	86

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899—continued.

concerned in Non-Cognizable cases.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Number convicted of cognizable offence of those in column 11.	Persons died, escaped, or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	1	33.3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	5,847	17	1,246	4,215	72.5	54	315	...	...
1	215	10	145	51	24.6	9	...	...	...
3	955	18	583	281	31.6	66	7	...	...
3	358	2	286	44	13.8	22	4	...	...
...	276	...	55	217	78.9	4	...	...	...
...	9	...	6	3	33.3	...	...	...	...
12	1,548	10	490	1,021	65.6	5	22	...	...
68	9,208	57	2,811	5,832	64.3	160	348	...	...
...	32	...	30	2	6.3	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	49	...	47	2	4.1	...	...	...	...
4	886	28	747	85	10.0	14	12	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	890	28	751	85	9.9	14	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	44,638	3,938	18,001	2,733	6.1	95	24,871	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	16	13	37.1	...	...	...	...
305	37,077	2,237	13,229	3,023	8.1	126	18,462	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551	81,753	6,175	26,246	5,769	7.0	221	43,342	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	626	33	502	63	10.2	21	7	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
5	627	22	467	121	20.0	10	7	...	...
70	10,549	605	4,885	1,161	11.0	62	4,336	...	...
77	11,804	600	5,354	1,347	11.4	98	4,850	2	...

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	29	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	47	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	26	1,790	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ... Attempt ...	...	1	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	30	1,248	48
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	55	12,966	3,834
27	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	19	62	45
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	60	69	4
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	18	4
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	1	1,254	1
Total ...			227	25,240	3,436
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	...	12,157	108
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	23	20	180
(3)	Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1880	...	3	86	...
(4)	Canal and Ferry Act I of 1870	...	...	5	...
(5)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	38	6,215	1
(6)	Christian Marriage Act	...	...	7	...
(7)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882	...	...	1	13
(8)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	5	...
(9)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	68	4,355	...
(10)	Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	142	...
(11)	Epidemic Diseases Act	...	...	875	...
(12)	Explosives Act	...	...	10	3
(13)	Forest Act V of 1883	...	...	20,875	85
(14)	Harbour Trust Regulation Act	...	103	...	...
(15)	Income-tax Act	...	...	...	...
(16)	Indian Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...
(17)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	448	1
(18)	Military Cantonment Act	...	...	12	16
(19)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	153	17,259	...
(20)	Native Passengers' Shipping Act X of 1887	...	...	1	...
(21)	Nilgiri Game Act	...	...	1	...
(22)	Petroleum Act	...	...	4	...
(23)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816	...	8	1,206	17
(24)	Police Act (by Police) XXIV of 1859	...	8	22	...
(25)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889	...	8	260	...
(26)	Post Office Act	...	...	5	...
(27)	Printing Press Act	...	...	3	...
(28)	Prisons Act	...	...	12	3
(29)	Railway Act IX of 1880	...	...	565	9
(30)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	85	8
(31)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	2	6,691	87
(32)	Stamp Act	...	...	176	1
(33)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	2	...
(34)	Tramways Act	...	...	2	...
(35)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	7	...
Total ...			389	70,960	483
Grand Total under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws ...			1,302	138,561	5,289

* Includes 5,359 persons put up before Magistrates by Abkari

B—concluded.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899—concluded.

concerned in Non-Cognizable cases—concluded.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.					
14(a)	14(b)	14(c)				
...	29	...	21	1	8.4	7
...	47	...	2	6	12.8	...
...	1,807	59	821	148	8.3	10
...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1,286	76	623	104	8.3	17
...	12,992	1,442	4,185	1,164	8.9	38
...	11,112	6	1,125	9,879	89.1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	124	1	25	89	83.2	9
...	138	...	99	7	9.6	27
...	22	...	12	10	45.5	...
...	1,256	61	111	639	50.9	...
94	23,800	1,651	7,025	12,047	42.0	119
10	12,278	3	344	11,680	95.2	213
...	209	...	28	176	85.4	4
...	86	...	12	25	29.1	25
...	5	...	1	2	40.0	...
...	6,180	231	2,575	684	11.0	82
...	7	...	2	5	71.4	...
...	14	...	...	14	100.0	...
...	5	...	...	5	100.0	...
...	4,382	110	987	1,125	25.8	64
...	142	...	12	30	21.1	100
...	875	1	24	316	84.3	...
...	13	...	2	11	84.6	...
...	20,802	393	4,350	10,931	52.3	148
...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...
...	449	...	...	34	7.6	...
...	12	...	...	4	33.3	...
...	17,428	239	1,626	11,344	69.1	32
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...
...	4	...	...	4	100.0	...
...	1,214	24	499	672	55.7	19
...	43	...	11	29	74.4	2
...	263	...	57	142	84.6	...
...	5	...	1	4	80.0	...
...	8	...	...	3	100.0	...
...	15	...	3	12	80.0	...
...	563	1	75	476	84.4	2
...	38	...	15	19	50.0	...
...	6,750	3	71	6,696	98.8	...
...	176	13	12	110	62.1	...
...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...
...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...
...	7	...	5	2	28.6	...
333	71,509	1,024	11,039	45,166	63.2	637
1,127	204,025	9,595	53,275	70,219	84.5	1,244

Officers and by the Police in cases investigated by them.

2211, 1937 M99

N00

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	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 stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft ..				RS.	RS.	
{ a In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	7,125	3,616	50.8	7,52,032	1,80,146	23.9
{ b In conjunction with receiving stolen property ..	...	21	...	...	1,083	...
{ c Other thefts ..	15,915	8,818	55.4	4,38,989	1,77,006	35.5
2. Robbery ...						
{ a Dacoity ...	532	155	29.1	5,62,336	11,289	2.0
{ b Other robberies ...	619	236	38.1	48,600	7,963	16.4
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,868	559	29.9	1,59,481	44,050	27.6
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	121	31	25.6	17,373	1,959	11.3
Total ...	26,180	13,436	51.3	20,39,711	4,23,496	20.8
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion ...	71	5	7.0	1,014	60	5.9
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	280	109	38.9	22,213	8,732	16.8
Total ...	351	114	32.5	23,227	3,792	16.3

STATEMENT D.

Return of Professional Crime for the year 1899.

[illegible]

* Under G.O., No. 1306, judicial, dated 20th August 1898, only crimes committed by gangs whose sole occupation is crime are to be shown in this statement. There were no such crimes in this Presidency during the year.

Showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year 1899—concluded.

[illegible]

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

STATEMENT F:

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1899.

[illegible]

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant Superintendent or officers of higher rank.

Includes 193 private guards.

Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

Districts.	Race.										Religion or Caste.										Grand Total (Officers and Men)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.					Officers.						Men.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.		District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Deputy District Superintendents.	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* Excludes 1 sweeper sanctioned for the merchants' magazine.

† Includes 13 Europeans.

‡ Includes 4 Dombs.

§ Includes 3 Jains.

¶ Includes 2 Jains.

‡ Includes 3 Jains.

Ranges.	Districts.	From Subsidiary Jails.										From other custody.		Total.		Remarks.
		Convicted prisoners escaped			Re-captured.	Under-trial prisoners escaped			Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Total.			
		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.	Madurai City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	(a) Escaped in 1896.	
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	8	12	9	18	(b) Three of previous year.	
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	20	18	2	(c) Two from village custody.	
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	1	(d) One of previous year.	
	Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	(a) 1	9	17	17	(e) The jail return shows these as from inside which is incorrect.	
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 9	(c) 7	(d) 8	15	1	(f) One of previous year.	
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 2	(d) 2	4	3	3	(g) Village custody.	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h) The remaining one committed suicide after escape.	
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	37	65	50	50	(i) Two from village custody.	
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	3	3	(j) Two of previous year.	
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) Four of previous year.	
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l) Four from village custody.	
Southern Range.	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(m) One of previous year.	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n) From village custody.	
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(o) One of previous year.	
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(p) Six from village custody.	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(q) One of previous year.	
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(r) Two from village custody.	
Southern Range.	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(s) One from village custody.	
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(t) Two of previous year.	
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(u) One of previous year.	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(v) One of previous year.	
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(w) The jail return includes one escape and re-capture of an under-trial prisoner from Tangasseri Sub-jail where the Police have no jurisdiction and hence excluded from this statement.	
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(x) One of previous year.	
Railway Police	Grand Total	2	5	7	8	10	25	35	89	157	136	199	182			

Return of Parents and Symptomes issued in 1899.

Districts.	Caste cases.				Petty cases.				Number of Miscellaneous Processes, including Remand Warrants, Levy of Distress, Commitments, &c.				
	Population.	Number of warrants originally issued.	Number of warrants issued on neglect of summons.	Total number of processes.	Proportion of population.	Number of warrants originally issued.	Number of warrants issued on neglect of summons.	Summons.	Total number of processes.	Proportion of population.	Number of Processes.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of houses searched.
Madras City	490,012	69	100	2,210	2,579	14	1,160	19,289	20,413	24	2,857	9	9
Ganjam	2,083,965	337	707	13,534	14,569	289	1,130	21,331	22,650	91	2,779	120	120
Vishakhapatnam	2,533,934	1,081	133	17,134	18,327	1,853	373	26,333	27,573	91	4,647	187	229
Jaypore	537,934	398	63	1,393	1,764	4	56	731	781	663	204	7	7
Godevari	2,351,004	934	527	17,338	18,759	654	1,721	55,984	58,369	33	5,875	178	275
Katras	2,009,333	310	832	13,423	14,465	183	1,116	20,794	21,910	92	4,970	24	24
Nellare	1,566,017	1,234	9	10,533	11,401	2,090	52	19,648	21,854	73	3,163	7	7
Total	10,934,373	4,164	2,970	73,400	79,634	4,305	4,448	144,314	153,067	71	22,438	523	662
Kurnool	895,571	303	636	11,236	12,335	110	747	16,847	17,704	50	2,276	15	15
Bellary	974,707	356	184	10,071	10,531	92	307	13,007	13,396	73	1,681	8	9
Anantapur	767,256	399	9	5,445	5,843	181	9	9,833	10,328	74	2,339	7	7
Cuddapah	1,377,473	1,142	4	12,256	13,402	103	768	17,651	18,429	75	4,015	33	33
North Arcot	2,363,155	1,235	425	27,363	28,793	82	219	18,758	19,932	113	7,055	31	31
Chingleput	1,231,130	290	345	12,171	12,797	96	643	18,186	19,062	65	3,453	...	...
South Arcot	2,343,059	838	155	20,913	21,905	107	80	29,076	30,970	76	8,139	17	17
Salem	2,125,265	373	527	15,569	17,483	1,033	1,815	30,920	33,768	63	6,438	18	18
Total	12,064,556	4,939	2,287	115,903	123,025	5,410	3,826	154,299	166,535	74	37,476	129	130
Tanjore	2,412,728	627	947	22,773	24,344	...	1,608	36,980	38,538	63	5,049	50	50
Trichinopoly	1,496,455	743	707	21,367	22,577	65	1,049	20,763	22,135	67	4,262	26	26
Madurai	2,324,523	4,117	1,685	31,318	37,438	75	3,623	30,587	34,209	83	4,146	15	15
Tinnevely	2,074,837	3,316	1,064	24,039	28,439	...	1,232	19,646	20,878	99	4,639	13	13
Coimbatore	2,170,954	1,505	66	21,121	22,626	...	57	17,649	19,066	114	2,973	26	26
Nilgiris	106,065	49	...	2,055	2,104	...	1	4,010	4,074	21	564	2	2
Malabar	2,372,349	1,635	11	13,112	14,748	195	313	24,350	27,534	104	7,485	111	111
South Canara	1,143,536	849	477	11,032	12,338	1,706	388	12,607	14,701	78	3,650	162	161
Total	15,092,532	12,831	4,987	147,117	164,936	7,424	8,270	163,541	182,285	83	32,808	405	404
Railway Police	...	36	18	406	455	8	7	310	325	...	132	8	8
Grand Total	38,582,652	22,039	9,557	833,936	870,833	104	17,711	494,703	519,875	74	96,701	1,074	1,313

Return showing the number of Murders, Culpable Homicides, Juvenile Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1899, classified according to the cities of the Insular Field.

Ranges.	Districts.	Murder.						Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.						Justifiable Homicides.						Suicides.						Accidental Deaths.						Found dead, Injuries and Causes unknown.					
		Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.		
		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	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						
Northern Range.	Madras City	4	...	1	...	...	5	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	18	...	43	46	29	25	17	117	...	...	...	...	...					
	Ganjām	11	2	6	2	21	13	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	68	2	122	171	105	83	77	446	...	...	...	...	...						
	Vizagapatam	14	2	1	...	17	4	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	76	...	127	160	201	96	97	554	...	...	...	...	...						
	Jaypore	5	...	...	...	5	11	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	18	99	53	44	44	240	...	...	3	...	7						
	Gōdāvari	13	5	1	3	22	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	112	...	161	131	80	72	44	327	...	...	...	...	...						
	Kistna	7	3	9	2	21	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	69	...	107	102	76	108	40	326	...	...	...	...	...						
Central Range.	Nellore	6	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	71	3	102	134	110	204	93	541	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total	56	13	18	8	95	33	...	7	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	399	9	632	797	625	617	395	2,434	5	...	3	...	8						
	Karnool	13	...	3	2	18	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	39	...	59	58	44	49	28	179	...	...	...	...	5					
	Hollary	18	3	10	5	36	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	32	...	53	67	41	56	37	201	...	...	1	...	...					
	Anantapur	10	...	4	...	14	5	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	27	...	36	40	47	73	25	195	...	...	...	...	...						
	Cuddapah	34	2	15	3	54	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	91	...	134	109	89	169	107	474	...	...	...	...	...						
Southern Range.	North Arcot	8	2	12	3	35	4	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	92	...	153	175	270	317	206	938	...	...	...	...	...						
	Chingleput	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	31	...	56	109	169	118	129	525	...	...	...	...	...						
	South Arcot	4	1	1	3	9	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	58	...	80	202	243	206	209	860	...	...	...	1	...						
	Salem	14	5	3	9	31	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	58	4	95	163	204	226	212	805	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total	104	13	48	24	189	24	1	10	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	1	251	1	408	6	663	923	1,107	1,220	857	4,207	4	...	1	1	6					
	Tanjore	1	1	2	1	5	6	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	19	...	60	113	205	99	141	558	...	...	...	...	...					
Railway Police	Trichinopoly	3	...	2	2	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	89	...	61	96	117	101	94	408	...	...	...	...	...						
	Madura	20	4	12	5	41	5	1	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	68	...	97	137	208	207	170	722	...	...	...	...	...						
	Tinnevely	51	2	10	4	67	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	88	...	121	92	90	148	99	429	...	...	...	...	...						
	Coimbatore	23	7	6	10	46	9	1	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	75	2	117	173	98	218	121	610	...	...	...	...	...						
	Nilgiris	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Malabar	20	4	4	...	29	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	36	...	111	278	163	89	112	632	...	...	...	...	...						
Grand Total	South Canara	4	...	...	...	8	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	26	3	67	163	125	71	91	450	1	...	...	...	...	2					
	Total	123	22	36	23	203	30	4	9	4	47	3	...	...	...	13	276	1	352	10	639	1,057	998	834	828	3,817	1	1	...	...	2						
Grand Total	Railway Police	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	286	48	104	65	493	88	6	29	4	127	1	...	...	...	14	777	3	1,177	25	1,982	2,800	2,762	2,802	2,197	10,621	10	1	4	1	16						

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.								
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.							
North Range.	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
South Range.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Central Range.	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
Southern Range.	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
Other Districts.	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167
Grand Total.	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194

Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1899.

Rangas.		Districts.		Suicides.																								Grand Total.					
				By drowning.				By hanging.				By poison.				By lethal weapons.				By other causes.				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.						
1	2	3	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	33	
		18	...	16	...	34	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	34	1	18	...	25	18
Northern Range.		...	...	...	...	...	44	...	43	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	68	...	52	70
Ganjām		8	...	25	1	34	...	...	12	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	76	...	51	76
Vizagapatam		38	...	61	...	99	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	76	...	51	76
Jeypore		1	...	...	...	1	8	...	9	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	1	9	4
Gōdāvari		40	...	98	1	189	7	...	8	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	112	1	48	113
Kistna		25	...	80	2	37	10	...	7	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	69	2	36	71
Nellore		24	...	70	3	97	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	71	3	28	74
Total		136	...	314	7	437	84	...	74	2	160	1	...	6	...	7	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	399	9	224	408
Central Range.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool		9	...	32	...	41	10	...	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	39	...	20	39
Bellary		12	...	25	...	37	8	...	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	32	...	21	32
Anantapur		4	...	26	...	30	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	27	...	9	27
Cuddapah		28	...	86	...	114	14	...	4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	91	...	43	91
North Arcot		17	...	80	1	98	33	...	12	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	92	1	60	93
Chingleput		6	...	29	...	35	13	...	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	31	...	25	31
South Arcot		7	...	33	...	43	32	...	11	...	43	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	39	...	31	39
Salem		15	...	43	3	61	15	...	15	1	31	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	58	4	33	62
Total		98	...	346	5	449	141	1	59	1	202	2	...	2	...	4	7	...	1	...	8	3	...	...	...	251	1	408	6	252	414	414	
Southern Range.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore		6	...	8	...	14	32	...	10	...	42	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	19	...	41	19
Trichinopoly		3	...	8	1	12	15	...	21	1	37	2	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	39	...	20	41
Madura		14	...	53	...	67	12	...	9	...	21	3	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	68	...	29	68
Tinnevely		10	...	50	3	63	16	...	32	...	48	4	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	88	...	30	91
Coimbatore		17	1	63	2	81	23	...	11	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	75	2	40	77
Nilgiris		1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	36	...	4	1
Malabar		4	...	8	...	12	68	...	28	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	36	...	75	36
South Canara		5	...	14	2	21	27	...	10	1	38	4	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	26	...	38	29
Total		58	1	204	8	271	194	...	132	2	318	16	...	24	...	40	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	1	352	10	277	362	362
Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Grand Total		310	1	880	20	1,211	420	1	286	5	882	21	1	33	...	55	19	...	2	...	21	7	...	6	...	...	777	3	1,177	25	780	1,203	

Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1899—concluded.

Districts.		Accidental Deaths.																		Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		By drowning.						By wild beasts.						By snakes.								By Railways.						By other causes.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.					Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.			Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Madras City		21	23	12	5	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

Statement of Fires and Property lost during the year 1899.

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	54	4	Rs. 1,45,880	...
	Ganjām	418	5,584	1,62,738	11
	Visagapatam	728	14,040	93,051	13
	Jeypore	98	318	10,435	...
	Gōdāvari	867	13,864	2,58,407	14
	Kistna	772	3,807	1,80,307	3
	Nellore	383	2,949	2,08,320	10
	Total	3,266	40,562	9,13,258	51
Central Range.	Kurnool	266	1,435	74,659	4
	Bellary	397	369	30,504	4
	Anantapur	223	260	8,466	2
	Cuddapah	667	3,398	1,21,274	3
	North Arcot	576	1,761	61,676	12
	Chingleput	357	458	16,313	...
	South Arcot	405	1,913	64,912	9
	Salem	582	2,160	69,048	10
	Total	3,473	11,754	4,46,852	44
Southern Range.	Tanjore	583	844	23,037	3
	Trichinopoly	351	3,155	48,151	7
	Madura	1,342	8,532	1,77,193	50
	Tinnevely	1,181	5,981	3,13,282	5
	Coimbatore	341	1,488	32,306	7
	Nilgiris	13	40	2,725	...
	Malabar	347	461	1,82,927	...
	South Canara	478	681	60,953	2
	Total	4,636	21,182	8,40,573	74
Grand Total		11,433	73,502	23,46,564	169
Railway Police		4	...	1	...

Return of Known Depredators, Offenders and Suspected Persons.

Districts.	Number of depredators, offenders and suspected persons at large on 31st December 1899.										Number of depredators convicted.		Number of suspected persons convicted.		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 operation.	Receivers of stolen goods.	Notorious gambling houses.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Northern Range.	Madras City	679	44	54	1	40	...	...	...	773	45	123	8	17	47	54	1	
	Ganjam	495	8	1	...	6	...	...	...	502	8	43	...	16	...	1	2	
	Visakhapatnam	1,015	32	75	...	164	...	...	...	1,284	49	128	71	115	...	103	22	
	Jeypore	444	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Godavari	619	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	180	52	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Range.	Karnool	3,357	64	106	16	303	3	544	606	4,304	691	297	75	285	4	200	70	
	Bellary	259	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	720	441	17	...	29	...	61	4	
	Anantapur	314	11	6	...	13	...	...	...	310	330	29	...	26	...	15	4	
	Cuddapah	463	9	14	...	38	...	...	...	642	288	9	...	...	...	1	5	
	North Arcot	523	9	10	...	15	...	...	...	510	268	24	...	...	...	14	22	
Southern Range.	Chingleput	480	24	8	...	10	...	...	...	669	168	24	...	...	...	...	6	
	South Arcot	949	16	4	...	26	...	...	...	2,385	2,385	38	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salem	923	12	9	...	31	...	...	...	2,077	121	45	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	4,124	88	64	4	171	1	3,951	3,716	8,310	3,804	358	16	233	42	114	56	
	Tanjore	680	13	3	1	25	...	...	...	708	14	37	4	24	...	4	25	
Railway Police	Trichinopoly	732	20	3	...	44	...	...	...	788	33	43	4	6	...	4	...	
	Madras	1,181	12	1	...	57	...	...	...	1,239	13	57	1	14	...	1	...	
	Tinnevely	1,814	9	...	...	94	...	...	...	1,107	9	22	4	19	...	4	...	
	Coimbatore	455	6	23	...	26	...	...	...	925	19	47	...	27	...	25	8	
	Nigeria	1,877	6	23	1	205	...	...	...	1,305	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	
Grand Total	South Canara	116	4	8	...	19	...	...	...	143	6	30	3	4	...	10	35	
	Total	5,704	73	73	1	499	3	19	23	6,235	103	321	38	94	...	51	82	
	Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	13,764	264	291	27	1,018	7	4,514	4,345	19,582	4,643	988	137	629	93	419	209	

Classified Statement of Depredations for the year ending 31st December 1899.

		In houses.															Total.	
Range.	Districts.	Number of cases in which property was lost.					Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Cases.			Persons.		Property.					
		Above Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 10.	Reported.		Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	16	12	2	4	...	1	35	8	22.9	184	52	28.3	36,709	1,054			
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Southern Range.	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	24	25	10	7	...	4	75	21	28.0	202	61	20.9	56,536	2,803			
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Railway Police	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	95	58	10	8	...	4	175	30	17.1	1,513	196	13.0	4,24,128	3,780			
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		135	94	22	19	10	9	255	59	20.7	1,989	309	15.5	5,17,873	7,637			

Classified Statement of Debits for the year ending 31st December 1899—concluded.

[illegible]

Ranges.	Districts.	On the highways between sunset and sunrise.										Total.			
		Number of cases in which property was lost.						Number of cases in which no property was lost.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Above Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 10.	8.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ranges.	Districts.	On the highways between sunset and sunrise.										Total.			
		Number of cases in which property was lost.						Number of cases in which no property was lost.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Above Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 10.	8.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lurking House-Trespass and House-Breaking by Night during the year 1899 (Police Cases).

Rangos.	Districts.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Madras City	114	67	75	65	19,044	6,389
	Ganjām	438	183	49	306	22,337	4,231
	Vizagapatnam	390	243	520	430	25,993	8,871
	Jeypore	251	179	330	287	10,163	4,411
	Gōdāvari	333	130	322	195	43,530	13,253
	Kistna	303	87	219	140	25,677	2,165
	Nellore	236	74	188	111	26,974	4,569
	Total	1,957	905	2,068	1,469	1,51,974	37,580
	Kurnool	210	50	183	89	24,773	4,744
	Bellary	181	52	123	77	23,983	3,850
Central Range.	Anantapur	106	36	103	52	19,376	1,285
	Cuddapah	433	96	287	142	45,836	6,126
	North Arcot	539	140	269	154	31,493	3,478
	Chingleput	371	95	187	126	18,153	2,840
	South Arcot	447	120	202	156	26,165	4,159
	Salem	375	87	191	102	21,866	2,759
	Total	2,560	646	1,605	898	2,11,645	29,241
	Tanjore	290	107	246	151	24,333	3,840
	Trichinopoly	302	178	295	223	61,742	41,084
	Madura	559	152	321	198	34,765	10,017
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	357	76	226	104	49,021	6,029
	Coimbatore	304	59	185	98	24,163	9,084
	Nilgiris	27	10	32	25	1,010	560
	Malabar	396	138	379	210	31,187	5,262
	South Canara	167	38	99	56	28,389	7,798
	Total	2,302	762	1,783	1,065	2,30,608	84,569
	Railway Police	14	4	10	5	315	171
	Grand Total	6,917	2,374	5,541	3,502	6,66,586	1,57,950

Rangos.	Districts.	Theft of Cattle.									
		Number of cases in which property was lost.					Total.				
1	2	Cases					Persons				
		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Property	Property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Range.	Madras City	11	7	63.6	12	9	75.0	376	298	17	17
	Ganjām	72	45	62.5	170	95	55.9	1,397	485	16	16
	Vizagapatnam	98	63	64.3	170	126	74.1	1,733	881	16	16
	Jeypore	55	44	80.0	91	79	86.8	1,110	813	16	16
	Gōdāvari	73	52	71.2	133	53	68.9	1,910	1,024	16	16
	Kistna	78	52	66.7	153	84	54.9	1,425	1,005	16	16
	Nellore	88	47	53.4	153	84	54.9	1,735	579	16	16
	Total	461	303	65.3	862	562	65.2	9,313	4,788	16	16
	Kurnool	62	32	51.6	135	76	56.3	1,417	714	16	16
	Bellary	49	36	73.5	120	68	56.7	3,130	2,529	16	16
Central Range.	Anantapur	38	23	60.5	68	32	47.1	540	233	16	16
	Cuddapah	128	67	52.3	167	102	61.1	2,308	976	16	16
	North Arcot	182	41	22.5	137	65	47.4	2,297	752	16	16
	Chingleput	130	64	49.2	128	84	65.6	1,925	622	16	16
	South Arcot	274	146	53.3	330	198	60.0	4,659	2,189	16	16
	Salem	243	94	38.7	266	125	47.0	4,815	2,142	16	16
	Total	1,106	503	45.5	1,351	750	55.5	21,101	10,159	16	16
	Tanjore	99	68	68.7	121	87	71.9	1,828	1,453	16	16
	Trichinopoly	109	64	58.7	121	87	71.9	1,828	1,453	16	16
	Madura	310	109	35.2	406	168	41.4	13,036	7,370	16	16
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	81	16	19.8	77	27	35.1	3,259	1,004	16	16
	Coimbatore	421	136	32.3	372	186	50.0	14,031	5,866	16	16
	Nilgiris	4	2	50.0	8	5	62.5	112	49	16	16
	Malabar	98	32	32.7	123	56	43.5	3,388	2,763	16	16
	South Canara	18	8	44.4	40	10	20.4	447	161	16	16
	Total	1,140	435	38.2	1,272	619	48.7	38,582	19,469	16	16
	Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
	Grand Total	2,721	1,248	45.9	3,497	1,940	55.5	69,372	34,714	16	16

Return of Cognizable Cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts during the year 1899.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cases		Percentage.	Persons		Percentage.
		Tried.	In which detection was obtained.		Tried.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Madras City	19	16	84.2	38	32	84.2
	Ganjām	41	31	75.6	91	57	62.6
	Vizagapatam	29	18	62.1	68	39	57.4
	Jeypore	21	17	81.0	67	41	61.2
	Gódvári	55	39	70.9	87	49	56.3
	Kistna	25	10	40.0	72	24	33.3
	Nellore	33	21	63.6	71	35	49.3
	Total ...	204	136	66.7	456	245	53.7
Central Range.	Kurnool	38	20	52.6	90	32	32.3
	Bellary	65	42	64.6	128	62	48.4
	Anantapur	31	20	64.5	85	30	45.9
	Cuddapah	79	46	58.2	191	72	37.7
	North Arcot	51	31	60.8	107	43	40.2
	Chingleput	15	14	77.8	50	20	60.0
	South Arcot	51	30	58.8	101	48	47.5
	Salem	79	47	59.5	204	81	39.7
	Total ...	412	250	60.7	905	407	42.2
Southern Range.	Tanjore	85	65	76.5	151	100	69.5
	Trichinopoly	35	27	77.1	85	40	54.1
	Madura	106	65	61.3	215	108	47.9
	Tinnevely	82	37	45.1	280	168	58.2
	Coimbatore	82	55	67.1	279	149	53.4
	Nilgiris	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
	Malabar	77	45	58.4	175	79	45.1
	South Canara	32	24	75.0	73	53	72.6
	Total ...	500	319	63.8	1,259	699	55.5
Railway Police	...	17	17	100.0	24	15	62.5
	Grand Total ...	1,112	738	64.1	2,742	1,398	51.0

Statement showing the number of cases in which Women were found guilty of murdering their Infant Children for the year 1899.

Districts.	Cases detected.	Persons convicted.	Nature of sentence.			Remarks.
			Death.	Transportation for life.	R.I., 18 months.	
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	1 person concerned in 2 cases.
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	
Gódvári	...	...	...	...	...	
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	1	1	1	...	...	
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot	1	1	...	1	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	1	1	...	...	1	
Madura	2	1	...	1	...	
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5	4	1	2	1	

Statement of Cases referred by, and to Magistrates under Sections 155, 156, 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 1899.

Range.	District.	Cases referred by Magistrates for inquiry under Sections 155, 156 and 173, C.C.P.										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 or trial by Criminal Courts.									
		By Magistrates of 1st Class.					By Magistrates of 2nd Class.					To Magistrates of 1st Class.					To Magistrates of 2nd Class.					By Judges.					By Magistrates of 1st Class.				
		Cases					Cases					Cases					Cases					Cases					Cases				
		Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.	Referred to Police.	Struck off as false.
1	Madras City	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	104	60	1,155	467	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kernool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	180	101	1,189	723	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	148	93	1,062	604	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	408	268	3,496	1,853	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

IMPORTATION.

District.	Year.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.		Gunpowder.	Sulphur.	Dynamite.	Gelatin.	Detonators.	Fusils.	Crackers.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Railways.	Gelignite.	Stonite.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Loaded.	Empty.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	NO.	COILS.	NO. OF PACKAGES.	LB.	LB.	NO.	LB.	LB.
Madras City.	1899	107	29	184	243	2,04,050	540,974	58,780	320,937	50,000	399,000	1,942,500	194,150	849,200	...	...	3,000	10,000	...
	1898	51	...	846	899	183,182	446,416	63,150	161,004	40,000	715,000	1,829,000	244,720	1,041,500	...	...	22,000	10,000	...
	Increase	56	29	...	...	10,868	94,558	...	159,933	10,000	...	113,500	...	192,300	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,370	...	...	316,000	...	50,570	...	...	...	19,000	...	...
Calicut.	1899	...	...	10	...	3,175	...	2,650	87,808	...	...	...	...	...	31,304	73,360	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	10	...	50	...	3,660	59,164	...	...	...	...	...	10,416	90,944	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	3,125	...	...	28,644	...	...	...	...	...	20,888	17,584	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORT, TRANSPORT AND TRANSHIPMENT.

District.	Year.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.		Gunpowder.	Sulphur.	Dynamite.	Gelatin.	Detonators.	Fusils.	Crackers.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Railways.	Gelignite.	Stonite.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Loaded.	Empty.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	NO.	COILS.	NO. OF PACKAGES.	LB.	LB.	NO.	LB.	LB.
Madras City.	1899	26	1	33	23	165,728	102,104	100,663	190,525	119,930	541,025	1,694,385	235,510	...	125	...	...	16,450	...
	1898	27	3	96	49	95,518	46,065	77,644	170,515	368,405	553,850	2,349,580	204,508	...	125	...	144	34,300	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	70,210	56,039	23,019	20,010	...	...	...	31,002	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248,475	12,625	655,205	...	...	...	...	144	17,850	...
Calicut.	1899	4	...	1	1	3,650	...	1,000	4,032	...	...	...	50	...	1,120	31,388	...	...	...
	1898	1	...	...	...	100	...	2,550	10,080	1,540	...	...	2,812	...	...	560	...	...	...
	Increase	3	...	1	1	3,550	...	...	6,048	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	...	...	3,200	2,762	...	...	30,288	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

On the 1st January 1899 the sanctioned strength of the City Police was as follows:—

Superintendent	1
District Inspectors	4
Inspectors	12
Sub-Inspectors (European)	20
Do. (Native)	9
Head Constables (European)	12
Do. (Native)	136
Constables	957

Total .. 1,151

The actual strength of the City Police on 31st December 1899 was as follows:—

Superintendent	1
District Inspectors	4
Inspectors	11
Sub-Inspectors (European)	20
Do. (Native)	9
Head Constables (European)	10
Do. (Native)	134
Constables	957

Total .. 1,146

In addition to the above there were—

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

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

	1898.	1899.
Dismissed	11	16
Discharged on other grounds	8	7
Pensioned and on gratuity	27	19
Died	11	14
Deserted	8	..
Resigned	28	28

Total .. 88 84

or 7.2 per cent. of the strength as against 7.6 per cent. in the previous year.

- * Includes 2 Sub-Inspectors employed as Hackney Carriage Inspectors.
- † Includes 1 European Head Constable sanctioned for plague duty.
- ‡ Includes 3 Head Constables and 30 Constables sanctioned for plague duty.
- § Also 9 Head Constables and 52 Constables supplied for guard duty to Government offices and other departments.
- || Includes 6 men transferred to districts and other departments.

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

	1898.	1899.
Fined	320	* 326
Degraded	5	† 6
Suspended	34	‡ 23
Total	359	355

Prosecutions.—16 men were criminally prosecuted as compared with 13 men in the previous year—

- 2 men under sections 347, 109, 385 and 220, Indian Penal Code.
- 2 men under section 352, Indian Penal Code.
- 1 man under sections 352 and 447, Indian Penal Code.
- 1 man under section 352, Indian Penal Code, and section 71, Act III of 1888.
- 1 man under section 381, Indian Penal Code.
- 1 man under section 447, Indian Penal Code.
- 1 man under section 500, Indian Penal Code.
- 3 men under section 15, Act III of 1888.
- 1 man under section 71, Act III of 1888.
- 3 men under sections 308, 309 and 402, Act I of 1884.

16

Instruction.—46 illiterate men still remain in the force, but no such men were enlisted in the year under report. During the year 1 Sub-Inspector passed Criminal Test, Lower Grade, 4 European Sub-Inspectors passed the Vernacular Test in Tamil, 5 Constables passed the Station-house Officer's Test and 65 Constables passed the Constable's Test.

Rewards.—During the year the Superintendent, 9 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 3 European Head Constables, 11 Native Head Constables, and 34 Constables received money rewards aggregating to Rs. 303.

Processes.—During the year 22,792 processes issued by the Presidency Magistrates' Courts were served on accused persons; of these, 2,379 were in grave and 20,413 in petty cases. The numbers in 1898 were 2,285 and 22,744, respectively.

Fires.—During the year there were 54 fires, of which 4 were of houses and the rest of straw, coconut leaves, &c., involving a loss of property estimated at Rs. 1,45,880. The fires at Messrs. Oakes and Co.'s wine godowns and Public Works Stores already reported to Government raised the value of the loss of property to this unusually high figure.

Telephones.—The telephone works fairly and saves much time and labour in the transaction of business of an urgent nature. It would still further save time and facilitate work if all the sub-stations of each division were connected by telephone with the Commissioner's office. At present only the No. 1 station of each division, where the Inspector's office is located, is connected with the Commissioner's office Exchange.

Anthropometry.—865 measurements were taken during the year, and of these 73 were successfully traced by the Central Bureau as having been previously convicted, as against 1,451 measurements taken and 101 traced in the year previous. Finger prints only are now being taken, except in the case of under-trial prisoners.

Stray children.—183 children (113 males and 70 females) were taken charge of by the Police and returned to their guardians or parents during the year. The number in the previous year was 315.

Injured and helpless persons.—56 men, 62 women and 2 children were picked up sick, injured or infirm in the streets and were either conveyed to different hospitals or handed over to the care of their friends or relatives. The number in the previous year was 224.

Lunatics.—16 lunatics (8 males and 8 females) were sent by the Police to the Lunatic Asylum during the year as against 21 in the previous year.

Destruction of dogs.—12,092 dogs were destroyed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,450-13-0 was disbursed as rewards for this purpose, the amount having been paid by the municipality. The number of dogs destroyed in the previous year was 12,532.

Destruction of rodents.—As a precautionary measure against plague and at the request of the municipality, 114,592 rats, 30,555 bandicoots and 24,444 mice were killed, for which a sum of Rs. 4,801-6-2 was paid as rewards.

- * Includes 34 men fined for absence without leave.
- † Includes 1 man degraded for absence without leave.
- ‡ Includes 4 men suspended for absence without leave.

First conviction.—733 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:—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	1897.	1898.	1899.
Females	..	..	..	..	..	663	906	591
Juveniles	..	..	..	..	..	82	86	73
	..	..	..	..	..	141	64	69
Total	..	..	..	..	..	886	1,056	733

The following table gives the details of persons who were re-convicted during the year 1899:—

	Sex.			Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.		
Convicted for 2nd time	58	4	18	70	Of these, 5 males and 2 juveniles were twice convicted during the year 1899.
Do. 3rd do.	26	3	5	34	Of these, 3 males and 2 juveniles were twice convicted during the year 1899.
Do. 4th do.	31	..	1	32	Of these, 4 males and 1 juvenile were twice convicted during the year 1899.
Do. 5th do.	27	..	..	27	Of these, 1 male was twice convicted during the year 1899.
Do. 6th do.	10	1	1	12	
Do. 7th do.	8	..	..	8	
Do. 8th do.	2	..	..	2	
Do. 9th do.	2	..	..	2	
Do. 10th do.	4	..	..	4	
Do. 12th do.	1	..	..	1	
Total	184	8	20	192	

There were no house-breaking cases tried by High Court Sessions during the year 1899. The following statement shows the results in theft cases by old offenders convicted by the High Court during 1899:—

Number of previous convictions.	Number of persons convicted.	Transportation.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment.	6 years' rigorous imprisonment.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
4	1	..	..	..	1
5	1	1	..	..	1
6	3	..	1	1	1
Total	5	1	1	1	2

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

	Number of previous convictions.	Number of persons convicted.	3 years' rigorous imprisonment.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.	18 months' rigorous imprisonment and 12 stripes.	18 months' rigorous imprisonment.	1 year's rigorous imprisonment.	9 months' rigorous imprisonment.	8 months' rigorous imprisonment.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment and 15 stripes.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	2 months' rigorous imprisonment.	6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.	12 stripes.	Fined Rs. 10 or 24 hours' simple imprisonment.
1	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	1
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

The total number of offences under the Penal Code, &c., reported was 23,491 as against 25,956 for 1898, showing a decrease of 2,465 cases as shown below:—

Offences under the Penal Code, &c.	Increase.					Offences under the Penal Code, &c.	Decrease.				
	1898.		1899.		Difference.		1898.		1899.		Difference.
	Cogniz- able.	Non-cog- nizable.	Cogniz- able.	Non-cog- nizable.			Cogniz- able.	Non-cog- nizable.	Cogniz- able.	Non-cog- nizable.	
Rioting or unlawful assembly.	4	9	2	11	...	Offences relating to coin and stamps.	1	...	...	...	1
Culpable homicide ...	1	...	1	...	...	Other offences against public justice.	4	646	4	340	306
Rash or negligent act causing death, &c.	4	...	6	...	2	Exposure of infants, &c. ...	2	...	1	...	1
Robbery ...	18	...	18	...	...	Criminal force to public servants, &c.	28	...	25	...	3
Mischief by killing maiming, &c., any animal.	2	...	2	...	...	Thefts including attempts ...	1,265	...	771	...	494
Offences against religion ...	1	1	3	...	1	Receiving stolen property ...	72	...	37	...	35
Arms Act ...	4	...	5	...	1	Opium Act ...	7	4	5	...	6
Defamation ...	...	128	...	140	12	Customs Law ...	2	...	...	...	2
Intimidation and insult ...	...	417	...	458	36	Public and Local nuisance ...	16,821	24	16,783	38	59
Murder ...	8	...	5	...	2	Offences relating to weights, &c.	...	184	...	54	130
Rape ...	2	...	3	...	1	Offences relating to marriage.	...	58	...	52	6
Attempt and abetment of suicide.	2	...	3	...	1	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	1,198	...	1,143	55
Wrongful restraint ...	5	...	12	...	7	Rash act endangering life ...	43	...	81	...	12
Criminal or house-trespass ...	179	...	209	...	30	Hurt ...	79	327	101	243	62
Vagrancy and bad characters.	4	...	6	...	2	Kidnapping ...	15	...	4	...	11
Using false trade-marks, &c.	...	2	...	2	...	House-breaking and theft including attempts.	217	...	143	...	74
Extortion ...	...	...	...	3	3	Criminal breach of trust ...	304	...	187	...	117
Selling, letting, &c., for prostitution.	...	...	1	...	1	Railway Laws ...	143	...	40	...	108
House-trespass with a view to commit an offence.	...	...	1	...	1	Offences by public servants...	...	2	...	20	16
Wrongful confinement for extortion, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	False evidence ...	...	86	...	2	9
Lurking house-trespass, &c. ...	...	...	2	...	2	Forgery ...	...	11	...	2,392	1,019
						Criminal force ...	...	3,411	...	31	19
						Cheating and attempt ...	...	128	...	78	12
						Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	27	...	15	2
						Criminal breach of trust by public servants.	...	2	...	...	7
						Mischief ...	...	104	...	97	5
						Abetment of offences not committed.	...	5	...	...	...
Total.	229	557	280	600	173	Total ...	19,008	6,167	18,210	4,392	2,568

Murders.—Out of 5 cases reported, 2 were detected.

On the 29th January 1899 at Black Town, Madras, one Chengal Naidu committed culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of his wife named Sundarammal by striking her with a crowbar on the head and other parts of the body and also causing grievous hurt to one Kullammal alias Muniammah at the same time and place. He was tried by the High Court Sessions and was sentenced to transportation for life under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 326, Indian Penal Code, both the punishments to run concurrently.

A pariah woman named Sundaram was murdered by her paramour Kuppusami at Pursewakum, Madras, on 9th May 1899. The accused had an altercation with the deceased over their child when he stabbed her with a knife. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the High Court.

On the night of 18th May 1899, one Ragavan alias Viraragavan was found lying dead on the General Hospital Road by Corporal Tingley of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment who gave information to the Police. Four persons were traced to have been concerned in the perpetration of this murder. They were tried at the High Court Sessions, but were acquitted.

On 6th September 1899, at about 8 P.M., one Velan stabbed one Abdul Guffoor, when the latter was standing in Thatha Muthiappen Street, Black Town, Madras. On the same night the accused stabbed another person named Thamboo on the Popham's Broadway without any provocation whatever. Both of them died from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the accused, who, while under remand in the Justices Jail, Black Town, committed suicide by hanging himself with a cloth tied to his neck which he previously attached to the window bar of the cell in which he was confined.

Robberies.—13 cases were reported and 7 were detected. In 1898, 17 cases were reported and 16 detected.

House-breakings.—Of 141 reported, 84 or 59.57 per cent. were detected in 1899 as against 208 reported and 150 or 72.11 per cent. detected in 1898.

Of 103 persons arrested, 92 or 89.3 per cent. were convicted in 1899 as against 199 persons arrested and 178 or 89.44 per cent. convicted in 1898.

Of Rs. 20,776 lost, Rs. 7,339 or 35.32 per cent. were recovered in 1899 as against Rs. 18,884 lost and Rs. 9,509 or 50.35 per cent. recovered in 1898.

Of 28 cases of house-breaking by day, 27 were detected as compared with 52 cases reported and 47 detected in 1898—

						RS.
In 6 cases the loss was above	..	..	..	..	..	100
„ 1 case do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	50
„ 6 cases do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 3 do. do. under	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 6 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ 5 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 1 do. no property was lost.						

There were 113 cases of house-breaking by night, of which 57 were detected as against 156 cases reported and 99 detected in 1898—

						RS.
In 11 cases the loss was above	..	..	..	..	..	500
„ 18 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	100
„ 17 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	50
„ 30 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 12 do. do. under	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 13 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ 7 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 5 do. no property was lost.						

Thefts.—Of 762 cases reported during the year, 622 or 81.6 per cent. were detected as against 1,249 cases reported and 1,078 or 86.3 per cent. detected in 1898.

Of 737 persons arrested, 656 or 89.0 per cent. were convicted as against 1,268 persons arrested and 1,116 or 88.01 per cent. convicted in 1898.

Of Rs. 19,140 lost, Rs. 7,065 or 36.91 per cent. were recovered as against Rs. 24,952 lost and Rs. 13,925 or 55.91 per cent. recovered in 1898—

						no.
In 6 cases the loss was above	..	..	..	..	..	500
„ 42 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	100
„ 33 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	50
„ 133 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 86 do. do. under	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 231 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ 240 do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 1 case no property was lost.						

Statement showing detective results in grave offences against property.

	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percent- age.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percent- age.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percent- age.
Robbery	13	7	53.84	19	9	47.4	Rs. 1,919	Rs. 311	17.0
House-breaking and theft	141	84	59.57	103	92	89.3	20,776	7,339	35.3
Theft	762	622	81.65	737	656	89.0	19,140	7,065	36.9
Total	916	713	77.83	859	757	88.1	41,835	14,715	35.2

Special and Local Laws.—During the year the total number of offences under this head was 46,864 as against 38,947 in 1898, showing an increase of 7,917 cases as shown below:—

Special and Local Laws.	Increase.					Special and Local Laws.	Decrease.				
	1898.		1899.		Difference.		1898.		1899.		Difference.
	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.			Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.	
Lunacy Act ...	24	...	28	...	4	Explosives Act ...	8	...	2	...	6
Police Act excluding section 73.	28,357	...	37,673	...	9,316	Army Regulation Act.	1	...	...	...	1
Tramway Act ...	11	1	14	2	4	Prisons Act ...	10	...	6	...	4
Merchandise Marks Act.	...	1	...	3	2	Merchants Seamen Act.	17	...	5	...	12
Income-tax Act ...	...	1	...	1	...	Act V of 1898	...	56	...	16	40
Port Act ...	...	78	...	93	15	Abkari Act ...	...	91	...	11	50
Railway Act ...	...	12	...	16	4	Indian Companies Act.	...	2	...	...	2
Registration Act ...	...	...	...	1	1	Municipal Act ...	26	7,287	49	6,019	1,245
Printing Press Act ...	...	...	...	3	8	Salt Act ...	...	81	...	11	31
Epidemic Diseases Act.	...	32	...	286	254	Stamp Act ...	...	31	...	...	80
						Contract Act ...	...	430	...	309	121
						Harbour Trust Board Act.	...	10	...	2	8
						Hackney Carriage Act.	...	2,460	...	2,314	146
Total ...	28,392	125	37,715	405	9,603	Total ...	62	10,368	62	8,682	1,686

Inquests.—During the year 225 inquests were held and verdicts returned as follow:—

Murders ..	6
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	6
Suicide ..	43
Drowning ..	61
Accidents ..	63
Natural causes ..	41
Total ..	220

Hackney Carriage Act.—The number of hackney carriages registered during the year 1899 was 1,739 as against 1,862 in 1898. This decrease is due to the growing popularity of the Electric Tramway, of which 2 additional sections were opened during the year under report. The number of hackney carriage drivers registered during the year 1899 was 1,947 against 1,916 in 1898.

Total amount collected by fees during 1899 was ..	Rs. 2,585 9 0
Total expenditure in 1899 ..	2,224 10 8
Balance to credit ..	680 7 4

Public Houses.—The following is a return of places of public resort licensed by this office during the year 1899 under Act III of 1888:—

Hotels ..	18
Taverns and refreshment rooms ..	57
Arrack shops (country) ..	48
Toddy shops ..	260
Opium shops ..	15
Shops for sale of other intoxicating drugs ..	30
Eating houses ..	425
Total ..	853

During the previous year 742 licenses were issued. There was an increase of 2 hotels, 11 shops for the sale of other intoxicating drugs and 101 eating houses, and a decrease of 3 taverns and refreshment rooms.

* One belongs to the mofussil.

Indian Arms Act.—During the year 1899, licenses were granted under the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 as follow:—

Licenses to transport arms, ammunition or military stores into British India ..	113
Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of Madras ..	92
Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of Madras ..	3
Licenses to import and export without transshipment, arms, ammunition or military stores in the port of Madras ..	1
Licenses to manufacture, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores ..	7
Licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores ..	16
Licenses to possess arms, Form VIII ..	371
Licenses to go armed on a journey ..	16
Licenses to transport gunpowder, &c., for <i>bond fide</i> blasting purposes.	264
Licenses to export arms and ammunition to Native States ..	435
Total ..	1,318

During the previous year (1898), 1,106 licenses were issued.

Indian Explosives Act.—During the year 1899, licenses were granted under the Explosives Act IV of 1884 as follow:—

Licenses to import explosives into the port of Madras ..	57
Licenses to possess and sell explosives of the fire-work class ..	188
Licenses to sell explosives under rule 23 of the Indian Explosives Act.	5
Licenses to manufacture, sell and possess fire-works, gunpowder or an explosive of the first division of the 6th ammunition class ..	21
Total ..	271

The number of licenses granted during the year 1898 was 246.

Note.—The statement showing the export and import trade in arms, &c., will be found printed in the general statement at page 127, Appendix A.

Vagrancy Act.—The following are the details of admissions and discharges during the year 1899:—

Admitted ..	31
Remaining at close of year 1898 ..	9
Total ..	40
Discharged on obtaining employment under section XV ..	2
Deported under section XVI ..	...
Discharged under section XVI ..	19
Absconded ..	3
Otherwise disposed of ..	12
Remaining on 31st December 1899 ..	4
Total ..	40

Punishments of Vagrants.

By Magistrates ..	6
Minor punishments by the Governor of the Workhouse under section XIV ..	5
Total ..	11

Nationality of Vagrants admitted during the year.

British-born subjects ..	11
Other Europeans ..	...
Americans ..	1
Australians ..	...
Other classes of British-born subjects ..	19
Total ..	31

Ages of those admitted during the year.

Under 16 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
From 16 to 40 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
From 40 to 60 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Above 60 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total ..									31

Previous occupations.

Sailors ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Soldiers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Mechanics or railway employes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpenters, shoemakers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Labourers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other occupations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No occupations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shop-keepers and traders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..									31

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of removal from British India under section XVI ..	..	..	..
Clothing and rations, establishment contingencies, miscellaneous and other charges ..	2,802	9	7
Total ..	2,802	9	7

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

Pilgrims to Mecca.—No passports were issued during the year owing to the prevalence of the plague in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The severity of the quarantine rules was explained to several applicants for passports, who, in consequence abandoned the idea of a pilgrimage.

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

Tramway accidents.—During the past year, there were 24 tramway accidents, of which 2 proved fatal as against 13 accidents, of which 1 was fatal in 1898.

On 9th July 1899, a little boy named Kistnasami aged about 18 months was run over by a tramcar on Wall Tax Road. The wheel of the car passed over the right leg of the child on the upper portion of the thigh. The child was conveyed to the General Hospital where the injured leg was amputated, but the child died about 5 p.m. the same day. At the inquest held over the body, the jury returned a verdict of cause of death—"shock from injuries received by a tramcar wheel passing over the child accidentally."

At 4 p.m. on 9th December 1899, a girl named Jayalatchmi aged 8 years, residing in Budrian Street, Black Town, Madras, was run over by a tramcar while she was crossing the line near the Pachaiyappa's Esplanade. She was at once conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment, but died next morning. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "cause of death—accidental."

District Charge.—Mr. F. T. Bagshawe having been on furlough, Mr. A. P. Agar acted as Commissioner of Police till 17th July 1899 and officiated as Commissioner till the end of the year from 18th July 1899, the date of Mr. Bagshawe's retirement from the service.

Mr. F. S. Mullaly and M. R. Ry. M. Vinayagam Mudaliyar continued to be Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Police, respectively, during the year.

28th March 1900.

(Signed) O. R. JONES,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

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

GANJAM.

Village Police.—The revision of the village police in the Proprietary and Zamindari Estates is not completed as yet. When the work is completed separate taliahs will be appointed for police work where necessary. My proposals as to the places where their services are needed were submitted to the Collector.

All the Inspectors except Chicacole Inspector unanimously reported that little or no assistance was rendered by the village police in the matter of prevention and detection of crime, and in keeping the regular police informed of the movements of known depredators, &c.

Prosecution for false complaints.—The lower classes have a tendency to prefer false complaints in consequence of petty quarrels and the only way to repress such cases is by making free use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code (560 of old Procedure Code). Unless the subordinate magistrates take particular care and interest to reduce the number of false complaints by the free use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, and sanctioning the prosecution of false complainants, matters will not improve in this respect and the trouble to magistrates and the police will continue.*

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

The conduct of the police generally so far as brought to my notice has been satisfactory. It is to be hoped that an Assistant Superintendent will be available before long for the Parlakimedi division as otherwise the subordinate police will be open to great complaints. A single superior officer cannot, in my opinion, adequately supervise the entire plains of the district.

During the year progress has been made in the revision of village establishments under Act IV of 1894, and it is hoped that when the Act is fully introduced the service of police taliahs who have been appointed in special villages in consultation with officers of the police will be of considerable value in the prevention and detection of crime.

VIZAGAPATAM.

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

I have no remarks to make except that I consider that the continued want of an Assistant Superintendent in the Narasapatam sub-division is detrimental to the police administration, and in view of the possibility at any time of trouble in the Gudum Hills, constitutes a danger which should not be incurred.

JEYPORE.

Security for good behaviour.—I am inclined to think that there is room for considerably more use to be made of the provisions of the Code regarding the taking of security for good behaviour. There are vast numbers of Doms who are known to be habitual criminals and extortioners who might be kept in durance under these sections. I will discuss the matter with the Superintendent and the Special Assistant Agent.—Mr. Horne, Agent to the Governor.

* The District Magistrate has issued instructions on the subject.—Inspector-General.

Foreigners.—While at Motu in the latter part of the year I thoroughly revised the foreigner's register. In 1895 a number of Pathans who had come to live in those parts were found to be giving a lot of trouble; so they were all registered and a certain number allowed to live there. The number so registered was 18. I now find that out of this number only 5 remain, the others having either died or left the country entirely.—*Superintendent.*

This Pathan community will now, I hope, disappear. Their settlement in such a remote situation as Motu is most undesirable. I shall not allow any new settlers.—*Agent to the Governor.*

General Remarks.—The year, generally from a police point of view, may be considered satisfactory, but I am still in doubt as regards the decrease in the number of cases registered by the police, and I cannot help believing that all cases reported are not registered. This I certainly found to be the case in one or two instances in Padwa taluk, where the cases had been shown in the station register, merely an entry of the first complaint was made, but these had not been reported by Inspector in his diary, nor had they been shown by him in his quarterly statement of crime in his division. This was the work or rather neglect of late Inspector Narasinga Rao whose services were dispensed with in February 1898.—*Superintendent.*

I believe the Superintendent's suspicion that the police frequently decline to register reported offences is perfectly correct. The people themselves say so, and add that unless they can lay hands on the thieves or the stolen property it is not worth the trouble of going to the police to complain.*

I consider that the administration and state of the Jeypore police has noticeably improved during the year.—*Agent to the Governor.*

GODÁVARI.

Strength of the force.—The vacancies were due to the difficulty in getting satisfactory recruits.—*Superintendent.*

I trust this difficulty will be overcome; the force should, I consider, be kept at full strength in this district.†—*Mr. Constable Stuart, District Magistrate.*

Escapes.—On 30th December 1899, two convicted prisoners escaped from the station lock-up at Addatigala with a police carbine and 85 cartridges ball, and one of them was re-arrested after the close of the year with the carbine, but not until after he had shot dead two villagers. The case was under investigation on the last day of the year.—*Superintendent.*

This was a case most discredit to the police and the local sub-magistrate who has been called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed.—*District Magistrate.*

Processes.—The number of processes issued during the year was 83,011 against 85,234 in the previous year, or 2,223 less.—*Superintendent.*

The decrease is satisfactory.—*District Magistrate.*

References by the Police.—The decrease in the number of cases referred by the police was very satisfactory—a result due to the Superintendent's not allowing the Inspectors to refer cases as they wished, though, had they been allowed to do so, the result of detection to cases reported would look very much better. Magistrates are ready enough to strike off cases as false that the police refer, and the Inspectors are far too ready to refer on insufficient grounds simply to show a good percentage of detection of cases. The District Superintendent of police has been very particular this year with a result that detection does not look as well as it might easily have been made to look.—*Superintendent.*

The action of the Superintendent in this matter has produced good effects. The tendency to refer cases by the police requires constant check.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecutions for false complaints.—260 cases were declared by Courts to be maliciously or wilfully false as against 265 cases in 1898. In 125 cases sanction was applied for to prosecute and in 106 of them the applications were rejected or no notice was taken as against 65 applications made in 1898 and 40 rejected.

It is almost invariably the habit of Magistrates in the district to ignore the request of sanction to prosecute. This is now being attended to.—*Superintendent.*

It will continue to be attended to.—*District Magistrate.*

Inspections.—The district was without an Assistant Superintendent from 8th April 1899 to 10th November 1899, and in consequence 12 stations of the sub-division were left uninspected.—*Superintendent.*

The district is again without an Assistant Superintendent. The last Assistant recently transferred was practically useless owing to his ignorance of Telugu. It is hoped that this year the district may have an Assistant Superintendent permanently posted here. With the Agency, the Superintendent has far too much work to be able to do it satisfactorily as well as to attend to the Assistant Superintendent's division.—*District Magistrate.*

* I think the statements of the people to the Agent are exaggerated. The police have done some good detective work in Jeypore.—*Inspector-General.*
† As soon as Mr. Sykes went on leave this year his Assistant filled up all the vacancies. There was no lack of suitable candidates.—*Inspector-General.*

Having taken charge of the district only on 24th November 1899, my remarks on the Godáviri police administration for the year ending 31st December 1899 must necessarily be brief.—*District Magistrate.*

KISTNA.

Village Police and Ghât Taliaris.—The usefulness of the village police is being felt in some Government villages where their services are more liberally utilised by the general police than has hitherto been the case and where any laxity exists it has been promptly brought to the notice of the Divisional magistrates who have taken due notice of the reports by punishing the delinquents.

Registers of known depredators, suspects and strangers are maintained in some villages under the orders of the District Magistrate, and their movements as well as those of wandering gangs are reported to the police in a few cases, but the village police in Zamindari taluks are backward in reporting.

Service of Process.—Owing to the strict orders issued by the District Magistrate to the subordinate magistrates to see that prosecutions are regularly instituted in cases of neglect to answer summonses and to the better attention paid by the police in service there is a perceptible decline both in the number of warrants and summonses during the year.

Police officers convicted.—Though the case under the Abkari Act against the two constables was confirmed on appeal, yet they have been since restored by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on appeal presented to him departmentally.*

Action taken against false complaints.—After the receipt of instructions contained in Police Order No. 99 published in Police Gazette, No. 30, dated 29th July 1899, sanction to prosecute complainants under section 211 was granted by me in several cases. The first-class magistrates, however, hold that magistrate's sanction is required and refused to try the cases. Reference was made to the District Magistrate who seemed to agree with my view. I have now asked him to issue a circular on the subject.

Security for good behaviour.—The present District Magistrate has been giving the police a great deal of help in these cases by impressing on the Divisional magistrates the importance of these cases. However in the case of wandering gangs arrested under suspicious circumstances and with no visible means of livelihood and whose antecedents are entirely unknown, it has been impossible to collect sufficient evidence to satisfy some magistrates. Consequently many of these, undoubtedly the most dangerous class of criminals in the district, have been released to continue their criminal career.

REMARKS BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE MR. R. MORRIS.

Village Police.—You say that the village police are backward in reporting in Zamindaries. I trust you have brought any serious cases to the notice of the Revenue Divisional officer for such punishment as may be necessary.

Disobedience of processes issued by the magistracy.—As promised last year I have obtained figures as to the number of processes disobeyed and the number of persons who were prosecuted for disobedience of summons. The figures are necessarily incomplete, as my orders were not issued until some months of the year had elapsed, and no special record was kept of non-attendance and prosecutions. The figures are consequently not in agreement with yours, but in future they should more nearly correspond. The returns I have received show that in 1899 summonses were served on 380 persons who did not obey them. In only 195 of these cases however were summonses personally served, and in 126 of these 195 cases prosecution was ordered. I have considered the reasons given by the magistrates for not prosecuting, and find that satisfactory reasons have not been given only by the stationary sub-magistrates of Masulipatam and Sattenapalle, who ordered the prosecutions of only 7 and 32 persons out of 15 and 45 upon whom summonses had been personally served. Their attention will be called to this.

Offences committed by the Police.—Was the Deputy Inspector-General of Police put in possession of all the evidence elicited at the trial of the two constables who were convicted of smuggling arrack from Pullipadu and whom he has since restored to office? †

The statements in paragraph 26 that "the first-class magistrates hold that magistrate's sanction is required" as a condition precedent to a trial for making a false charge to the police is scarcely correct. Only 2 out of the 6 first-class magistrates have taken that view. I have already undertaken to point out their mistakes to these two when a case arises.

* I have called for the papers.—*Inspector-General.*

† Have been reported whenever necessary.—*Superintendent.*

‡ Yes.—*Superintendent.*

In regard to proceedings taken to bind over bad characters I have found that in some cases the evidence has been badly presented. If the station-house officer in charge of a case were always careful to lead evidence as to the reputation of the suspect, of the circumstances under which he was found, of the account he offered of himself, and as to his ostensible means of livelihood with the style in which he lived, I imagine that so many unfortunate failures of prosecutions would not occur. I have called your attention demi-officially to one specially badly conducted case.

I have no other remarks to offer. As far as I know the relations of the police and magistracy have been uniformly good.

NELLORE.

Abolition of the Police Hospital at Ongole.—Its abolition is hard on sick constables in the interior divisions of the sub-division.—*Superintendent.*

* Yes; I entirely agree with District Superintendent of Police that this hospital should be retained.*—*District Magistrate Mr. C. M. Mullaly.*

Head-quarter office.—The office will be shortly removed to a rented building pending either the construction of a new office or the purchase of a suitable building.—*Superintendent.*

† The construction of a new office deserves early attention.†—*District Magistrate.*

KURNOOL.

REMARKS BY MR. MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Grave crime.—The results under this important head were good, the number reported was the smallest and the percentage of detection the highest on the whole for the last six years; the number of house dacoities, however, rose from 7 in 1898 to 14 during the year under report, and the number is the highest since 1890 except 1897 a famine year. The number detected is still more unsatisfactory, it being only 1 out of the 14 followed by a still lower percentage of property recovered to property lost, viz., 15.

I do not understand the Superintendent's statement that the average price of grain was "higher than that in all the previous years." The average during the year 1899 was decidedly very low, but it was due to grains being abnormally cheap during the first half of the year, while the prices rose high during the latter half.

The decrease in departmental punishments is another satisfactory feature of the administration during the year under report.

Processes.—Taking the district as a whole the increase in processes is not much, and is probably due, in some measure, to the increase in the number of cases which was 5,338 during the year against 4,934 in 1898. The magistracy will, however, be instructed to minimise the number of processes by judiciously posting cases, by taking muchalikas from the parties during adjournments instead of issuing fresh summonses and by resorting to the penal provisions of the Code in all cases of wilful disobedience to summonses.

According to the figure furnished by the Superintendent 1,383 warrants were issued in consequence of disobedience to summonses. But, under section 174, Indian Penal Code (against 77 in 1898), and this number is quite out of proportion to that of warrants issued (1,383). The subject will receive my early attention and strict instruction will be issued to all magistrates to sanction the prosecution of every person disobeying a summons—*in absence of special reasons for adopting a more lenient course.* It has, however, to be pointed out that prosecution can be sanctioned only in cases in which the issue of process is brought to the notice of the party concerned, for which the police are responsible.

Old offenders convicted.—Regarding the Superintendent's remarks that the habitual offenders should have been invariably committed to the Sessions or sent up for enhanced punishments under section 348 or section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, I have to point out that owing to the omission of the word *ordinarily* in the former section of the Code of 1898, all old offenders should either be punished by the magistrates before whom they are put up, or committed to the Court of Sessions. I have been personally watching the punishments meted out to these old offenders by the subordinate magistrates, and I consider that in no case the punishment awarded was inadequate. The value of the property concerned in some of these cases was trifling. I should have gladly taken the necessary steps, had the Superintendent brought to my notice cases as they occurred in which the old offenders were leniently dealt with, as desired by me in paragraph 6 of my remarks on his last year's administration report. But I do not remember that he brought to my notice even one such case.

* The abolition of this hospital was ordered by Government after due consideration of the Superintendent's objection.—*Inspector-General.*

† The matter is under reference with the Public Works Department.—*Inspector-General.*

General test of Police Work.—There was a regrettable fall in the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested during the year under report. It is 38.5 which is the lowest on record since 1896. The Superintendent's explanation that this is due to more persons being under trial at the close of the year than in the previous year is not, in my opinion, convincing.

House-breakings—Delay in passing orders on referred cases.—The Superintendent will be requested to let me know which magistrates are responsible for the delay, so that necessary action may be taken against recurrence.

Cases referred by magistrates for enquiry.—Fifty-nine more cases were referred by the Magistrates to the police during the year than in 1898. But the fact that 52 (out of 74) cases were struck off as false indicates that most of these references were necessary or desirable. The magistracy will, however, again be instructed to refer cases to the police on good grounds.

Prosecution for false complaints.—Concerning the remark in paragraph 56 of the report that the Inspectors complain that the Magistrates show great reluctance in according sanction, I request that specific instances be reported to me in view to my taking suitable notice of the conduct of the magistrates concerned.

It is unsatisfactory to observe that the provisions of section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, were availed of only in one police case and 13 magistrate's cases in spite of my repeated instructions in the matter to which their serious attention will again be directed.

Village Police.—Regarding the circular mentioned in paragraph 68 of the report, I must say that the Superintendent's reply to my last reference to him on the subject reached me only about the end of January last. The circular and the necessary forms and books are in the district press and will shortly be issued to all village magistrates.

BELLARY.

Plague again re-appeared in Heraimangalageri of Harpanahalli taluk in November 1899 where there were a few cases, but the place was again shortly declared uninfected on 22nd January 1900.—*Superintendent.*

The Government altered this date to 22nd February 1900 to allow of two clear months from the date of the last case.—*District Magistrate, Mr. P. C. Carr.*

My predecessor has reported on the urgent necessity of increasing the strength of the District Force, which is at present so undermanned that even the most ordinary duties cannot be regularly performed. The matter is still pending the orders of the Inspector-General; so I will only add that I entirely endorse Mr. Macartney's views. One of the reasons why police service is so unpopular in Bellary is that the stations are so short-handed that one man has often to do the work of two.—*Superintendent.*

I agree and as this is a frontier district with plague threatening us on all sides the need for more police is particularly noticeable.*—*District Magistrate.*

The increase in the number of casualties during the year is owing to the large number of temporary men leaving the force on being posted to plague camps where they did not want to serve.—*Superintendent.*

This is a serious difficulty. The temporary constable is a useless individual for such work.—*District Magistrate.*

ANANTAPUR.

Cases tried by Court of Sessions.—We continued during the year to labour under the huge disadvantage, frequently complained of, of having all our cases tried in another district involving the absence of Inspectors and men from their divisions for indefinite periods as well as from proper control. Rules for prisoners' escorts were drawn up during the year and put into force with the sanction of the District Magistrate by which it was hoped a large saving of men previously constantly absent at Bellary would be effected, but these will now have to be altered since our constant applications for a Sessions Court for the district has but landed us in a new trouble. It has been decided that all our Sessions cases of Tadpatri and Gooty taluks are to be sent to Kurnool from 1st January 1900, thus largely increasing the number of men we shall have absent since there will now be two prisoners' guards and moreover sending some of our men to a still greater distance away from their district than before. This is a sad disappointment.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS—Nil.

* I have referred to the subject of the inadequacy of the force in my report.—*Inspector-General.*

CUDDAPAH.

Village Police.—The village taluaries have now been supplied with beat books and been ordered to appear and report themselves with their beat books at stations when Inspectors and superior officers come for inspection.—*Superintendent.*

The year has been normal and I have no special remarks to offer. Detection would no doubt be better if all village magistrates co-operate honestly and promptly, and if all station house officers always desired to catch the right man. But such remarks are commonplace and apply to all districts.—*District Magistrate, Mr. H. O. D. Harding.*

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Season.—The season has been an exceptionally dry one and wet crops have failed over a very wide area.—*District Magistrate, Mr. R. H. Campbell.*

The percentages (of detection under the head of 'murder', 'robbery', 'house-breaking', 'theft and 'cattle theft') are fair, but capable of improvement.—*District Magistrate.*

Enlistment.—Owing to the prevalence of plague and famine there was no great difficulty experienced in getting recruits for enlistment, but these are poorly educated.—*Superintendent.*

It can hardly be called famine. Up to June 1899 the season was normal.—*District Magistrate.*

Town Police.—The strength of Gudiyattam town is only 1 head and 12 constables. The town is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in area, and has a population of 18,078 with 3,794 houses not closely built but scattered. As it is divided into two portions by a river and difficult to guard with the present strength it is very necessary that the strength should be augmented, which will be done when funds are available.—*Superintendent.*

I agree.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecution for false complaints.—In two police and three magistrates' direct cases, magistrates awarded compensation under section 250, C.P.C.—*Superintendent.*

This is a remarkably small number.—*District Magistrate.*

CHINGLEPUT.

In conclusion I would draw attention to the decrease of crime, and though I am of opinion that this is due to a certain extent to the easier prices of food grains in the early part of 1899, I am also satisfied it is due to greater activity on the part of police on beats and patrols and prevention of crime generally. I have insisted on Inspectors doing much more work in the way of checking beats and patrols than they did.

When I first joined here I made Inspectors go round their village beats taking note books with them and getting in these books the signatures of the different village magistrates or head man and when afterwards by comparing the signatures in the beat books with the signatures of the village magistrates or others as written in Inspectors' note-books many forgeries were discovered, the constables were duly punished; this I have found a most direct effect.

REMARKS BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE MR. COWIE.

Village Police.—The attention of the Taluk magistrates has been drawn to the importance of watching the police work of the village establishments and it is hoped that there will be some result.

These figures (under Arms Act and security for good behaviour) are satisfactory.

Prosecuting Inspector.—The Prosecuting Inspector has done his work well.

General.—I would fully endorse the remarks made by the Superintendent in the last paragraph of his report, and I should like to add that it seems to me Mr. Travers has effected a great improvement in the efficiency of the police of this district. The perverseness of certain sub-magistrates has made the work of the police heavier than it would have been, and it has repeatedly been necessary to remind the magistracy that it is their duty to work with and not to thwart the police.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Punishments.—The decrease in the number of men punished in the year under report is due to the fact that I enquire into the complaints made by the Inspectors against their men when I go out on circuit and dispose of them personally, and in many cases have found the evidence not sufficient for heavy punishments.—*Superintendent.*

I am inclined to think the Superintendent is too chary of punishment. A good many calendars have been sent to him containing remarks by magistrates from the Joint Magistrate downwards, but there is great delay in retransmission, and the usual endorsement is that the police officer appears to have acted *bonâ fide*, or that the police do not appear to be to blame. I should be inclined to attribute the very great falling off in detection during the past year to the fact that the men are getting slack, otherwise it is difficult to account for the falling off which is general in all descriptions of grave crime except murder (under which class the number of cases is a better guide than the percentage, the number being so few).—*Mr. L. M. Wynch, District Magistrate.*

Known Depredators.—100 persons being Pariahs of Veypore and Santhiam stations have been placed by the Inspector of Vriddachallam Division before the Deputy Magistrate, Chidambaram, and are now awaiting trial. I hope they will all be bound over. Veypore and Santhiam stations of Vriddachallam division are infested with notoriously bad Pariahs, and if the persons now put up are bound over, it must have an appreciable effect on that class as a whole and must tend to lessen the crimes committed by them.—*Superintendent.*

The Inspector would have done better to have sent these people up from time to time instead of in a big batch. These cases will swell magistrate's files considerably and the tendency will be to get rid of them as early as possible.—*District Magistrate.*

I should like to see more organized endeavours to catch the receivers of stolen property. The Criminal Procedure Code gives power to search for property "not known to be in any person's possession" anywhere within the limits of the jurisdiction of the police officer investigating the case; but the Police Inspectors all tell me they cannot make a search except on definite information that stolen property will most likely be found.

It would not do to give unlimited powers of search to subordinate police officers no doubt, but I do not see why notorious receivers should not be registered and power given to search their premises when information of a big theft or dacoity is received.

Veypore Pariahs are said to commit all their depredations in the adjoining taluks. But the big Udayans in the Veypore village are the receivers very often. Therefore I think that the Police Inspector, Vriddachallam, should search these receivers' houses or some of them, when he gets information of a big dacoity, say, in Tirukkóyilúr taluk, without waiting for definite information that the property has been conveyed there.—*District Magistrate.*

Sub-jails.—The scheme introduced for removing short-sentenced prisoners confined in the sub-jails situated on the Railway line for over seven days to the District Jail has been working satisfactorily, but telling somewhat heavily on the police, as the constables have to be many days away from their legitimate duties going to and fro.—*Superintendent.*

A separate report has been submitted about this. I understood that the scheme of sub-jail delivery on two fixed dates a week had reduced the drain on the force for escort duty.—*District Magistrate.*

Reserve and Armament.—The force is now armed with 306 carbines and 288 swords and 932 batons. Considering that there are nearly 5,000 guns in the district with private individuals the number of carbines allotted to the police is, in my opinion, inadequate.—*Superintendent.*

The number of guns seems very small.—*District Magistrate.*

Dacoities.—Recovery of stolen property has fallen off considerably.—*District Magistrate.*

SALEM.

Events of the year.—Plague in the Hosúr taluk has continued during the year. For this work an additional number of men, viz., 3 head constables and 66 constables were sanctioned.

Cases referred by Magistrates.—Any increase of these cases is to be deprecated and adds largely to police work, and as a rule over 75 per cent. are false cases. Some magistrates apparently think that section 156 (3), Code of Criminal Procedure, overrides section 202, Code of Criminal Procedure, and are endorsing cases under this section for investigation instead of dealing with cases under section 202, Code of Criminal Procedure.—*Superintendent.*

This is a new section under the recent Criminal Procedure Code. The object and reason for it is: "to enable the magistrate to order the investigation of a cognizable offence." Under the previous code such an investigation could only be ordered under section 202, Code of Criminal

* Note.—There is always great difficulty in coming to a satisfactory decision from a calendar which does not fully contain all facts in a case. The Superintendent always takes these calendars with him when on inspection duty and personally looks into matters and decides on the merits of the evidence he obtains. The falling off in detection is not due to this cause.—*Superintendent.*

Procedure. Section 156 (3) is an addition to the powers of a magistrate under section 202, Code of Criminal Procedure. The Superintendent does not clearly state what his view of the law is.—*District Magistrate, Mr. R. B. Clegg.*

Cases under the Arms Act.—There was a large increase under this head when compared with previous years.—*Superintendent.*

This large increase is due to strict working of the Arms Act in the district which had been hitherto almost totally neglected by both police and magistracy.—*District Magistrate.*

Village Police.—The staves for taliaris were received during the year under report and sent to Collector for distribution in Salem and Tirupattūr taluks. The badges have apparently been sent to Tahsildars, and there has been no attempt at any organization of a village police.

In fact I find Inspectors do not even know to whom these badges have been served out. Unless, however, these particular men are systematically told off for police duties and help to patrol villages and roads at night, &c., I do not think they will be of any practical use and the badges may as well be recalled. The matter has my attention and I will address the District Magistrate later on on the subject.—*Superintendent.*

We have no village police in Salem other than the "Taliaris," and it is to these men that presumably the staves and badges have been issued.

I have recently issued a circular laying down the duties of these men more definitely as suggested by the Inspector-General of Police. Nothing more is possible until the revision of village establishment takes place a few years hence. The Superintendent's communication is awaited.—*District Magistrate.*

The administration has suffered, as in the last year, from a constant change of officers, and the absence of an Assistant Superintendent for the better part of the year.—*District Magistrate.*

TANJORE.

Security for good behaviour.—Much better work has been done this year than in the previous year; 94 persons were placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrates under sections 109 and 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, and 63 or 67 per cent. of them were sent to jail for various terms on failure to furnish security. This almost doubles last year's figures which is very satisfactory.

Third-class Inspector Singheri Naidu was particularly successful in his cases.

REMARKS BY MR. J. TWIGG, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

I have nothing to add except that, on the whole, I consider the working of the police to have been very satisfactory. They have been well directed and looked after by Mr. Leggatt who is an excellent officer.*

TRICHINOPOLY.

Reward.—It has been remarked by the District Magistrate in the last year's Administration Report that the policy of granting rewards to constables is not a sound one. Taking into consideration the low pay of the constables and the responsible nature of their work in prevention and detection of crimes in the course of which they often come into contact with large sums of money in possession of the accused, which give them opportunities for sharing the spoil with the thief, I think that, unless encouragement is given by small rewards, there may be greater chances of misbehaviour. Men generally prefer a small reward by Government to greater inducements from outside.—*Superintendent.*

I adhere to my opinion that, except in very special cases, constables should not receive money rewards for doing their duty. Nor do I agree with the District Superintendent's opinion that the constable prefers Rs. 5 from Government to Rs. 50 from private source.—*District Magistrate, Mr. Shipley.*

Good-conduct allowance.—The grant of good-conduct stripes and allowances makes the men behave well. Those that receive it now are generally of very little use, and I think that good conduct and good work can be combined in a single man, as they are not inconsistent and opposed to each other. It would be well if District officers are allowed their discretion in selecting the deserving men for the allowance instead of regulating the same by the established rules on the subject.—*Superintendent.*

I don't understand this. It is so indisputable that good conduct and good work are not incompatible with each other, that I suspect a much deeper meaning to underlie this remark. I should be inclined to lay it down as an axiom that without good work there can be no good conduct. Sufficiently rewarded should the mere good-conduct men (as at present understood) be by immunity from punishment.—*District Magistrate.*

* Mr. Leggatt has worked well with his men; hence the good results.—*Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range.*

Escapes.—I have reported in my Administration Report for the past two years on the very unsafe nature of the sub-jail at Trichinopoly, which is an old tiled one with very low compound walls. Escapes are of frequent occurrence from this sub-jail. I have already made a reference to the Inspector-General of Prisons and the District Magistrate that in view of minimising the escort and guarding of prisoners in the sub-jails all persons sentenced to imprisonment of either description for seven days and upwards may be transferred to the District Jail as is the practice in the South Arcot district.—*Superintendent.*

I have already expressed my opinion that the Trichinopoly Sub-Jail should be given up. Colonel O'Hara agreed with me: under correspondence.—*District Magistrate.*

Service of Processes.—There is still a good deal of room for improvement in the Trichinopoly taluk in the matter of serving processes. I am investigating.—*District Magistrate.*

Application of the Security Sections.—The number of security cases in Manappārai Division is very great, and I am inclined to think that the thing is in danger of being overdone.—*District Magistrate.*

A large number of cases have been charged as this section has not been well worked for a long time. They will now decrease. Villagers now understand the meaning of security section and are themselves making direct complaints to magistrates.—*Superintendent.*

Working of the Hackney Carriage Act.—Twenty-seven persons were prosecuted during the year for not observing the rule of the road, and the police have been doing their best in this matter especially with the licensed carts and drivers over whom they have a control.—*Superintendent.*

I am not much in favour of prosecution for breach of this rule, and am glad there have been so few prosecutions. But does the District Superintendent mean that this paucity of prosecution was the police 'best in this matter'?—*District Magistrate.*

Beat constables have been on the alert and seeing that carts, &c., keep to the proper side of the road.—*Superintendent.*

There has been no friction between the magistracy and police.—*Superintendent.*

On the contrary, they have been a little too friendly, especially in Lalgudi.—*District Magistrate.*

MADURA.

The anti-Shánár agitation broke out in the Madura district on 31st May 1899, and this necessitated the employment of certain Inspectors on that special duty, which naturally took them away from their legitimate duties, and out of their divisions for several months. No special Inspector was sent to this district during that trying time. The consequence was that the divisions were left in charge of head constables for the time being.

Village Police.—The remarks made by me last year still hold good and the village magistrates still remain to be a great obstacle in our way towards improving the state of detection.

Road Taliaris.—The road taliari is as good a man as can be got for his pay. Those who do good work are not only encouraged by money rewards, but if physically fit, also taken on in the regular police. Their work on the whole has been fairly satisfactory, but still better supervision is required on the part of Inspectors.

REMARKS BY MR. J. D. G. PARTRIDGE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Notwithstanding the Shánár riots the number of grave crimes reported has decreased from 2,098 to 1,721. This is most remarkable and in my opinion shows that grave crimes are not reported to the police as they should be, or if reported are hushed up. I think the diaries of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent show that crime is hushed up. The police are afraid of showing bad detection, as the saying goes, and if not thoroughly supervised by European officers and Inspectors, will hush up many cases from corrupt motives.

With the experience I have gained in the past two years in the district, I can say, without hesitation, that a Second Assistant is urgently required and, I consider, should be stationed at Dindigul.

The Assistant Superintendent at Ramnad has an enormous area to supervise with a population of 1,100,000 or more than the total population of some districts.

If grave crime is prevalent in any part of his division, or riots are apprehended as they were last year, can any one suppose that the division can be properly worked?

It is true that Mr. Sandell (Assistant Superintendent) was sent for a short time to help Mr. Hamilton, but the relief was very slight and a young officer who knows that he is placed in

* The decrease in crime is found in all districts and is due to the fact that the season was much more favourable and prices lower than in 1897 or 1898. In 1896 the number of grave crimes was 1,738 and 1,636 in 1895. That some cases are hushed up may be true, but I do not believe that there is much of this any where now-a-days, as the people are thoroughly aware that they have only to bring the matter to the notice of the superior officers of police or the superior magistracy. If the Madura Police registered only cases which they thought they could detect, the statistics of detection would not be as bad as they are.—*Inspector-General.*

charge for a very short time can do little good. In addition to the Shánár agitation the anti-Kallar movement may at any time recur and the Assistant Superintendent at Dindigul would then be urgently required. The Superintendent of Police is so fully employed with correspondence and inspection of stations, that he cannot devote much time to the investigation of grave crimes or travel suddenly to various places in the district where the police are incompetent or untrustworthy.

Consequently the station-house officers, a low-paid class of officers, work independently though under the Inspectors and from all I hear, are very inferior and unreliable.

The station-house officers in the disturbed area at Kamuthi, Aruppukóttai, Kalligudi and elsewhere were found utterly useless and worse than useless. The frequent transfers of Inspectors and the punishment or severe remarks that had to be made during the year reveal an extremely bad Inspectorate; and I sincerely hope that the Inspectors appointed in future will be on probation for a long time and will only be confirmed if they have a good record.

The incompetence of Inspector Mir Tahir Husain Sahib at Kamuthi was most noticeable.* I do not wish that my remarks may be read as an indictment against all the police. The police have great difficulties to contend with; besides the general immorality of the people, they are often blamed in the Sessions Court for not doing exactly the right thing and some of the worst station-house officers may be afraid to charge cases unless they have the very best proof. During one period of the year, the Sessions Judge Mr. Moberly acquitted 75 per cent. of the cases put before him. Mr. Tate, Additional Sessions Judge, Tinnevely, has acquitted every case sent from Madura.

So I understand, although the cases were committed by Mr. MacIver, a thoroughly experienced Magistrate. I invite the special attention of the Inspector-General to the remarks of the Superintendent in paragraph 2. Not only were no special Inspectors sent to Madura, but First-class Inspector Abdul Subhan Sahib, who was removed for months from Madura at the time when he was wanted in the district. I brought this fact to notice.† Detection in dacoity has fallen from 32 to 12 per cent. This is hardly satisfactory.

Hutting and Building.—The Superintendent appears to have omitted the incomplete work at the station at Mudukolatur. On my inspection there, I found the work half finished; it had been stopped for a long time because the contractor having received an advance from the Inspector had bolted. Why the construction at Aruppukóttai should be stopped I fail to understand, as the police must want the houses, and there is no probability of a transfer of the magistrate's Court, 9 miles from Tiruchuli to Aruppukóttai.‡

Prosecution for false complaint.—The Magistrates will be strictly ordered to pass orders on the police reports to prosecute complainants. It is a remarkable circumstance that out of the sixteen persons prosecuted only one was convicted.

Cases tried by Sessions Court.—The cases before the Sessions Court increased owing to the interpretation of sections 348, 349, Criminal Procedure Code, by which all old offenders tried by second-class magistrates were committed to the Sessions during the last quarter of 1898, but since then a circular has been issued that most of these cases are to be tried by first-class magistrates.

Prosecuting Inspector.—A more able Prosecuting Inspector is required. § He should not travel to Courts far from the railway as he wastes much time in this way. I have seen many instances of delay in trial by the Prosecuting Inspector applying for adjournments and it is very unsatisfactory that this should have occurred.

TINNEVELLY.

Neglect of Summonses.—I feel compelled to remark that sub-magistrates are apathetic in this matter and the orders of the District Magistrate issued on the Administration Report of 1898 has had no effect. The offence is a non-cognizable one and sub-magistrates must themselves take action. If they would do so in more cases of disobedience of summons, I feel sure the number of processes to be served by the police would decrease. The District Magistrate in 1888 (Mr. Nicholson) in his Circular No. 1102, dated 27th August 1888, regarding issue of processes remarked that, if processes can be diminished by even one-fourth, it will be equivalent to increasing the police force by 25 or 30 men since that number of men will be set free from

* The Inspector has been dismissed.—Inspector-General.
† Abdul Subhan was telegraphed for for the Virudupatti cases which were closely connected with the Madura cases and because of the close connection between Virudupatti, Aruppukóttai and Kamuthi. . . . How his being sent for was particularly hard on Madura, I fail to see.—Deputy Inspector-General.
‡ The Inspector was paying the contractor according to the work done. As he delayed and kept away another contractor was appointed to finish the work. I am not aware that he bolted with any money, and the Assistant Superintendent has been called upon to report about this and to see the work is finished soon.
§ As regards Aruppukóttai being made the head-quarters of that division I cannot advocate this too strongly. As reasons for this change have already been fully given, I need not reiterate my remarks on the subject. Until we know definitely what is decided upon the work cannot be pushed on with at Aruppukóttai.—Superintendent.
§ The Government has recently passed orders sanctioning the transfer to Aruppukóttai.—Inspector-General.
§ The matter will be attended to.—Inspector-General.

process-serving for police duties proper, and it would also reduce the scriptory work in magistrates' offices. I am requesting the District Magistrate to again draw the attention of magistrates to this matter.—Superintendent.

The circular is being re-issued.—Mr. J. P. Bedford, District Magistrate.

Absconders.—The increase is due to the many persons absconding from arrest in anti-Shánár cases. Ceylon and Travancore afford a convenient refuge for offenders of this district.—Superintendent.

Warrants have since been withdrawn in most of the cases connected with the anti-Shánár disturbances.—District Magistrate.

Arms Act.—There has been greater vigilance by the police in prosecuting neglect to deposit arms pending receipt of license.—Superintendent.

There will be less excuse for this offence than in the past, as arrangements have been made for renewing licenses within the first month or two of the year. This year almost all the old licenses were renewed or cancelled by the middle of February.—District Magistrate.

Cattle theft.—I think the advisability of charging these cases before first-class magistrates should be considered in accordance with the G.O., No. 1694, Judicial, dated 2nd December 1897.—Superintendent.

In the case of first offences of this kind, I think the second-class magistrates can deal with them adequately. As regards old offenders I am issuing a circular in consultation with my Divisional Magistrates and the District Superintendent of Police, which will, I think, deal adequately with the matter.—District Magistrate.

Prosecution for false complaint.—Application to prosecute complainants for false complaints was made in 71 cases, and 29 cases were taken up and 11 rejected. Orders have not been received in 31 cases. Of the 29 cases taken up, three ended in conviction, seven were discharged and 19 are still pending.

False complaints are rife in this district, but magistrates are averse to prosecuting. If there were more prosecutions there would be fewer false cases and the work of the police would be lightened.—Superintendent.

These figures seem to show that the police do not "follow up" these cases sufficiently. Cases in which orders are delayed unduly on application should be reported to the Divisional Magistrates or myself. Moreover the figures seem to show that sufficient care is not exercised in selecting cases for prosecution. Only one in six has succeeded so far. There seems to be need for care in launching such prosecution.—District Magistrate.

Village Police.—Taliaris, who are mostly Maravars, patrol roads with the police, but their work could have been better. Only two were rewarded this year compared with 18 in 1898. They are more often than not hand in glove with local Marava criminals, some of whom are their relations. So their assistance to the police in detecting crime is more than doubtful. I miss no opportunity of applying for rewards for such of them as co-operate with and aid the police—for I am still of opinion that it stimulates them and others to show interest in police work.

Deserving taliaris are supplied with worn-out white police clothing, which they much appreciate and the demand is greater than the supply. At the same time neglect of their duty is being reported.

Village magistrates do not assist the police as they should. There is hardly a village without a faction in which village magistrates are interested and support their side. They are too afraid of Maravars and are often a mere tool in their hands.—Superintendent.

The District Superintendent of Police does not say whether any village magistrates were handed up to the Revenue Authorities and, if so, with what result.—District Magistrate.

Merits of officers.—I wish to place on record the untiring energy and great ability with which M.R. Ry. P. S. Srinivasa Chari Avargal, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, has worked in connection with the anti-Shánár cases. He arrived in the district only a few days after the attack on Sivakási, and brought the cases to a satisfactory ending in the Additional Sessions Court.—Superintendent.

I cordially endorse Mr. Dene's remarks on this officer. I trust that it may not be out of place, if I place on record my gratitude for and appreciation of the invaluable services of Mr. Stevenson, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who was in the district for the last six months of the year, directing the investigation and superintending the trials in connection with the anti-Shánár disturbances. The Inspector-General will be fully aware of the difficulties—panic, disorder, disaffection, factious hatred—with which the Deputy Inspector General has had to contend; and the credit for the successful prosecution of the police enquiries in the face of the obstacles is mainly due to him, as also for the careful way in which the cases have been put before the courts, and the successful termination of a large proportion of them.

Mr. Dene himself has been doing excellent work since I joined the district. Apart from the special stress of the disturbances themselves, which kept him incessantly employed during June, he has almost throughout the better portion had the whole administrative superintendence of the district, his Assistants having all along been engaged in the courts.—District Magistrate.

Mr. Srinivasa Chari has been invaluable to me during the anti-Shánár riots. He has worked most indefatigably. I cannot say too much in praise of his work. Only those who

have worked with him during the past nine months can have any idea of how he has served. He has fully justified in every way the Government selection in making him an Assistant Superintendent, and I trust the Government will substantially reward him for his splendid work in the anti-Shánar riots, by conferring on him a title worthy his position in the force.

I put my opinion of his work on record now, as I am leaving the district in a day or two.
— Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

COIMBATORE.

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

2. The Sessions Judge has on more than one occasion remarked upon the Police Administration of this district and I am bound to notice his remarks.

3. In his note added to his judgment in Sessions Case No. 86 of the 24th November 1899, the Sessions Judge states, from the figures given in the Criminal Administration Report for 1898, grave crime in this district is in excess of that in any other district, and he accounts for this partly by reason of leniency of sentences by magistrates which does not concern the police report, but partly—

- (1) by the police ignoring their duty of preventing crime;
- (2) by the inefficiency of the cure they do try, viz., charging a number of persons in cases which come before the Sessions;
- (3) by the police investigating in a most perfunctory manner.

4. The Sessions Judge goes so far as to suggest that some special inquiry into the Police Administration of the district is necessary, as he is of opinion that some of the Station-house Officers and Police Inspectors are not fit to occupy their posts. He suggests some judicious transfers, changes in the personnel of native officials and the adoption of rigorous preventive measures. He concludes by saying that, from conversation with me, he is of opinion that I will concur in most, if not all, of his remarks.

5. I am bound to say, that the Sessions Judge's first and third conclusions are those I came to myself, after a short experience of the district, but I took action upon them as soon as I could obtain definite information—the Sessions Judge was not, of course, aware that this had been done. In grave crime except as regards ordinary thefts (the lightest form of it) I think, I am correct in saying there is a diminution of, I believe, about 10 per cent. from 1898. One Inspector was suspended, and another was transferred to another district at my instance; and another Inspector was reduced; and still all is not done that I think ought to be done, though as far as the police is concerned I believe all has been done that can be done. Preventive measures have been adopted to a much larger extent than last year, 40 cases being charged in bad livelihood as against 27 in 1898. In the particular case to which the Sessions Judge's note refers, a notorious desperado was not bound over, a fact that presumably led to his being murdered, but even this man had been put up by the police in 1898, but had been discharged with a warning, and the very day after the police again took action against him he was murdered. Though the Sessions Judge's remark is quite true that the average number of cases brought to trial at Sessions is 62 from 1884 to 1890 and 112 from 1891 to 1899, I find as a fact that in 1899 there were 105 cases, or a less number than in 1898 (131), 1896 (120), 1895 (130), 1893 (135) and 1892 (131). With the districts of 1891, 1892, crime rose enormously, but it is satisfactory to see that dacoities brought to trial in 1899 were only 23 as against 49 in 1898. I refer to this point as in his letter to me, No. 1296 of 19th December 1899, the Sessions Judge pointing out the average number of Sessions cases ascribes it to the inefficiency of the police as well as to the leniency of the magistracy, but I consider the average of Sessions cases is improving, which suggests improvement in Police Administration.

6. Personally I believe that the police work is distinctly better than at the beginning of the year. I think the results of 1899 are promising and I anticipate a further reduction in the worst forms of grave crimes during 1900.

7. I shall have to deal with the subject of crime in my Criminal Administration Report, so add no more here except that I should clearly point out that I do not see the very faintest reason for a special enquiry into the Police Administration of the district. The administration is hampered by a certain number of dishonest or incompetent officials. The same thing happens in other districts and other departments and I do not think the district now especially bad. Whatever might have been the state of affairs in regard to this district at the beginning of 1899, I am convinced that there has been a general improvement by the end of 1899. Transfers, changes and the adoption of more rigorous measures were going on from March to May as special measures and have been going on since. The very suggestions of the Sessions Judge have been anticipated. There is therefore nothing more to add.

NILGIRIS.

REMARKS BY MR. C. J. WEIR, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Prosecutions.—It is not known why 27 cases were declared by Courts to be maliciously or wilfully false. It is not known why such cases are not prosecuted, if the police were concerned in the cases.

Processes.—An increase is noticeable in the number of processes issued, but this is, no doubt, due to the speedy disposal of municipal cases laid before the Bench of Magistrates, Ootacamund, which ordinarily sits twice a week, to deal summarily also with certain class of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

The report is, I consider, satisfactory and the district advance in detection is gratifying.

MALABAR.

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

The Police Administration in Malabar continued to be satisfactory and reflects credit on Mr. Wilkieson and his subordinates.

SOUTH CANARA.

Coorg Warrants.—(a) 821 warrants were received from Coorg Magistracy under the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 against 571 in 1898, 542 in 1897, 725 in 1896, 596 in 1895 and 524 in 1894.

(b) The number is increasing year by year. Instances have come to notice, in which both the complainants at whose instance the Coorg Magistracy issues warrants and the constabulary of the District Force were at fault.

(c) Messrs. Hunt and Longden severely punished police officers concerned, for their delinquency, and since I took charge of the district, I have had also to do the same. I am, however, glad to notice that matters are beginning to improve in this line.

(d) The increase in the receipt of these warrants, the unavoidable correspondence both in the district and with the Coorg Magistracy, and the special vigilance and the check on the conduct and procedure of the police in this respect throw a great deal of extra work both on the District Superintendent and on his limited office establishment. The matter has already been brought to notice.

Head Constables.—What South Canara needs most, in my opinion, is a really good class of head constables. A large proportion of the men now occupying that rank are quite unfit for charge of a station and have little or no idea how to handle delicate cases. At the present day we must reflect that, with the spread of education, the criminal classes know how to commit crime in, if I may use the expression, an "artistic" manner. To cope with such individuals, we require not only men who can read and write in the ordinary sense of the word, but men who can calculate to a nicety what the next move of a criminal is likely to be and follow it up promptly.

I propose, therefore, to try and get such men if they are to be found, but in any case to attempt to attract educated men from outside the district. Such men, however, will not join for a fourth-grade head constable's pay.

REMARKS BY MR. D. D. MURDOCH, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Having been in the district for only two months during the year under report, I have no important remarks to make.

I am glad to see that matters connected with "Coorg warrants" are being looked into, and that the Superintendent is endeavouring to improve the class of head constables.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Crime.—The regular railway thief is seldom seen. A very strict watch is maintained to check the clever depredations of *Bhamptas* and like thieves whose operations are confined to the railway and who have acquired uncommon skill in their art and in evading detection. Four of these ^{and} gang of 8 settled on the East Coast Railway; they were soon caught and all were convicted (in 1900).

The railway servants or coolies are responsible for a very large proportion of our cases. Thefts by them of railway property, articles lost through their carelessness, account for many of our cases. Out of 16 cases on the East Coast Railway, 85 were done by railway servants. Five station masters (and assistant station masters) of that railway were convicted during the year.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated Madras, 22nd June 1900.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding copies of the Police Administration report for the year 1899.

ORDER—No. 1155, Judicial, dated 20th August 1900.

In the foregoing report the Inspector-General of Police reviews the administration of the Police department during the year 1899.

2. With the exception of the anti-Shanar disturbances, which occurred in the Madura and Tinnevely districts in May and June, and the decrease in the total cognisable crime, due apparently to the more favourable prices of food-grains prevailing in 1899, the year presented no special circumstances affecting the administration of the Police department. Detection in cases of grave crime showed a falling off, but, on the other hand, the proportion of convictions in the more serious cases, that is, in those tried by Sessions Courts, showed a marked increase. The security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were more freely employed and greater attention was paid to prosecutions under the Arms Act.

3. The various points in the report calling for remarks are noticed in the following paragraphs.

4. The strength of the force showed an increase of 361 men, due to the employment of temporary Police officers on duties connected with plague-preventive measures. Little difficulty, however, was experienced in keeping the establishment up to the sanctioned strength. In Bellary, where special measures were suggested in the report of the previous year to facilitate recruitment, there was only one vacancy in the permanent establishment at the end of the year. The total cost of the force was nearly 46 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2,80,519 over the figure of the previous year. The causes of this advance are explained in paragraph 9 of the Inspector-General's report.

5. Judged by the statistics given in paragraphs 15 and 17 of the report, the conduct of the force exhibits an improvement. Departmental punishments as well as judicial convictions declined in number, and desertions were also less frequent.

6. The number of processes entrusted to the Police for execution and the proportion of cases in which warrants were issued for neglect of summonses decreased. The attention of the District Magistrate of Cuddapah will be drawn to the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 22 of the report as regards the necessity for further efforts on the part of superior officers to discourage the issue of unnecessary processes. The Superintendent of Police in South Canara should be instructed to bring to the notice of the proper authorities in Coorg cases in which processes are irregularly issued by the subordinate magistracy in that province.

7. There was a fall in the number of known depredators and of persons convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Closer supervision, however, to have been exercised over the movements of habitual criminals. The rules which will shortly be issued under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, in regard to the notification of residence by certain previously-convicted offenders after release from jail will, it is hoped, afford further facilities to the police in this matter.

8. The increase in the number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour will, it may be hoped, have a salutary effect in preventing crime. Nearly 70 per cent. of the increase, however, occurred in Tinnevely and Madura, where, owing to the outbreak of the anti-Shanar riots already referred to, the preventive provisions of the law were worked with unusual vigour. The use of these provisions might with advantage be more freely resorted to in several districts, notably in Ganjam, Górávari and South Canara. The action of the police in South Arcot in this direction was attended with meagre results, only 11 out of 117 persons put up before the magistracy being bound over. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate will be drawn to the matter.

9. As remarked in the opening paragraphs of this order there was a fall in the total volume of cognizable crime. The decrease occurred solely in offences under the Indian Penal Code, prosecutions under special and local laws having, as usual, increased. The working of the police in regard to the more important forms of cognizable crime was, on the whole, less successful than in the preceding two years. The subjoined abstract compares the statistics of grave crime, and of persons arrested and property lost in connection therewith, for a period of three years:—

	Murder.			Dacoity.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
True cases reported	472	464	493	343	362	442
Percentage of cases detected	24.3	27.5	21.5	26.4	20.9	18.2
Persons brought to trial	848	1,080	1,076	2,104	1,894	2,864
Percentage of persons convicted	19.7	20.9	16.8	33.3	33.3	17.1
Property lost	Rs. ..	..	..	2,54,787	3,75,884	5,54,395
Percentage of property recovered	..	..	..	6.8	7.8	2.0

	Robbery.			House-breaking.			Ordinary thefts.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
True cases reported	452	488	468	8,358	7,672	6,889	10,333	9,609	8,430
Percentage of cases detected	39.9	41.4	37.1	41.6	39.8	37.7	52.0	52.9	49.6
Persons brought to trial	734	850	817	9,112	7,787	6,473	13,764	12,337	11,029
Percentage of persons convicted	46.7	51.8	46.6	65.9	65.1	63.3	62.8	59.6	57.4
Property lost	Rs. 32,080	36,268	43,519	7,66,537	7,46,644	7,39,297	4,24,886	3,25,773	3,17,760
Percentage of property recovered	21.3	19.0	14.3	22.4	18.0	24.0	34.4	35.0	36.4

10. Comparing the results in the various districts, it appears that the police in Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madras were the most successful in dealing with grave crime. Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, where police administration is generally backward, showed a slight improvement. Greater attention, however, is required in Cuddapah in dealing with dacoities. Improvement also appears in Kistna—except in regard to murders—and in Chingleput. On the other hand the work in North Arcot and South Arcot has seriously deteriorated. Salem suffered from paucity of officers and the prevalence of plague in parts of the district. The results in Tinnevely were somewhat obscured by the fact that many cases which had passed out of the hands of the police had not been disposed of by the courts before the close of the year and have therefore not been registered as detected cases.

11. The personal investigation of grave crime by Superintendents shows improvement. Explanation should be obtained from Messrs. Powell and T. B. Thomas for their apparent neglect of duty in this respect.

12. An important administrative change was effected during the year in the introduction of the reorganisation of the Railway police. Under the new scheme the supervision of the Railway police is vested in a separate Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent instead of in the Deputy Inspectors-General as formerly. The new arrangements have not been in force sufficiently long to admit of a comparison of their results with those obtained under the previous system, but the progress made in bringing the new arrangements into working order is a matter for satisfaction.

13. The Government has noted with pleasure the commendations bestowed by the Inspector-General on the good work done by the prosecuting inspectors in Coimbatore and Chingleput, and the officers named in paragraph 67 of the report.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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