

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

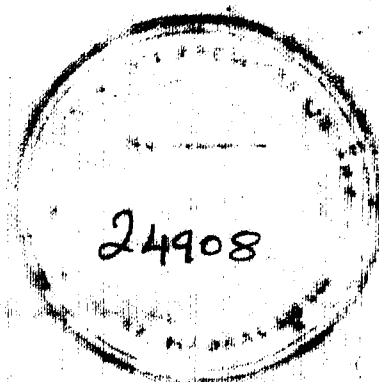
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 * செப்பனுவதற்காக எடுத்தது *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்டது *
 * மாதம் 1990 வருடம் *
 * செப்பனெடு முடித்த *
 * திகதி 1990 வருடம் *
 * உறாய்ச்சி உத்தரவுகளை *
 * கையொப்பம் *

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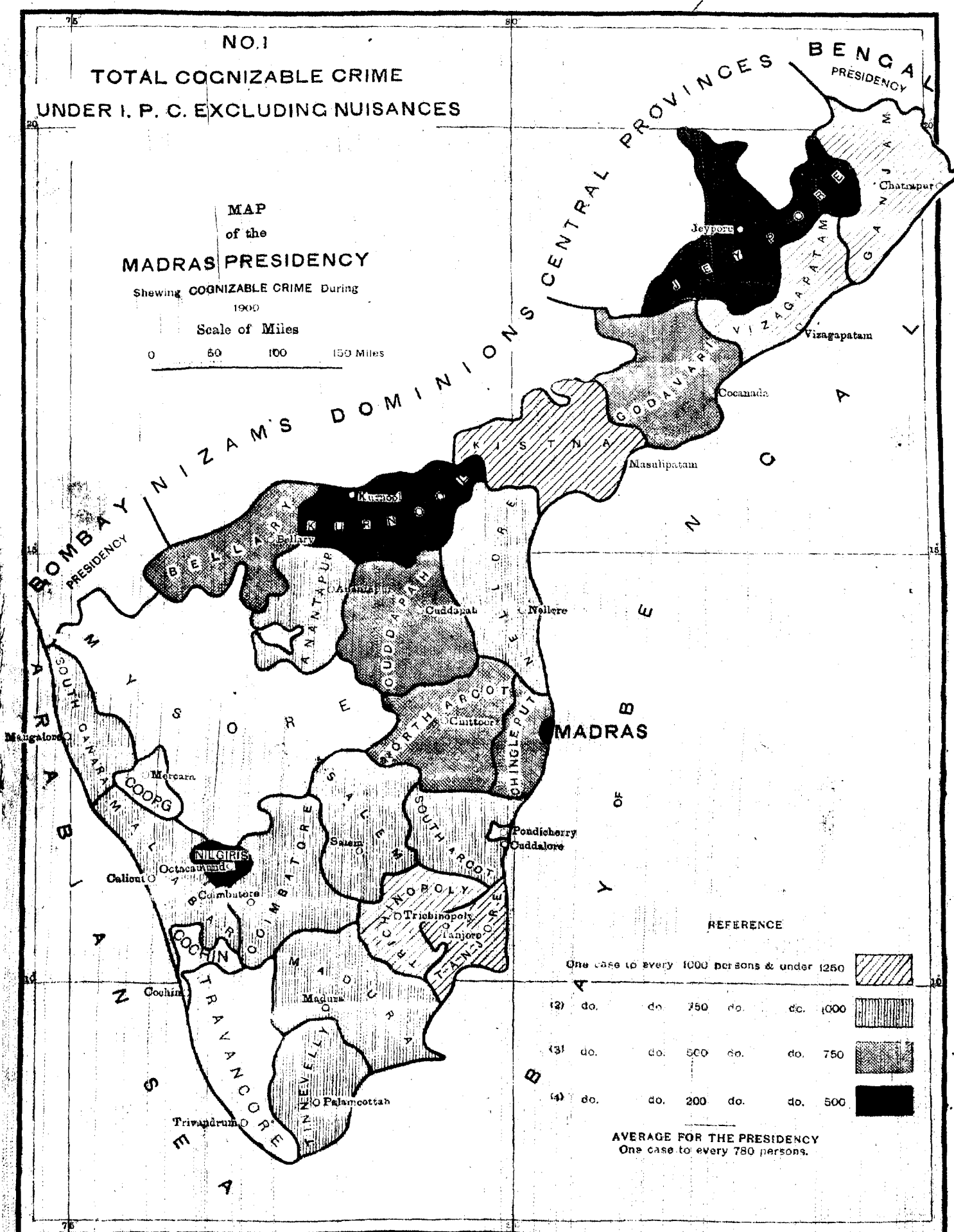
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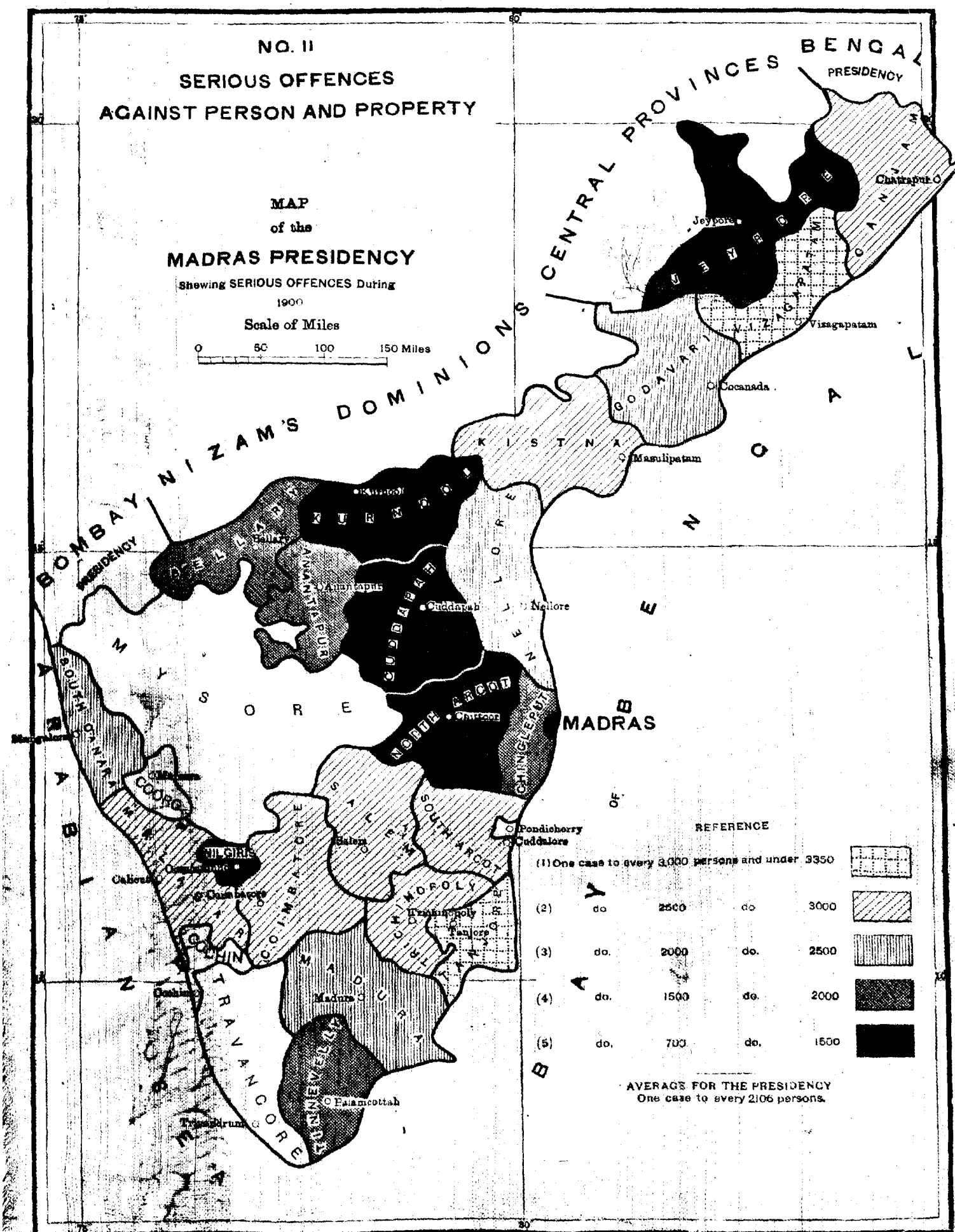
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* Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5, Police, 524/34, dated 25th September 1894, embodied in G.O., No. 1690, J.D., dated 27th October 1894, and in G.O., No. 1807, J.D., dated 18th November 1894.
† G.O., No. 323, J.D., dated 13th February 1895.
‡ G.O., No. 1746, J.D., dated 30th October 1892.
§ G.O., No. 2547, J.D., dated 23rd September 1893.
G.O., No. 2197, J.D., dated 2nd December 1894, para. 3, and G.O., No. 2198, J.D., dated 26th September 1897.





ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. HAMMICK, the permanent Inspector-General, held that office until April 3rd, from which date I officiated for him. Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan was on leave from the 24th February, and Mr. T. E. Thomas officiated as Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range; the other two Deputy Inspectors-General—Messrs. Stevenson and Young—were in charge of their respective ranges throughout the year.

Owing to the inadequacy of the present *cadre* no less than eleven sub-divisions had to be left without a separate officer in charge of them for long periods. In our large districts it is physically impossible for a Superintendent to exercise proper supervision over the whole district, and the want of officers undoubtedly proved detrimental to police work. Proposals for an increase of the *cadre* have been submitted to the Government, but further experience has convinced me that the enlarged staff recommended is not sufficient, and supplemental proposals are now being drawn up.

2. The decrease of 368 in the sanctioned strength is due to the reduction of the special police sanctioned for plague duty and to the removal of the members of the district office establishments from the police force, in which they were formally enrolled hitherto. In most districts recruits came forward readily, but it is reported from Malabar that the Mappilas now prefer the new Mappilla regiment, where they get Rs. 2 a month more pay as well as rice money. In Bellary the old difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits continued, and it has been necessary to reduce the standard height to 5'4" as a temporary measure.

3. The proportion of men punished for offences other than absence without leave rose from 20.7 to 22.3 per. cent. I have examined the figures in detail, and I am satisfied that the increase is, for the most part, due to closer supervision, especially in the matter of the performance of beat and patrol duties and the execution of warrants. The general fairness of the punishments inflicted is shown by the fact that I received only 267 appeals, including those pending from the previous year, and that in only 7.1 per cent. of the 224 cases disposed of did I find it necessary to reverse the orders appealed against. In several cases I enhanced the punishment. The decline in the number of police officers punished judicially continued, the figures for the last three years being 230, 273 and 245. No inspectors or sub-inspectors were so punished, and 83 of the total of 245 were convicted of offences committed in their private capacity.

These figures, so far as they go, are satisfactory, but they certainly do not represent the extent of criminal misconduct among the police, and many men have been dismissed for acts which can only have been the result of corruption, though the evidence was not sufficient to sustain a conviction in a Court of Law. Moreover nearly 30 per cent. of the men were punished for some neglect of duty, including absence without leave, and the conduct of a force with such a high proportion of defaulters can certainly not be described as satisfactory. We must look for improvement to better and more regularly sustained supervision and to the enlistment of a class of men superior to those we now obtain. Both points have been kept in view in framing the proposals for reform which are now under preparation.

4. The amount of rewards disbursed in 1900 was Rs. 2,158-8-0 as against Rs. 1,972 in 1899, but the number of men who were given money rewards was only 531 as against 600 in the previous year. The number of men who earned good-conduct stripes was 3,805. The rules for the grant of these stripes are now being re-cast.

5. There was a slight advance in the proportion of constables who can read and write, the percentage being 85.3 as against 84.6. This, however, is the average and in the Ceded Districts and the North the education of the men leaves much to be desired. Only 36 of the 397 inspectors are graduates, but I have now declined to give a direct appointment as inspector in the Tamil districts, Malabar or South Canara to any person who has not obtained a university degree.

The temporary school at Vellore for the training of station-house officers was again opened. The session of 1899-1900 closed on the 31st March and 91 of the 128 pupils passed the final examination, but 14 of these failed to pass in drill. On the other hand 38 of the 37 men who failed in the written examination only passed in all subjects except anthropometry, which will be of no importance after the complete introduction of the finger-print system. The results were much better than those obtained in the old district schools and are very creditable to Mr. Waring and his staff. The session of 1900-1901 opened on October 1st with 176 men; there were also 27 students in the inspectors' class. Some changes were introduced in order to make the course of study more practical and a European inspector was placed in charge of the drill. The school has now proved its worth and should be made permanent; it should also be extended so as to embrace the training of the recruits of the surrounding districts. I have included this scheme in the list of reforms which I am drawing up.

6. The statement showing the caste of the members of the force has been enlarged as in the old tables half the men appeared under the head of "Others." It would possibly be sufficient if this statement were published every five years instead of annually.

7. The cost of the force was Rs. 43,83,880, which is an increase of Rs. 28,570. About Rs. 10,000 of this represents the cost of ammunition which was supplied, by a mistake of the Ordnance Department, in excess of our indents; most of this excess supply was returned, the value being credited to us. There was an increase of Rs. 10,000 under "Travelling allowances," due to the employment of men from other districts in Tinnevely during 1899 and part of 1900, the charges for the former year being disbursed in the latter, and to a larger number of escorts being required in some districts for remittances of treasure. Three elephants were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,500. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 52,298 was incurred in connection with the service of processess.

8. Many Superintendents still complain that they get little or no assistance from the village police, but there are signs of improvement. The issue of badges and staves has had a good effect in arousing a sense of responsibility and the experiment will be continued. Village magistrates must give us more assistance by reporting the movements of criminals

gangs, suspicious strangers and known depredators, and they must be made to report crime more promptly. Most Collectors have shown a sympathetic interest in this question, but many of the village officers are either receivers or active criminals, and it is difficult to find honest men to take their places. I made a tour through Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot at the beginning of the present year for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the ghât taluqas, and I am about to propose large reductions in those establishments.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

9. The statistics appended to this report show that there was a very marked increase in the amount of crime committed in the year 1900 as compared with the preceding year, or indeed with any year of the past decade. The principal cause of this is undoubtedly the high prices of food-grains that prevailed during the year.

10. In these reports it has been usual to take grave crime as consisting of murder, dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft, and though the definition is open to objection as including much petty crime and excluding some of a serious character it has been retained in the present report in order to allow comparisons to be made without difficulty.* Accepting this definition then, we find that in 1900 there were 28,896 true cases of grave crime, as compared with 22,784 in 1899. That year, however, was one of low prices and a correspondingly low crime rate, and no useful comparison can be made. We must go back, therefore, to years in which the prices approximated to those of 1900 in order to ascertain the relative criminal position of the year with which this report deals. There were two such years in the past decade—1892 and 1897—though in neither case did prices quite reach the level of those of 1900:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	
1892	10.3	17.3	16.1	28,476
1897	10.0	17.2	14.4	26,777
1900	9.6	15.0	14.1	28,896

In 1876 the price of ragi was 19.4 measures for the rupee and the number of grave crimes was 23,723; in 1877 the price was 11.1 measures and the crime was 79,127 cases.

Taking all cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, except nuisances, the total in 1900 was 48,936, against 43,030 in 1899 and 46,951 in 1897. Offences against special and local laws numbered 53,919 and of public and local nuisances there were 82,900 cases.

11. The local distribution of crime is shown by two maps, one embracing all cognizable crime and the other serious crime against person and property. Whichever test we apply Madras, the Nilgiris, Jeypore and Kurnool are the most criminal districts.

* If any change is to be made, it may appropriately be introduced into the report for the present year—the first of a new century.

True Cases Reported.

Districts	Murder			Dacoity			Robbery			House-breaking			Theft, ordinary			Cattle theft			Total		
	1892	1897	1900	1892	1897	1900	1892	1897	1900	1892	1897	1900	1892	1897	1900	1892	1897	1900	1892	1897	1900
Madras City	2	5	6	...	...	...	8	11	18	291	226	141	1,616	1,158	755	22	5	11	1,936	1,404	980
Ganjam	18	24	16	1	1	2	7	10	10	542	634	379	925	853	608	48	115	54	1,542	1,637	1,076
Vizagapatam	11	21	17	3	9	7	12	13	13	481	636	467	706	730	687	141	191	96	1,307	1,599	1,307
Jaypore	5	7	6	1	6	3	8	10	8	227	390	263	197	264	153	75	78	63	508	775	490
Gadchiroli	10	17	24	3	22	7	16	4	20	429	482	393	1,087	1,177	1,128	80	128	71	1,613	1,801	1,636
Kistna	33	17	17	69	96	16	54	32	33	451	450	306	834	658	494	78	97	80	1,476	1,535	934
Yellore	10	15	10	5	9	16	27	11	21	343	343	266	397	394	338	124	84	96	890	839	712
Karnool	20	26	16	10	37	32	30	27	23	304	402	215	409	481	389	81	70	54	1,061	1,086	834
Belary	20	23	26	8	26	27	30	14	23	197	222	194	302	245	308	48	70	47	534	714	636
Anantapur	12	21	14	11	13	14	12	15	26	134	121	111	249	162	194	45	42	35	465	874	483
Cuddapah	36	55	55	89	43	36	29	25	47	431	456	465	528	392	307	97	86	136	1,142	1,102	999
North Arcot	14	18	27	8	14	20	44	9	47	446	507	507	581	569	611	157	186	306	1,180	1,301	1,345
Chingleput	6	26	8	11	10	2	9	13	14	402	494	461	588	785	523	131	109	109	1,161	1,411	1,010
South Arcot	4	7	6	7	7	23	29	12	25	405	491	491	683	979	899	213	233	277	1,172	1,674	1,720
Salem	19	28	31	43	19	16	14	16	14	313	326	317	655	512	463	81	109	221	1,285	1,101	1,108
Tanjore	14	10	5	8	30	8	21	14	24	481	199	317	869	555	430	111	93	144	1,172	1,073	852
Tiruchinopoly	12	7	7	16	3	4	8	13	5	528	539	541	612	280	380	178	60	107	1,272	562	770
Madurai	38	41	41	60	36	34	48	28	24	551	528	539	807	389	638	380	367	373	1,897	1,906	1,554
Trincomelly	36	29	27	40	28	32	144	56	35	527	450	340	414	360	284	297	293	99	1,288	958	946
Coimbatore	55	41	48	90	43	23	47	34	33	262	212	223	515	384	474	498	583	344	1,436	1,036	1,181
Travancore	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	31	32	134	131	107	7	5	4	171	168	145
Malabar	22	23	26	10	21	15	16	27	36	518	463	385	1,253	371	765	105	127	63	1,830	1,648	1,309
South Canara	6	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	143	175	356	371	304	43	11	19	367	482	621
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	486
Total	583	475	406	677	600	576	571	743	7,945	8,552	7,101	9,992	14,554	13,267	11,617	14,012	12,155	10,501	23,478	26,777	20,896

12. The number of murders continues to increase and the Cuddapah district again heads the list, with Coimbatore and Madurai bracketed second. I have made an analysis with reference to motive of

the murders committed in Coimbatore and Cuddapah, and I find that 42 per cent. of them were due to causes connected with sexual relations, while 7 per cent. were murders of children followed by the suicide of the mother—a crime of which jealousy is usually the cause. Then we have 20 per cent. due to quarrels about property, for the most part land disputes; 4.5 per cent. were murders of children for their jewels; 5.5 per cent. were perpetrated during the commission of dacoity, burglary or theft, and the same proportion were murders of criminals caught in the commission of crime or suspected of committing it. There were two cases of women murdered, in one instance by her father and in the other by her brother, with the object of attributing the crime to the enemies of the murderers. Another case of this kind, which fortunately did not end fatally, came to my notice in Tinnevely, where a man was about to wound his son with a sickle for the purpose of bringing a false charge, but the mother rushed forward exclaiming "I am a sickly woman, cut me," and her brutal husband, untouched by her devotion, promptly did so.

In Cuddapah and Coimbatore there was only one murder of a reputed sorcerer, but there were a number of such cases in other parts of the Presidency, the most serious being the murder on the Nilgiris of a whole family of Kurumbas, the head of which was believed to have brought death and disease into a Badaga village. The sympathies of the whole country side were so strongly with the murderers that detection was made very difficult and the persons charged by the police were acquitted. In North Arcot a man was believed to have great power over animals, a power of which he openly boasted, threatening to destroy all the cattle of one of his neighbours. This man and his friends believed that they could deprive the sorcerer of his power for evil by drawing all his teeth, which they proceeded to do with fatal results.

Among the sensational cases of the year should be mentioned the murder of the Mahant of Tirupati, who was shot by one of his own peons. The peon was convicted and condemned to death, but an official of the *mitt*, who was convicted by the Sessions Court of abetment, was acquitted by the High Court on appeal.

In the Ceded Districts the murder in broad day light of a young vakil named Ranga Reddi aroused a deep feeling of horror, notwithstanding the fact that the people of that part of the country are habituated to deeds of violence and bitter faction feuds. Ten persons were charged, nine in one trial and one in another; both the Sessions Judges and all the assessors believed the evidence, but the convictions were reversed on appeal by the High Court.

Another case that attracted some attention was the murder of a Hindu clerk in Popham's Broadway as he was driving home between 8 and 9 o'clock at night. Three persons were prosecuted and acquitted, but the two principal offenders are still absconding.

A peculiarly horrible murder was committed in South Canara, the victims being a Marati cultivator and money-lender, his wife, and five children. The man himself, his wife, and his eldest daughter were separately lured from the house and murdered. The criminals then rifled the building, fastened the door on the outside and set fire to it, their object being to make it appear that the house had caught fire accidentally and that the Marati and all his family had been burnt to death. The four younger children were asleep in the house and perished in the flames, but suspicion was aroused and as a result of some clever detective work by Inspector B. Srinivasa the principal criminal was brought to trial and convicted.

Perhaps the most serious murder was that of a head constable and constable in Vizagapatam. A rude hillman gave out that he was an incarnation of one of the Pandava brothers, and in the course of a few months he obtained a following of 5,000 people, who believed firmly in his claims to divinity. The movement eventually assumed a political as well as a religious complexion, but the aims of the leaders were never very definite, and the reason alleged for the murder of the two policemen was their refusal to pay homage to the reputed *swami* or god. A force

of armed police was sent to arrest the ringleaders, but they and their adherents offered resistance and a number of the misguided people were killed. The murder of the constables was committed by three men, of whom one was killed by the police in this encounter, while the principal one was arrested, tried and executed. The third man has never been found and it is possible that he also fell in the encounter with the police. The *swami* himself was arrested and charged with abetment of the murder, but he died in jail before the trial.

13. A marked feature in the statistics of crime is the relatively high proportion of crimes of violence against property. We have indeed to go back to the period of the great famine to find so many cases of robbery and dacoity:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1900.
Dacoity	980	1,695	639	677
Robbery	751	1,625	900	746
Total	1,731	3,320	1,539	1,423

For the most part the increase was undoubtedly due to the high prices and the want of employment for the agricultural population, but in Tinnevely, which contributed 164 cases to the total, the causes are to be found in the disturbances that took place in the previous year. Special measures were taken with good results and there has been remarkably little crime in the district since October 1900. In the Ceded Districts, Kistna and North Arcot criminal gangs were unusually active and I shall shortly submit to Government proposals for their more effective surveillance. A large number of dacoities occurred on high roads and these can undoubtedly be prevented by efficient patrolling. To ensure this we want either a larger force or a more mobile force, and I am anxious to try the experiment of mounting patrols on bicycles. The worst case of dacoity occurred in Salem, where a band of 30 dacoits attacked the house of the mittadar of Rájá-pálaiyam, dragged him out into the street and killed him. One of the mittadar's family then fired through a window and killed one of the dacoits, but the room in which he had taken refuge was at once forced and he himself was killed. The dacoits carried off jewels and other articles valued at Rs. 40,000, but property to the value of Rs. 9,500 was recovered by the police. Nine persons were committed to the sessions and four of them were transported for life.

One of the Malabar cases was committed on the sea. A vessel laden with oil-cake anchored for the night about 2½ miles from the shore, where it was attacked by a number of fishermen, who came off in five or six boats, boarded the vessel and robbed the crew of their personal effects. The case was detected.

14. The number of burglaries was but little higher than in 1897. In England this crime is almost invariably the work of professional criminals, but this is not equally the case in India, owing to the ease with which an entrance can be obtained into a native house. The effect of the season, therefore, is clearly discernible in the statistics of this kind of crime, and in the three years 1876-78 the number of burglaries was respectively 8,329, 19,504 and 14,217. In 1900 the number was 8,995 and the highest district figure is that of North Arcot, where the bad season was perhaps more keenly felt than elsewhere. In Jeypore there was a large increase, but more than half the cases were thefts of cattle from the cattle-sheds. The Agent to the Governor has introduced a system of branding skins which is said to be giving good results.

15. The number of thefts is rather less than might have been expected having regard to the number in other years of high prices, and I am afraid a great deal of this class of crime is never reported. This opinion is strengthened by the curious inequality in the local distribution. Thus in Gódvári we have one case to every 1,870 inhabitants, but only one to every 4,000 in the neighbouring district of Visagapatam and one to every 3,300 in Kistna. The proximity to Madras no doubt accounts for the high rate in Chingleput (1 to 1,840), but it is remarkable that in Trichinopoly there should be only one case to

every 4,400 persons, notwithstanding the presence of a very large town and a numerous population of Kallans. In Madura the ratio is 1 to 4,000, while in Tinnevely it falls to 1 to 6,900, which is the minimum. I will make a more detailed examination of the figures for the districts situated at the extremes so soon as the census totals for taluks are available.

16. There has been a very large increase in the number of cattle-thefts, but I am afraid that even the present high figure does not represent the real number, for in many of these cases the owners prefer to get their property back by payment of *tupputukuli* or 'clue-hire,' and much of the crime is committed with a view to this payment and not with any intention of selling the animals. In Madura circulars have from time to time been issued by the District Magistrate advising subordinate magistrates to refer all but trivial cases of cattle-stealing to the sub-divisional magistrate for enhanced punishment, and this course was approved by the Government (G.O., No. 1694, Judicial, dated 2nd December 1897). The District Magistrate, however, reports that the High Court has now condemned this practice, which was brought to its notice by the Sessions Judge. No reference was made to the District Magistrate and I think there must have been some misapprehension as to the nature of the orders issued, for it appears to me that it is within the competence of the District Magistrate to offer advice to his subordinates on such a matter. As to the advantage to the community of severe punishment for cattle-stealing I have no doubt; I tried it with marked success in 1884 when I was in charge of Jeypore.

There were 76 cases of cattle-poisoning, and 12 of them were in Nellore, which again has the highest number.

17. The total number of nuisance cases shows a slight increase, which calls for no remark, but what does require explanation is the small number of cases reported in the districts of South Canara (328), Gódvári (446), Kurnool (598) and Cuddapah (1,284). The matter has not been noticed by the Superintendents in their reports, but I have ordered inquiries to be made, as the natural inference is that the police are neglecting their duties or that the returns are inaccurate.

18. The usual statement of cases under the Arms Act is given below, but unless the Government requires this statement I propose to omit it in future:—

Arms Act.

Districts.	Cases		Persons	
	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.
Madras City	1	1	1	1
Ganjám	70	54	56	54
Visagapatam	38	32	34	32
Jeypore	39	31	41	31
Gódvári	8	7	8	7
Kistna	29	19	29	19
Nellore	20	11	16	11
Kurnool	23	22	26	22
Bellary	24	21	25	22
Anantapur	38	32	42	35
Cuddapah	27	6	7	8
North Arcot	85	75	82	75
Chingleput	68	16	19	16
South Arcot	153	139	146	139
Salem	5	5	6	5
Tanjore	10	9	12	9
Trichinopoly	97	85	106	85
Madura	127	95	124	95
Tinnevely	201	151	172	151
Coimbatore	29	22	26	25
The Nilgiris	30	15	22	16
Malabar	87	77	87	77
South Canara	3	1	2	1
Railway Police				
Total	1,207	936	1,089	936
Total in 1899	1,395	1,081	1,308	1,107

19. There were 29 cases of justifiable homicide, 17 of them being caused by the police in suppressing the outbreak in the Vizagapatam district which has been referred to in paragraph 12. In Tinnevely a notorious desperado when seized by two constables attempted to kill one of them, who then fired at him, with the result that the man died shortly afterwards. In another case in Tinnevely the police attempted to arrest a notorious gang of dacoits, one member of which fired at them twice. A constable was then ordered to return the fire and wounded this man in the knee. He died two days later of tetanus. The remaining cases are those of criminals who were killed while in the act of committing dacoity.

In the Gódvári district the number of accidental deaths due to drowning rose from 188 to 406 owing to the floods, which were unusually heavy during the year, and the increase in Ganjam is also ascribed to floods. In Coimbatore 31 lives were lost by the fall of buildings in the earthquake that occurred on the 8th February 1900.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME

20. The annexed statement gives the percentage of cases detected in each district during the last three years. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the much greater amount of crime to be dealt with, the police were appreciably more successful in their efforts to detect it, the proportion of police cases detected being higher than in any of the three preceding years. A comparison with years earlier than 1897 is impossible, as the separation of magistrates from police cases was commenced only in that year. The only districts which show a retrogression are the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, South Canara, South Arcot and Anantapur. Though I deprecate police work being judged merely by detective results, yet poor detection points to something wrong somewhere, for a police which cannot detect crime cannot be considered efficient. Detection was worst in Tinnevely and my special reports on that district will have shown the Government how bad the police work was. Many improvements, both in organisation and methods of work, were carried out towards the end of the year, and I confidently expect to be able to show much better results in my next report. Madura comes next and one cause of the failure in that district is the want of effective supervision, the charges of both the Superintendent and his Assistant being far too heavy. I have accordingly drawn up a proposal for creating a new sub-division with head-quarters at the important town of Dindigul. In the tract formed by Kistna, the Ceded districts and North Arcot there has been a decided improvement on the whole, but the results are still far from satisfactory. This improvement has been most marked in North Arcot, and I ascribe it to the better supervision exercised by Mr. Wilkinson, who officiated as Superintendent throughout the greater part of the year. There is, however, still much to be done, and much can be done, for there is not the same difficulty in getting good men there as there is in the Ceded districts. In the latter and Kistna there are not enough good inspectors and the arrangements for watching criminal gangs are defective. In Coimbatore detection has steadily declined during the last four years and so far I have not been able to discover the causes. I am going to inspect it shortly and will endeavour to ascertain in what direction reform is needed. Canara is another district in which the failure of the police is difficult of explanation, and there too I hope to look into matters on the spot before the end of the year.

Turning to the brighter side, I have no hesitation in saying that the good results obtained in Vizagapatam and Tanjore are due to the energy and zeal of the Superintendents, Messrs. Carmichael and Leggatt, while Mr. West deserves the credit for the high percentage in Trichinopoly. Jeypore has better results than any

of these districts, but the local circumstances are peculiar and crimes are detected without much assistance from the police. The improvement, however, is very marked and Mr. Gover has evidently looked after his cases and supervised the work of his subordinates. The only other district, except the Nilgiris, with a percentage over 50 is the Railway Police, and the steady advance is certainly due to improved working. Messrs. Lonsdale and Travers deserve credit for the marked and continuous improvement in Ganjam and Chingleput, respectively.

If the 49 cases in which the murderer committed suicide and the four cases in Malabar committed by a lunatic who could not be tried be included among the detected cases, we have one-third of the murders detected, and considering the extreme suspicion with which all native evidence is viewed by the courts in trials for murder this result is a fairly good one. Detection was very poor in Nellore and Cuddapah, and the practical immunity from punishment in the latter district may account for the large number of murders there.

The marked improvement in Tinnevely is due, in the main, to the conviction of a number of anti-Shanar cases pending from the previous year. The general failure in the Central districts is attributable to the neglect of the police to exercise proper surveillance over the numerous criminal gangs. Measures have already been taken to improve this, and I am about to ask the Government for a special central establishment to receive and transmit information promptly.

DETECTION.

(Percentage of true cases detected.)

Districts.	Murders.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-breakings.		Thefts.		Cattle thefts.		All cognizable crimes under I.P.C.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Madras City ...	68.7	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Ganjam ...	27.3	23.8	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	55.5	52.0	51.2	42.7	48.1	48.1
Vizagapatnam ...	40.9	16.7	28.1	28.1	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.0	65.8	60.7	62.7	59.4	64.8	64.8
Jeypore ...	57.1	33.3	71.4	71.4	83.3	83.3	87.5	87.5	80.1	82.8	78.2	70.5	66.2	66.2
Godavari ...	40.0	15.4	17.6	17.6	15.4	15.4	55.0	55.0	54.8	45.2	46.6	46.1	48.3	48.3
Kistna ...	5.6	0.0	27.3	27.3	35.0	35.0	31.5	31.5	44.1	45.0	69.9	66.7	39.3	39.3
Nellore ...	10.0	41.7	6.3	6.3	10.5	10.5	34.1	34.1	37.3	40.2	56.1	53.4	40.5	40.5
Kurnool ...	26.1	20.0	25.6	25.6	8.8	8.8	24.8	24.8	35.7	32.7	58.8	51.6	37.5	37.5
Bellary ...	4.3	10.8	15.6	15.6	10.3	10.3	25.6	25.6	52.3	49.3	78.3	73.5	41.7	41.7
Anantapur ...	32.3	22.7	50.0	50.0	27.8	27.8	34.6	34.6	45.7	37.0	52.6	46.5	34.2	34.2
Cuddapah ...	15.6	17.2	8.9	8.9	13.5	13.5	31.7	31.7	45.7	37.0	52.6	46.5	32.8	32.8
North Arcot ...	18.8	25.0	20.8	20.8	10.9	10.9	42.4	42.4	43.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	36.3	36.3
Chingleput ...	20.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	7.1	7.1	18.2	18.2	42.5	33.2	49.1	42.5	46.7	46.7
South Arcot ...	18.2	27.3	12.5	12.5	26.7	26.7	35.6	35.6	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	42.1	42.1
Salem ...	10.8	25.0	29.3	29.3	24.4	24.4	34.9	34.9	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	38.9	38.9
Tanjore ...	25.0	83.3	33.3	33.3	35.3	35.3	38.6	38.6	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	58.1	58.1
Trichinopoly ...	50.0	57.1	16.7	16.7	60.0	60.0	42.9	42.9	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	61.7	61.7
Madura ...	37.2	26.1	22.6	22.6	32.6	32.6	18.6	18.6	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	30.8	30.8
Tinnevely ...	15.9	6.6	34.7	34.7	20.3	20.3	29.2	29.2	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	24.6	24.6
Coimbatore ...	44.4	29.6	23.8	23.8	13.7	13.7	38.4	38.4	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	34.5	34.5
The Nilgiris ...	26.0	10.0	26.0	26.0	57.1	57.1	44.0	44.0	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	58.3	58.3
Malabar ...	44.1	31.3	26.0	26.0	41.7	41.7	55.8	55.8	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	47.7	47.7
South Canara ...	50.0	12.5	20.0	20.0	16.7	16.7	50.0	50.0	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	35.4	35.4
Railway Police ...	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	45.9	33.2	49.1	42.5	53.6	53.6
Total	37.5	31.5	24.9	24.9	41.4	41.4	39.8	39.8	52.9	49.6	50.9	45.9	40.1	44.7

21. The following statement shows the value of the property lost and recovered in each of the last two years, and in 1892 and 1897. Although crime was much heavier in 1900 than in 1899, the amount of property lost was but little more. In both years the totals are unduly swollen by the exaggerated sums entered as lost in the anti-Shanar riots, for though these occurred in 1899 some of the cases were not disposed of until 1900. Only 17.0 per cent. of the amount stolen was recovered, and this is the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's work. The net loss is over 16 lakhs and I have little doubt that expenditure on the reform of the police would give directly remunerative results by leading to a large reduction of this tax on the honest and law-abiding:—

Property Lost and Recovered.

Districts.	1892.		1897.		1899.		1900.	
	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras City ...	96,723	45,445	56,636	28,062	51,293	20,928	59,960	24,750
Ganjam ...	58,439	6,248	54,658	9,932	39,618	9,729	31,542	11,013
Vizagapatnam ...	55,843	13,804	76,720	27,189	50,979	17,536	56,822	17,184
Jeypore ...	13,011	4,670	30,446	7,729	23,187	8,271	38,722	8,773
Godavari ...	1,01,101	21,061	1,30,492	35,025	38,229	21,448	88,220	23,883
Kistna ...	92,708	15,928	73,336	16,799	69,085	9,094	1,60,329	19,451
Nellore ...	37,281	6,508	74,488	15,801	50,740	8,278	86,844	13,987
Kurnool ...	82,968	10,229	93,955	9,013	51,486	7,937	67,765	6,622
Bellary ...	39,029	7,444	50,496	9,076	82,460	15,945	62,291	11,713
Anantapur ...	39,378	6,147	84,723	7,284	33,452	4,351	39,803	5,302
Cuddapah ...	98,240	21,064	1,13,744	22,340	84,439	15,261	88,058	9,711
North Arcot ...	41,810	20,771	85,889	36,616	64,527	10,840	90,537	15,803
Chingleput ...	45,088	11,007	44,033	9,233	40,952	7,106	67,181	9,592
South Arcot ...	38,849	11,786	60,453	13,399	58,195	9,327	66,915	17,399
Salem ...	34,627	8,147	51,689	12,483	45,259	10,102	98,502	21,350
Tanjore ...	91,069	16,557	73,807	27,382	83,505	41,037	54,897	17,867
Trichinopoly ...	76,148	8,580	47,903	6,891	79,171	50,223	33,213	10,574
Madura ...	1,15,113	28,255	1,07,813	27,567	1,15,404	23,374	1,14,587	24,422
Tinnevely ...	84,285	17,287	64,939	11,957	47,1512	13,506	4,29,415	10,731
Coimbatore ...	55,310	12,311	46,984	13,349	71,610	22,410	65,971	16,810
The Nilgiris ...	6,008	3,041	10,731	9,310	11,431	6,174	8,015	3,756
Malabar ...	93,980	19,216	99,967	22,381	66,944	13,727	91,002	14,008
South Canara ...	35,179	9,038	1,09,253	13,798	56,952	13,991	47,600	12,072
Railway Police ...	...	...	39,994	12,848	13,761	5,239	21,625	7,586
Total	14,32,275	3,24,615	16,32,644	3,99,304	18,04,200	3,63,843	19,67,716	3,35,257
Percentage recovered ...	22.7	24.6	20.2	17.0				

Personal investigation.

22. Personal investigation by superior officers shows a great improvement.

	Cases reported.		Cases investigated.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Superintendents ...	756	844	160	222
Assistant Superintendents ...	594	756	180	305

When it is remembered that many Superintendents had charge of the whole district owing to want of officers, these figures will be seen to be very satisfactory. Personal investigation tends to check dishonesty and to improve detection, and in June 1900 I issued orders to ensure more of it being done. It is not unreasonable to attribute some appreciable part of the better detection to the more frequent intervention of the superior officers.

The following tables show the work done by each officer:—

Statement showing the number of Grave Crimes which occurred and the number personally investigated by Superintendents during the year 1900.

Officers.	Districts.	True cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Days devoted to investigation.	Witnesses examined.
Mr. W. E. Lonsdale ...	Ganjam ...	12	2	7	27
" C. D. J. Carmichael ...	Vizagapatam ...	7	4	33	60
" C. E. N. Pelly ...	Jeypore ...	10	2	2	0
" A. A. Gover ...		16	9	34	37
" H. Sweet ...	Gódavari ...	37	4	6	26
" D. L. McCarrison ...		11	1	1	8
" P. Hanburyton ...	Kistna ...	48	11	76	182
" P. B. Thomas ...	Nellore ...	7	3	6	19
" F. B. M. Cardozo ...		9	18	27	132
" C. L. Bidie ...		24	...	...	...
" C. J. Stuart ...	Kurnool ...	42	9	76	44
" G. W. Lane ...		2	...	...	...
" H. D. Robertson ...	Bellary ...	56	10	13	53
" F. Armitage ...		4	...	...	...
" F. B. M. Cardozo ...		10	...	...	...
" N. E. Mainwaring ...	Anantapur ...	24	7	16	49
" J. An. R. Sandell ...		10	...	...	...
" F. A. Dene ...		16	6	...	...
" R. M. Powell ...	Cuddapah ...	68	3	5	38
" C. L. Bidie ...		20	2	6	20
" T. E. Thomas ...	North Arcot ...	15	1	3	11
" H. L. Wilkinson ...		44	21	32	173
" J. E. H. Hasted ...		22	4	5	20
" C. H. Travers ...	Chingleput ...	16	6	14	30
" T. E. Thomas (D.I.-G.) ...		1	...	...	...
" C. L. Bidie ...		9	2	3	13
" J. H. Stoddart ...	South Arcot ...	15	3	3	15
" T. E. Thomas (D.I.-G.) ...		5	...	...	...
" F. Armitage ...		4	1	1	6
" H. W. Lushington ...	Salem ...	36	11	19	713
" F. B. M. Cardozo ...		1	...	...	...
" B. C. Leggatt ...	Tanjore ...	4	3	4	21
" H. A. Waring ...		6	1	1	9
" A. C. St. West ...	Trichinopoly ...	21	5	20	48
" C. E. Smith ...	Madura ...	59	16	23	76
" F. A. Dene ...	Tinnevely ...	58	23	27	113
" C. C. Longden ...		5	2	3	11
" L. G. Arbuthnot ...	Coimbatore ...	12	2	4	12
" C. C. Longden ...		18	6	7	62
" H. D. Robertson ...		15	5	5	28
" H. F. Wilkinson ...	Malabar ...	8	6	8	41
" H. E. Sullivan ...	South Canara ...	20	14	23	64
Total ...		344	222	303	1,309

Statement showing the number of Grave Crimes which occurred and the number personally investigated by the Assistant Superintendents during the year 1900.

Officers.	Districts.	True cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Days devoted to investigation.	Witnesses examined.
Mr. W. E. Lonsdale ...	Ganjam ...	5	...	...	...
" Deane ...		3	3	11	7
" A. A. Gover ...		6	1	3	11
" H. R. G. Hasted ...		4	2	2	6
" C. D. J. Carmichael ...	Vizagapatam ...	5	1	10	19
" J. An. R. Sandell ...		10	4	24	76
" F. E. Coningham ...		30	8	38	84
" O. B. N. Pelly ...	Jeypore ...	11	1	1	5
" A. A. Gover ...		4	...	...	...
" J. An. R. Sandell ...	Gódvári ...	3	1	1	10
" D. L. McCarrison ...		19	12	23	92
" A. Babba Rao ...	Kistna ...	43	31	105	435
" C. L. Bidie ...	Nellore ...	4	2	4	24
" H. C. Daniel ...		47	13	14	69
" C. J. Stuart ...	Kurnool ...	32	...	...	...
" G. W. Lane ...		11	5	10	38
" H. R. G. Hasted ...		14	5	9	11
" R. M. Powell ...	Cuddapah ...	3	1	1	7
" C. L. Bidie ...		1	...	...	...
" F. S. S. George ...		15	5	10	33
" F. A. Johnston ...	North Arcot ...	45	18	35	225
" H. F. T. Phillips ...		75	18	45	135
" J. H. Stoddart ...	South Arcot ...	13	...	...	...
" T. E. Thomas (D.I.-G.) ...		2	1	1	7
" F. Armitage ...		4	...	...	...
" G. H. Cockburn ...		4	2	5	17
" P. G. Sweeney ...		8	6	8	41
" F. B. M. Cardozo ...	Salem ...	17	6	11	34
" H. W. Lushington ...		16	2	3	14
" J. An. R. Sandell ...		3	...	...	...
" A. A. Lowe ...		12	4	4	24
" B. C. Leggatt ...	Tanjore ...	6	1	2	5
" H. A. Waring ...		4	1	1	5
" E. F. M. Mayne ...		1	1	1	8
" P. P. Sweeting ...		1	...	...	...
" C. E. Smith ...	Madura ...	1	1	1	7
" F. A. Hamilton ...		50	10	15	72
" F. A. Dene ...	Tinnevely ...	3	2	2	16
" P. A. Srinivasachari ...		63	41	79	313
" G. H. Cockburn ...		22	10	28	78
" P. P. Sweeting ...		6	2	8	20
" Mir Sirajuddin Sahib ...	Coimbatore ...	57	25	37	237
" L. E. David ...		12	12	58	34
" C. C. Longden ...	Malabar ...	3	1	1	5
" H. F. Wilkinson ...		17	3	5	20
" F. S. S. George ...		21	15	32	153
" H. L. Wilkinson ...		7	3	3	23
" G. J. Nichol ...		15	13	29	78
Total ...		756	303	631	2,539

23. The general features of the work done by the Police in prosecuting cases are best shown by Parts III and IV of Statement A. In every class except the comparatively unimportant one of 'Minor offences against the person' the police were more successful than in the previous year. Excluding nuisances and offences under special and local laws in which the rate of conviction is high and constant, the number of cases decided within the year was 18,496 and a conviction was obtained in 15,516, or 83.5 per cent. as against 81.2 per cent. in 1899. The number of persons arrested by the police for offences

falling under Classes I to V was 42,238 and the number convicted was 23,976, or 56·8 per cent. This ratio, however, is not an accurate guide, for the former figure includes persons whose cases had not been disposed of by the end of the year, and in the latter are included persons who were arrested in previous years. If the number of arrests remained fairly constant the ratio would be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, but the number of arrests fluctuates a good deal, the figures for each of the last three years being 37,458, 33,707 and 42,238. What we require to know is the number of persons arrested by the police whose cases were disposed of within the year. Taking the figures as they stand, however, I find that the districts with a markedly low percentage are Cuddapah (37·8), Coimbatore (41·3) and Anantapur (41·4) and the attention of the Superintendents will be drawn to the need for the exercise of greater caution in making arrests.

The results of the trials in the High Court and Sessions Courts are less favourable than in 1899—markedly so in South Canara, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The idiosyncrasies of the Judge form an important factor in some Courts and one officer regards with doubt and suspicion evidence which is readily accepted by another. All cases of misconduct by the police upon which the Judges have commented have been investigated and many police officers have been punished. The Sessions Judge of South Canara ordered two inspectors to be prosecuted for perjury, but his orders were quashed by the High Court. The attendance at Sessions by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents was better than in 1899, but there is still room for improvement.

The number of original cases in which Prosecuting Inspectors were employed rose from 968 to 1,248, but their appearances in appeal cases fell from 524 to 457, although with the increase of crime and convictions there was presumably an increase in the number of appeals. Good work was done in Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, but more use might be made of the services of these officers in many districts and the attention of Superintendents has been called to the matter.

24. The number of offences falling under Classes I to V of Statement A in which investigation was completed within the year was 43,323 and no less than 10,756 of these were referred as false by the police and struck off the file by the magistrate. The fact that nearly one quarter (24·8 per cent.) of the more serious cases reported to the police are false throws a vivid light upon the difference between police work in this country and Great Britain. The worst districts are Tanjore (34·3), Madura (33·3), Coimbatore (33·3) and South Canara (33·1). In only 77 of the cases referred by the police as false did the magistrate send for and convict the accused, and the proportion of references in which the magistrate accepted the view of the police rose from 90·5 to 92·9 per cent. The proportion of cases prosecuted by the police, but declared by the Court to be false fell from 2·2 to 1·9 per cent., but the relative number of such cases was again high in Ganjam, Kurnool, North and South Arcot and South Canara. The police applied for sanction to prosecute the complainants in 1,235 cases, but in 701 their request was rejected. Only 286 cases were actually prosecuted and convictions were obtained in only 71 of them. My remarks last year seem to have produced no effect, and I am now addressing District Magistrates on the subject.

25. The magistrates referred a smaller number of cases to the police for inquiry and there was an increase in the proportion of them found to be false. There was a marked decline in the number of such references in Ganjam owing to the close scrutiny exercised by Mr. Taylor, the District Magistrate. The increase in the Godavari has attracted the notice of the District Magistrate, who has issued strict orders against unnecessary references.

26. The following statement shows the number of habitual criminals on our registers at the close of each of the last five years:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Known Depredators	12,704	13,121	13,488	14,028	14,532
Suspects	946	918	1,005	1,020	976
Receivers	368	348	304	318	353
Members of wandering gangs	10,580	12,099	11,515	8,859	2,466

The great decline in the number of members of wandering gangs is due to the instructions issued last year. It was found that the large number shown against North Arcot (paragraph 27 of the Administration Report for 1899) was due to the fact that every member of a wandering gang who passed through the district in the course of the year was erroneously entered in the return, although the heading clearly shows that what is required is the number present in the district on the 31st December. The result of the adoption of the correct method is a decline from 4,783 to 60, which affords instructive information as to the movements of these gangs. The return (see Appendix A) is defective in that it does not show the members of permanent criminal gangs, and I propose, with the permission of the Government, to include this information in future. Apart from this, the registers still leave much to be desired. The registration of Known Depredators is fairly well done, though I am convinced that it is imperfect in Nellore (289), Kurnool (309) and South Canara (145), but the registration of receivers is ludicrously defective. The total number of such persons on the books is 353. In Jeypore and the Nilgiris there are none, in Anantapur only one and that a woman, in Madura only 2, in Tanjore 4 and in Tinnevely 6. Vizagapatam, South Canara and Madras are the only districts in which any real attempt has been made to register this important class of the criminal population. It will be noticed that the number of houses of receivers of stolen goods (column 17) is in excess of the number of such receivers. This is obviously wrong and explanations have been called for. I have also recommended the occasional search of receivers' houses on a warrant under section 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of Known Depredators convicted rose from 998 to 1,320, and there was a corresponding increase—from 1,967 to 2,700—in the number of persons convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

The want of rules under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code has begun to be felt, and I trust they will be issued shortly.

The Criminal Identification Bureau of my office received 8,118 finger-print cards for registry and 2,554 references for identification of suspected persons, of whom 474, or 18·6 per cent., were found to have been previously convicted.

It will be seen from the following table that much more use was made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year. In Tinnevely a special staff was employed in collecting and arranging information and though a very large number of cases were instituted the percentage of success is somewhat disappointing. Notwithstanding the remarks of the Government in the review of last year's report and special orders issued by me very little work was done in Ganjam or Godavari, and I beg to invite the attention of the Government to the sparing use of the sections made in Madras. Some magistrates have a prejudice against these provisions of the law and are most reluctant to order security to be given, but provided the evidence of bad livelihood is satisfactory it seems to me that it is not only reasonable for the police to take proceedings but obligatory upon them to do so. In other provinces the sections are used much more extensively than in Madras and it is surely wise to do everything that lies in our power to protect the community from the depredations of persons who live by crime. Every precaution is taken to prevent extortion or oppression under colour of these proceedings, and I am confident that, if they were instituted more systematically, we should have much less crime and fewer habitual criminals. I respectfully solicit an expression of the views of the Government on this subject, and, as prompt disposal of such cases is essential

in order to prevent intimidation, I request that District Magistrates may be ordered to take steps to ensure this. A number of cases of delay have been brought to my notice:—

Prosecutions in bad Livelihood Cases.

Districts.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.			Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	
Madras City	...	...	0	8	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	100.0
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.8
Vizagapatnam	45	19	40	23	3	3	22	20	42	31	8	91.2
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Godavari	17	9	9	6	27	25	14	6	23	12	...	52.2
Kistna	34	34	79	91	108	52	105	55	164	62	17	22.2
Nellore	12	4	36	15	28	16	30	30	41	26	2	66.7
Kurnool	4	3	12	9	9	8	21	13	50	30	...	78.3
Bellary	77	64	36	25	63	41	38	19	80	58	4	61.6
Anantapur	21	19	33	17	1	...	32	5	84	37	...	68.5
Cuddapah	10	7	21	1	58	34	97	50	162	76	10	40.0
North Arcot	5	5	1	1	18	4	23	17	33	5	20	38.5
Chingleput	9	9	6	4	...	...	64	46	60	81	...	51.7
South Arcot	3	3	7	2	18	11	117	11	78	42	26	80.9
Salem	8	1	20	11	6	6	24	11	65	28	3	77.1
Tanjore	57	47	45	38	50	34	94	63	88	33	1	99.2
Trichinopoly	22	12	21	19	39	24	48	35	100	40	...	40.0
Madura	22	2	25	18	31	1	182	48	132	26	...	19.7
Tinnevely	32	5	41	12	16	11	405	235	898	474	61	61.0
Coimbatore	24	3	19	13	27	16	40	15	163	75	30	56.4
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	68	13	11	4	22	15	46	32	67	44	8	81.4
South Canara	8	8	8	8	10	5	13	9	39	18	22	70.5
Railway Police	...	...	12	6	6	6	12	8	17	8	...	47.1
Total	482	267	479	280	557	319	1,430	730	2,307	1,170	240	52.8

27. The number of days spent in camp by Mr. Hammick and myself was 178. The following table shows the inspection by the Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Stevenson did an immense amount of work in Tinnevely which cannot be shown by figures:—

Statement of Inspections by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police during the year 1900.

Ranges.	Days spent in camp.	Number of offices		Number of stations	
		In the range.	Visited during the year.	In the range.	Inspected during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range	199	13	9	431	60
Central Range	268	12	11	610	42
Southern Range	265	19	7	528	34
Total	732	44	27	1,569	136

All stations were inspected by Superintendents or their Assistants except 1 in North Arcot, 2 in South Arcot, 3 in Bellary, 5 in Godavari, 9 in Cuddapah, 11 in Tanjore and 32 in Kurnool. In the last two districts there was no Assistant throughout the greater part of the year, and the Superintendent of Kurnool was engaged for a long time in following up criminal gangs. In Cuddapah Mr. Powell should have been able to complete his inspection, but all the stations left unvisited were inspected in the early part of the current year.

CONCLUSION.

Work of officers.

28. The great majority of the officers worked satisfactorily, but I beg to bring the following to the special notice of the Government:—

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson rendered me most valuable assistance both in the ordinary work of his Range and in connection with the special measures for dealing with the outbreak of crime in Tinnevely. The excellent police arrangements for the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore were made by him.

Mr. Young's capable control of the police of the Northern Circars relieves me of much anxiety for that distant part of the province.

Mr. Fawcett again showed the keenest interest in his work and the same energy in its performance. The Railway Police under his zealous superintendence not only dealt more successfully with their own crime, but also gave great assistance to the district police.

Mr. Carmichael kept his force in a high state of efficiency and dealt promptly and well with the difficult situation produced by the Korraivanivalasa disturbance.

Mr. Leggatt's personal interest in his work again deserves mention; he manages the difficult district of Tanjore most satisfactorily.

Mr. Wilkinson worked hard to bring back the police of North Arcot to their former efficiency and met with some success; he is now set a somewhat similar task in Madura.

Mr. Longden, who was specially selected for Tinnevely in October last, has fully justified the choice. He is a young officer of unusual ability, which he devotes without stint to the performance of his duties.

Mr. Waring did excellent work as Principal of the Training School at Vellore, never sparing himself and setting an excellent example to his pupils of cheerful and consistent devotion to duty.

Among the Assistant Superintendents I must specially mention Messrs. Srinivasa Chari, McCarrison, George, Hamilton, Coningham, Travers Phillips and Subba Rao, all of whom had heavy work and did it well.

It is not possible to mention here all the inspectors who have done good work, and it is somewhat invidious to make selections. I have, however, no hesitation in mentioning the following:—P. Sanyasayya Nayudu, W. A. Walton, T. Govindaraja Mudaliar, V. Ramachandra Aiyangar, C. S. Sundra Mudaliar, T. Madhava Rao, A. Kannayya Nayudu, T. Singiri Nayudu, M. S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Muhammad Abdur Rub Sahib, H. Abdul Subhan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, C. K. Subramania Aiyar, P. Subbier, V. Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. Ponnappa Pillai, B. Srinivasa, C. Chenchayya Nayudu, and the Railway Police inspectors V. Subbaraya Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, T. Jeysingh and P. G. Balasundra Sastri.

29. The following are the leading features of the year's work:—

(1) The year was one of high prices with a correspondingly high crime rate; but,

(2) notwithstanding that the police had much more crime to deal with, they detected a larger proportion of offences and obtained better results in the prosecution of cases. They were, however, less successful in recovering stolen property.

(3) The conduct of the force was not satisfactory, and work was seriously hampered by the want of enough superintending officers.

(4) Much more use was made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, but much still remains to be done in the matter of the surveillance of habitual criminals.

(5) There was more personal investigation by superior officers.

(6) The prosecution of persons whose complaints were declared to be false was still far from satisfactory.

(7) At the Vellore Training School excellent work was done and the institution should now be made permanent.

(8) The new scheme of office establishments was introduced.

(9) There was a serious outbreak of robbery and dacoity in Tinnevely, and additional police were sanctioned, the cost being borne by the inhabitants of the tract in which they were quartered.

(10) A disturbance, which threatened to assume formidable proportions, occurred among the hill people of the Vizagapatam district, but it was suppressed by the prompt action of the police, acting under the orders of the District Magistrate.

OOTACAMUND,
24th June 1901.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. 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>suo moto</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.	...	1	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	1	...	...	...
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 251	Offences relating to coin	1	3	...	3	...
3a	255 to 268-A	Offences relating to stamps	1	7	...	2	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	1	...
3c	489 A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
4	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	7	2	...	...
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	4	118	6	7	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	42	980	71	147	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	6	...	1	...
Total			51	1,030	79	162	6
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.							
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits	...	...	...	...	...
10		" robbers	...	...	...	...	...
11		" poison	...	3	...	2	...
12	Other murders		1	18	1	8	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	6	1	2	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	18	2	4	1
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	34	4	6	3
Attempt			...	1	...	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	3	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	8	1	2	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	...
20	328, 329, 335	Grievous hurt	4	182	5	11	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	4	1	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	55	2	8	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	380	4	20	1
24	368 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	3	...	2	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	120	24	33	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	52	6	8	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	11	...	3	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	11	445	12	26	4
29	304-A, 323	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	4	1	2	...
Total			33	1,349	65	183	22

A.

FOR THE YEAR 1900

or by a Magistrate and more in the year 1900

[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>au 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	393, 397, 398	Dacoity	17	112	9	68	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery by other means	...	10	1	5	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house	...	21	...	12	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	9	...	4	...
		other robberies	14	264	56	109	8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	27	795	109	64	9
		Attempt	...	1	...	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	180	14	20	...
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	367	39	136	6
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	10	275	17	45	4
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
Total			96	2,061	244	448	27
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	28	1,830	310	196	26
		Attempt	1	...	...	1	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	32	3	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	3	...	...	1
Total			39	1,865	313	137	27
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	4	28	6	1	...
		Attempt	1	...	...	1	...
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	14	295	21	120	4
		ordinary	190	5,614	886	1,160	113
		Attempt	...	2	...	3	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	57	2,411	605	252	22
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	23	145	18	11	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2	61	4	27	...
46a	419, 420	Cheating	16	325	110	24	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	100	4,980	692	239	30
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	2	...	1	...
Total			407	13,745	2,236	1,899	216

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

*or by a Magistrate *au motu* in the year 1900—continued.*

Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, C.P.C.	Number remaining for trial.	Number accepted by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mis-taken 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 494, C.P.C.	Cases reversed on appeal or revision.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
46	74	21	1	86	...	1	3	75.0	11	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
10	11	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	120	12	1	78	15	3	1	26.0	17	...	...
48	66	28	2	442	140	3	5	62.6	34	1	16
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	158	14	...	106	34	1	1	50.0	2	...	1
110	206	89	2	112	64	3	2	40.0	23	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	238	24	2	141	47	3	...	...	14	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			8	928	322	15	13	44.4	104	4	23
127	1,431	47	11	600	140	6	3	33.3	44	520	10
1	25	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	7	...
1	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			11	674	149	6	3	33.3	44	527	10
1	26	3	...	14	7	1	...	...	1	...	1
93	125	19	...	56	18	7	8	53.3	23	...	...
1,037	3,891	564	14	2,177	773	48	47	49.5	255	3	31
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	1,538	190	1	1,161	198	9	9	50.0	94	6	17
8	147	11	...	49	59	1	...	...	27	...	3
3	54	3	...	14	11	1	20	95.2	4	1	2
40	191	9	...	133	29	4	...	...	16	...	...
263	4,075	105	16	1,784	413	34	7	17.1	104	1,612	25
...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			31	5,389	1,508	105	91	46.4	524	1,632	79

**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 and cases included 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	1	43	7	8	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	183	...	46	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Acts	...	5,266	3	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws	17	35	...	1	...
53		Do. Opium Act	...	15	...	...	...
54		Do. Railway Laws	...	475	1	...	...
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws	...	11	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act (XI of 1878)	...	...	...	...	...
57	209, 277, 278, 280, 293, 295, 296, 298, 291, to 294, Sec. 73 of Act III of 1889, II of 1889 and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	10	788	10	27	...
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	14	4,674	3	3	...
		Total	42	11,448	23	86	...
58	Offences under other Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable.						
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1896	...	1	422	...	...	...
(2)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1873	...	1	9	...	...	...
(3)	Foreigners Act III of 1864	...	...	183	...	...	...
(4)	Military Cantonment Act I of 1866	...	...	1,593	...	...	...
(5)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	1	1,230	...	...	...
(6)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1831.	...	1	257	...	...	...
(7)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City), excluding Section 73	...	...	3	...	...	...
(8)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	2,702	9	...	...
		Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	872	85,195	3,902	3,394	393

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1900—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.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			Cases of death, escape or insanity during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, Sections 247, 248, 259, 388, 345 and 494, C.P.C.	Cases reversed on appeal or revision.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
6	31	2	...	15	11	1	...	...	1	1	...
2	184	2	...	...	88	31	6	16.2	2	5	...
...	5,280	3	...	65	5,192	...	...	...	18	2	...
...	35	...	...	3	30	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	15	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	474	...	...	5	469	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
14	774	14	...	142	583	1	8	88.9	13	13	1
2	4,684	1	...	337	4,322	...	...	...	15	9	4
24	11,438	22	...	570	10,713	34	14	29.2	53	32	5
...	428	...	...	19	403	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	10	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	186	...	...	2	184	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,594	190	...	331	945	...	...	...	1	118	...
...	1,227	1	...	124	1,101	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
...	253	...	...	45	34	...	...	...	...	173	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,698	200	...	523	2,681	...	1	100.0	2	291	4
2,453	30,427	1,453	69	9,140	15,927	185	142	43.4	857	2,704	139

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

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.	Ending 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 cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	2	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	2	...	...
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 234	Offences relating to Coin	...	4	...	...
3a	255, 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps	...	7	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	7	...	...	...
3c	469-A to 489-D.	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	1	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216-A.	Harboring an offender	1	8	...	...
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	30	164	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	537	5,809	37	18
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	5	6	...	...
	Total		581	5,498	37	18
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 306.	by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits	...	...	...	...
10		" robbers	...	...	...	...
11		" poison	9	...	...	...
12	307	Other murders	28	7	...	...
13		Attempts at murder	3	3	...	...
14		Culpable homicide	7	10	...	...
15		Rape by a person other than the husband	5	36	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	4	4	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	3	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	4	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	15	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	520	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	5	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	27	133	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	40	851	...	4
24	368 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	59	128	...	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	5	16	...	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

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 with-drawn, including acquiesces entered under sections 337 and 338, 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)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	1	100.0	3	...	...	...
7	...	7	3	4	57.1	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	4	3	42.9	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	8	100.0	...	1	...	...
194	2	196	114	79	40.8	2	1	...	...
5,701	177	5,968	4,561	1,042	18.6	300	65	3	...
11	17	28	23	6	21.4	...	...	...	...
6,024	196	6,220	4,704	1,144	19.8	305	67	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	35	31	...	...	4	...	...	...
6	...	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	...	17	12	...	...	5	...	...	...
41	...	41	37	4	9.8	...	...	2	...
8	...	8	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	2	100.0	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	2	3	60.0	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
543	3	546	269	184	33.3	16	127	1	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
160	10	176	125	46	26.9	5	...	...	...
100	16	908	391	114	22.6	14	384	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	1	156	172	2	1.1	13	...	...	...
132	...	132	103	20	16.3	9	...	...	...
21	...	21	16	2	9.5	...	...	...	...

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	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, on an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	61	108	...	4
29	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	7	...	...
Total ...			263	2,580	1	10
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	208	292	7	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	395, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by other means	9	5	...	...
33	399, 403	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies	2	20	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	102	2,314	1	3
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	125	404	3	...
37	449 to 453	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	95	508	...	1
38	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by deposit or bail.	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
Total ...			692	4,371	15	12
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	60	3,797	...	5
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	8	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
Total ...			62	3,805	...	5

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—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 acquittals, pardons under sections 337 and 338, 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)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
749	32	781	546	196	26.8	27	...	...	...
9	...	9	1	2	66.7	6	...	...	...
2,487	62	2,899	1,745	584	23.1	105	525	5	...
463	23	516	484	6	1.2	17	9	...	...
14	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	31	26	5	16.1	...	...	...	...
24	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	9	449	302	34	10.1	13	...	...	...
2,477	54	2,466	2,038	338	14.2	87	3	...	...
3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
338	2	340	287	53	15.6	...	...	...	...
612	20	692	469	128	21.7	42	...	...	...
597	17	614	491	92	15.8	25	6	3	...
4,864	125	4,989	4,131	656	13.7	184	18	3	...
3,841	81	3,922	2,239	274	10.9	65	1,344	1	1
55	...	55	24	21	46.7	...	10	...	...
8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,904	81	3,985	2,271	205	11.5	65	1,354	1	1

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	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	4	89	...	2
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ...	51	181	...	40
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,864	10,580	9	1
45 a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	294	1,845	7	1
46	411, 412	Obtaining ...	45	108	4	1
46	411, 412	Criminal house-trespass ...	236	12,028	24	1
46	411, 412	Breaking closed receptacles ...	...	9	...	...
Total			2,063	23,114	45	84
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	123	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	4	134	...	...
51	Cognizable offences un-	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	...	...	...	...
52	der the Act specified opposite.	Do. Excise Laws ...	2,772	2,673	...	...
53		Do. Opium Laws ...	1	43	...	...
54		Do. Railway Laws ...	...	21	...	...
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws ...	812	208	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act (XI of 1875) ...	5	4	2	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian ...	19	1,320	...	1
Total			50	4,911	...	...
Total ...			2,173	9,886	2	1
OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS DECLARED TO BE COGNIZABLE.						
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1883	...	33	425	...	...
(2)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1873	...	...	15	...	...
(3)	Foreigner's Act III of 1864	...	...	3	...	...
(4)	Military Cantonment Act I of 1866	...	...	204	...	...
(5)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	...	1,304	...	1
(6)	Petty Courts (Trials by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	1,943	...	...
(7)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Section 73	...	...	379	...	...
(8)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	1	4	...	...
Total			34	4,477	...	1
Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.			6,815	55,114	100	131

* Includes persons put up before Magistrates by Salt and Abkari officers.

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—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 sections 367 and 383, 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)
83	3	96	70	21	23.1	5	...	...	...
229	15	244	184	43	18.9	17	...	...	1
11,595	207	12,102	9,947	1,758	15.0	390	7	5	...
2,781	43	2,174	1,853	253	12.0	56	10	...	...
143	18	161	86	61	41.5	14	...	...	...
82	6	275	230	37	13.9	8	...	...	...
261	205	12,402	6,593	987	13.0	261	4,561	...	4
9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,043	508	27,551	19,005	8,207	14.4	759	4,580	5	5
123	...	123	91	28	23.5	...	4	...	...
138	...	138	39	94	70.7	...	5	...	...
5,342	8	5,350	72	5,266	98.7	13	...	...	3
44	...	44	11	30	73.2	...	3	...	...
21	...	21	2	19	90.5	...	...	...	...
520	...	520	8	512	98.5	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	1	6	85.7	...	...	...	...
1,338	9	1,340	506	802	61.3	13	19	...	...
4,970	10	4,980	437	4,520	91.2	12	11	...	...
12,508	20	12,523	1,167	11,277	90.8	87	42	...	2
458	1	459	31	426	93.2	3	...	...	...
15	3	18	7	11	61.1	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
204	...	204	8	201	98.5	...	...	...	...
1,603	1	1,604	529	953	64.3	...	122	...	...
1,848	...	1,843	243	1,600	86.8	...	...	...	...
379	...	379	75	45	37.5	...	259	...	...
5	...	5	1	4	80.0	...	...	...	...
4,510	5	4,515	889	3,242	78.5	3	381	...	...
61,687	987	62,684	33,912	20,347	37.5	1,458	6,967	17	8

and by the Police in cases investigated by them.

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 under Police investigation from 1899.	Reported during the year.							Total of cases investigated by the Police (a.s.) 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.		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.			
				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	
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence, &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, 188 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin.	11	136	...	1	187	99.8	18	165	29	
3a	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	
3b	437 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	5	...	
3c	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	212, 218 and 216-A ...	Harboring an offender.	3	18	...	...	15	100.0	4	23	...	
5	271, 285, 288-II and 286.	Other offences against public justice.	...	255	1	1	258	99.2	43	259	26	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Do. Attempt ... Rioting or unlawful assembly.	161	863	1	9	878	99.9	18	1,038	284	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Do. Attempt ... Personating public servant or soldier.	4	13	...	...	13	100.0	1	18	1	
		Total ...	238	1,295	2	11	1,308	99.0	79	1,614	832	
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.											
8	302, 305, 306 ...	Murder { by thugs... { dacoits... { robbers... { poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9			...	21	...	...	21	100.0	...	23	...	
10			...	25	...	...	25	100.0	...	25	1	
11			...	19	...	...	19	100.0	1	20	...	
12			...	491	...	...	491	100.0	5	567	40	
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	21	112	...	...	113	100.0	4	188	15	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	16	148	...	...	148	100.0	4	168	37	
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	39	...	1	37	97.9	...	38	19	
		Do. Attempt ...	2	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	7	2	
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	6	...	...	6	100.0	...	6	5	
		Do. Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	9	83	...	1	84	98.8	3	94	15	
18	309, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of, suicide.	18	180	...	1	181	99.4	2	195	48	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

station or taken up by the Police in the year 1900.

[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 in connection with the Police pending under Police investigation from 1899.	Reported during the year.				Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 4 to total).	Cases taken up by the Station other than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	Not accused, Section.
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only—cont.											
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	20 8 46	184 141 441	2 2 11	186 143 452	98.5 98.6 92.6	137 155 491	44 51 105		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	91	807	...	898	100.0	1,007	332		
35	428, 429	Do. Attempt Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	36	13 426	...	13 430	100.0 99.9	13 432	5 162		
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Do. Attempt Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7 840	33 10,908	...	33 11,326	100.0 98.2	40 11,881	9 2,060		
37	419 to 432	Do. Attempt House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	80 32	602 297	...	1,382 308	1,384 96.4	18 332	88 108		
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2	4	...	4	100.0	0	...		
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	1	100.0	1	...		
Total			1,261	14,989	1	1,949	16,939	98.5	18,940	3,157	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against person.											
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	42	424	...	10 434	97.7	474	146		
41	336, 337	Unlawful act causing hurt or endangering life.	13	136	...	136	100.0	151	28		
42	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Total			56	560	...	10 670	98.2	624	179		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.											
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6	59	...	11 69	84.1	64	17		
44	379 to 383	Do. Attempt of cattle Theft	344 1 982 5	5,171 0 15,080 68	2 1 3 16	5,242 7 15,097 102	100.0 98.8 96.4 84.2	2 5,698 16,216 98	1,000 7 3,507 92		

A--continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900—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, 338, 345 and 404, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	
	Overruled.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.														
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
3	...	...	...	29	18	63	4	67	15	36	69.2	9	1	5	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	28	11	61	9	64	15	33	67.3	12	...	2	1	2	...
14	1	7	...	49	43	101	13	204	41	126	75.1	52	6	12	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	491	74	148	14	162	63	46	42.3	50	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	51	40	202	11	213	53	101	65.6	35	2	15	7	14	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	25	3	27	2	13	90.0	3	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,607	907	5,115	166	5,284	501	4,100	89.1	411	6	252	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	548	27	62	1	63	11	39	78.0	10	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	28	162	15	177	39	66	62.9	40	16	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	2	1	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	0	...	...	1,074	1,386	6,560	120	8,039	901	4,615	58.1	2,004	44	892	41	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46	244	15	259	31	47	60.3	87	9	11	123	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19	61	5	66	3	53	80.7	...	...	...	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	65	329	20	393	20	99	71.7	40	13	14	143	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,018	453	2,520	116	3,034	343	2,180	65.3	269	55	179	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,108	1,311	7,818	230	9,357	283	6,003	59.9	813	56	314	22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 1899.	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 cases to be struck off as false, mis-taken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.				
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	14	983	...	16	979	98.4	...	1,057	813
45a	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public or, &c.	6	68	...	...	68	100.0	2	76	5
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	21	433	...	...	...	...	51	504	22
46a	419, 420 ...	Do. Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	1	130	31
46a	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	6	119	...	...	120	99.2	...	5	1
47	417, 448 ...	Do. Attempt ...	...	5	...	...	5	100.0	2	1,069	217
47	417, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	85	1,012	...	49	1,061	95.4	...	...	...
47	417, 448 ...	Do. Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	36	10
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles.	4	31	...	8	39	79.5	...	...	...
48	461, 462 ...	Do. Attempt ...	...	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	...	...
Total ...			1,584	23,061	4	740	25,805	96.9	310	21,925	5,753
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	26	...	...	26	100.0	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Do. Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	184	697	...	...	697	100.0	383	1,315	13
51	...	Offences against Gaming Acts.	6	2	...	...	2	100.0	20	22	...
52	...	Offences against Excise Laws.	10	38	...	...	38	100.0	...	12	...
53	...	Offences against Opium Laws.	18	212	...	...	212	100.0	5	234	8
54	...	Offences against Rail-way Laws.	3	174	...	...	174	100.0	...	177	13
55	...	Offences against Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	Offences against Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878).	113	475	...	...	475	100.0	508	1,044	21
57	280, 227, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 281 to 283, Section 78 of Act III of 1885, and other cases and offences under any other special or local laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	32	769	...	...	769	100.0	217	1,245	94
57	280, 227, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 281 to 283, Section 78 of Act III of 1885, and other cases and offences under any other special or local laws.	Public and local nuisances under special and local Laws.	164	47,629	...	...	47,629	100.0	23,800	70,529	19
Total ...			420	50,022	...	...	50,022	100.0	29,981	80,273	178

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900—continued.

In which no such under was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		Pending at close of year.	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.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.													Cases of death, escape or insanity during trial and cases abandoned, continued or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 255, 351, 356 and 408, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
4	3	6	119	105	508	24	532	56	329	85.5	97	4	42	4	8	
...	...	...	4	11	56	3	50	9	26	74.3	3	...	14	7	1	
...	...	...	15	30	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	23	2	12
...	...	...	8	10	76	3	79	4	9	48	84.2	8	3	10	...	...
14	2	0	43	94	620	21	641	44	143	76.5	55	11	30	558	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	6	8	...	8	2	6	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	52	156	1	4,349	1,926	12,539	402	12,911	1,300	9,150	87.6	1,399	133	618	401	104
...	...	...	7	4	11	...	11	2	7	77.8	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	1,136	176	1,312	330	629	65.6	36	2	176	139	...	...
...	...	...	14	14	3	17	1	7	87.5	1	...	7	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	13	35	...	35	1	30	98.8	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	21	208	17	229	7	191	96.2	11	...	10	1	...	...
...	...	...	18	15	131	8	139	16	99	86.1	8	1	12	3	...	...
...	...	...	10	91	972	38	1,010	78	812	91.2	41	...	70	9	...	...
2	...	1	6	12	871	70	941	71	732	91.2	66	91	83	4	2	...
...	...	...	1	14	70,489	223	70,721	6,301	72,332	95.6	137	12	256	613	2	...
2	1	2	50	268	79,872	534	80,406	8,807	74,889	93.2	325	48	568	771	...	...

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 by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1889.	Reported during the year.					Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by the Station Officer other than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	Not accused, Section.
			Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	7. 1891.				
58	Offences under other Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable.										
(1)	Alkali Act ...		36				36	100.0		36	
(2)	Christian Marriage Act ...	1	4				4	100.0		4	3
(3)	Coffee-stamping Prevention Act of 1878.		21				21	100.0		21	1
(4)	Explosives Act ...	2	70				72	100.0		72	
(5)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	20	3,328				3,328	100.0	287	3,615	
(6)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	1	47		1		48	97.9	3	51	
(7)	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859		1				1	100.0		1	
(8)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889		404				404	100.0		404	
(9)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	1	162				163	100.0	125	288	
(10)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1921.					1,936	1,936				
(11)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	9	32				32	100.0	13	45	
(12)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Section 73.		36,667				36,667	100.0		36,667	
(13)	Post Act ...		21				21	100.0		21	
(14)	Post Office Act VI of 1898		6				6	100.0		6	
(15)	Prisons Act ...		1				1	100.0		1	
(16)	Registration Act ...		1				1	100.0		1	
(17)	Stage Carriage Act ...								2	2	
(18)	Telegraph Act ...		9				9	100.0		9	1
(19)	Treasure Trove Act ...		1				1	100.0		1	
Total			48	40,812		1,937	42,748	95.8	733	43,481	9
Grand Total of offences under L.P.C. and Special and Local laws			3,945	134,301	7	4,062	138,370	96.6	31,240	140,204	10,274

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900—concluded.

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.		
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.													28(a)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	1	27	96.4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	5	18	1	19	...	17	100.0	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	28	1	27	96.4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	3,334	14	3,948	62	3,885	98.4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	45	3	53	9	6	40.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	404	39	425	91.6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	288	6	278	97.9	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	46	3	48	5	30	85.7	2	4	4	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	36,667	...	36,667	300	35,127	99.2	...	...	2	1,238	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	1	50.0	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	8	26	41,562	22	41,584	425	39,849	98.9	14	4	11	1,281	1
396	78	278	4	10,050	4,300	143,016	1,531	145,507	7,212	130,254	94.8	2,687	402	1,921	3,631	250

* 64 cases omitted to be shown in column 27 of the statement for 1899 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 176, 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 arrested by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.						
	117.	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.						
	118, 119	Conspiring 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 234	Offences relating to coin		144				
4	235 to 239-A	Offences relating to stamps		5				
	471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.						
5	480-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.						
6	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender		18				
7	224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.		893				
		Attempt		1				
8	113 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	84	3,716	12	2	51	
		Attempt		9				
9	110, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.		13		2		
		Total	84	4,303	12	24	50	
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.							
10	302, 303, 304	Murder by thugs		169		5	1	
11		" dacoits		18				
12		" robbers		18				
13		" poison		18				
14	307	Other murders	6	776		10	33	
15	308	Attempts at murder		142		2	2	
16	309, 308	Capital homicide		270		1	10	
17	376	Rape by a person other than husband.		16			3	
18	377	Attempt		4				
19	317, 318	Unnatural offences		6			6	
20		Attempt						
21	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.		42				
22	320, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.		107			2	
23	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.		2		1		
24	328	Grievous hurt	11	580		8	18	
25	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		14				
26		Attempt		2				
27		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.		124		14	1	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—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 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 thereport 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
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—cont.							
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	959	3	3	36
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	122	...	...	18
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	8	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	9	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	766	1	0	15
29	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	69	...	1	2
Total			80	4,170	4	41	146
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	10	2,882	13	39	99
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	12	...	...	3
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...
			...	229	...	0	1
			...	118	...	...	7
33	392, 393	Robbery	1	138	...	4	11
			...	...	...	...	...
			1	350	8	7	20
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	264	...	...	9
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	357	...	4	15
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	92	...	...	...
			6	8,504	7	167	175
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	107	...	...	1
			...	284	7	...	7
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	5	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	...	...	...
Total			24	13,093	30	211	348

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—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.		
											Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn including accomplices pardoned under Sections 237 & 238, 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 15.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
8.8	...	31	298	60	1,264	379	350	48.6	317	113	...	413	38
14.3	...	...	10	5	6	4	3	33.3	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	119	62	37	37.4	35	10	...	1	...
...	...	...	11	10	1	...	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	29	28	1	3.4	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
2.0	...	14	245	45	1,030	474	475	50.1	353	67	...	14	43
2.9	...	2	13	2	80	40	34	45.9	34	...	...	6	6
3.5	20	56	855	654	5,490	2,462	1,995	44.8	1,752	438	2	595	126
3.8	88	20	169	710	3,369	2,066	843	29.0	833	255	8	205	19
43.0	...	...	...	29	32	10	22	68.8	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	1	12	239	95	127	57.2	127	16	...	1	...
6.9	...	...	...	4	118	57	57	50.0	54	4	...	...	1
6.0	...	...	7	7	142	79	68	42.3	56	4	...	1	...
5.0	...	...	22	30	302	167	207	55.3	189	18	...	...	5
8.4	1	...	176	68	499	344	121	26.0	78	20	...	14	5
4.2	...	1	49	18	408	196	178	47.7	156	29	...	6	...
...	...	1	2	3	39	13	23	63.9	22	3	...	...	...
2.1	18	36	161	290	8,786	2,374	5,954	71.5	5,012	874	3	34	6
9	1	...	...	1	106	48	57	54.3	57	1	...	...	2
2.5	...	1	101	51	442	257	129	31.0	101	18	...	8	12
...	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	25.0	1	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.7	108	61	691	1,213	14,533	5,743	7,777	57.5	7,608	713	11	270	50

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 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
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	405	2	6
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	2	97	...	3
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
Total			3	502	2	9
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	53	...	2
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	3	5,568	9	112
45	403 to 408	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by bankers, &c.	2	13,276	23	354
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	577	2	4
46a	419, 420	Cheating	...	108	...	10
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	4	946	2	19
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	12	...	...
Total			9	20,170	43	533
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	17	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	1,868	20	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	...	38	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws.	...	43	...	...
53		Do. Opium Laws.	...	232	...	1
54		Do. Railway Laws.	...	197	...	...
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	349	...	1
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 289, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 71 of Act III of 1889, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	16	1,248	1	4
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	2	65,183	...	...
Total			22	68,686	...	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—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 6).	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)
1.5	...	3	239	27	665	267	120	81.0	95	13	...	265	1
3.1	1	2	8	4	105	17	74	81.3	68	1	...	13	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1.8	1	5	248	31	771	284	194	40.6	163	14	...	279	1
3.8	...	...	10	3	70	34	35	50.7	29	1	...	...	...
2.0	7	...	244	181	5,874	1,930	3,671	65.5	9,591	259	6	14	72
3.0	20	20	1,282	309	13,497	4,580	8,418	61.8	8,128	468	3	31	62
3.4	2	2	43	20	534	197	299	60.3	286	33	...	5	5
4.3	2	2	5	2	53	14	23	62.2	23	12	...	4	...
7	1	4	86	14	631	226	385	68.0	368	17	1	3	5
9.3	...	...	6	1	105	29	67	66.3	55	18	...	1	4
33.3	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
2.0	17	439	36	1,861	487	323	399	258	258	37	...	514	16
...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	50.0	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	50.0	1	...	...	...	...
2.6	36	40	2,058	567	22,219	7,535	13,264	68.8	12,769	848	10	572	164
...	...	...	22	...	89	29	10	23.6	9	...	...	...	...
1	2	7	616	169	2,163	735	1,080	50.5	785	190	3	158	...
...	...	...	12	9	59	8	28	84.8	28	24	...	2	...
...	...	...	1	...	44	6	37	86.0	36	1	...	...	...
...	...	3	12	17	258	34	210	89.1	201	13	...	1	...
5	10	1	23	9	217	50	166	75.7	132	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	597	22	958	122	820	87.0	268	12	1	4	...
3	...	4	511	56	1,823	370	1,353	78.2	1,074	82	...	4	48
...	1	12	12,976	129	78,273	3,749	73,779	95.2	62,313	135	3	610	15
0.1	13	28	14,768	411	83,834	6,109	77,478	98.8	64,866	468	7	779	63

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, I.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, I.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 Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable.					
(1)	Abkari Act	21				
(2)	Christian Marriage Act					
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	87				
(4)	Explosives Act	6				
(5)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	3,924				
(6)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	40				
(7)	Merchant's Seamen's Act I of 1859	1				
(8)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1880	601				
(9)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	130				
(10)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages). Regulation IV of 1821.					
(11)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	12			1	
(12)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Section 73.	45,973				
(13)	Port Act	21				
(14)	Post Office Act	4				
(15)	Prison Act	1				
(16)	Registration Act	4				
(17)	Stage Carriage Act					
(18)	Telegraph Act	2				
(19)	Treasure Trove Act					
	Total	50,798			1	
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local laws.	* 182	161,724	83	417	1,108

* 14 persons shown in excess in column 11 of the statement for 1899 are excluded.

A—concluded.

FOR THE YEAR 1900—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 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
											Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, committed or withdrawn including accusers, witnesses, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of a non-cognizable offence only, of those shown in column 15.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
			20		44	10	34	77.3	23				
			1		1	1							
		1	1	1	35	4	31	88.6	31				
			23		29	1	28	96.6	5				
				14	3,948	62	3,885	98.4	3,885			1	
		1		5	53	9	6	40.0	6	3		35	
					1		1	100.0	1				
					601	70	531	88.4	531				
			202		331	5	318	98.5	119			8	
			52	3	67	15	43	74.1	8	9			5
		2			45,971	301	43,950	99.1	43,950			1,600	
					21		21	100.0	21				
					4	2	1	33.3	1	1			
					1		1	100.0	1				
					4	4							
			2		2		2	100.0					
			4		6	1	1	50.0	1	4			
		7	305	23	51,119	575	43,893	98.8	43,613	17		1,644	5
7	188	920	20,599	† 3,312	181,359	25,543	151,717	85.6	137,455	2,836	30	4,203	505

† 75 persons omitted to be shown in column 19 of the statement for 1899 are included.

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

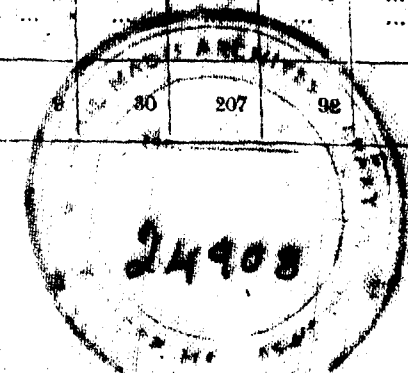
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at the beginning of the year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...
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.	11	2	37	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	...	5	115
6	193 to 200, 226 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	15	2	79	558
7	463 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	3	...	8	150
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	4	180
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	7
10	119, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	260
Total ...			31	4	134	5,035
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	3	25
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	1
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...
Total ...			2	...	3	26
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.						
13	364 to 369	Extortion	...	...	6	393
Attempt ...			...	...	1	6
Total ...			...	...	7	399
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force	6	16	56	31,165
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	11
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	2	4	...	13,885
Attempt ...			...	...	...	1
Total ...			8	20	134	34,993

B.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			Cases of death, assault or injury during trial and charges withdrawn, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 332, 346 and 347 C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or in revision.
				12	13	14	15	16			19 (a)	19 (b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	51	4,078	128	782	2,855	7	...	68	25	...	206	6
19	14	139	17	51	50	4	...	11	6	...	14	3
140	49	794	90	313	243	18	1	82	33	...	...	8
5	5	166	39	84	26	2	...	10	4	...	1	...
30	9	164	5	41	101	...	2	7	7	...	1	...
...	...	7	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	11	343	7	53	275	...	...	6	6	...	1	1
492	180	5,636	290	1,879	3,552	31	3	182	81	...	282	18
3	12	32	18	9	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	12	38	19	9	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
3	23	403	88	220	51	4	3	14	20	...	2	2
1	...	8	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	23	410	89	224	53	4	4	14	20	...	2	2
7	59	21,250	3,835	5,723	1,594	8	17	109	55	2	9,908	15
...	...	11	...	2	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
13	29	12,932	1,628	4,305	1,369	1	13	98	35	...	5,583	26
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	88	34,244	5,463	10,029	2,970	...	...	207	98	2	15,442	41

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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.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417, 418	Cheating	2	1	17	688	4	21
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	3		10	360	8	90
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)			21	4,368	11	39
		Attempt				1		
		Attempt				1		
		Total	5	1	48	5,414	23	81
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
21	298	Offences against religion			2	7		
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.				11		
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	3	1	14	910	2	39
24	500 to 502	Defamation			8	645		5
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.		1	28	7,716	40	48
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	3		13	6,171	2,019	182
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office						
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	3		1	38	32	6
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances			12	11		
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1			4		1
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.			1	1,416		
		Total	10	2	77	16,028	2,112	261
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.								
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886			7	190	11,018	231	
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878				4	9	117	
(3)	Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1880				6	8		
(4)	Canal and Ferry Act I of 1879					4		
(5)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891			11	11	2,439	18	2
(6)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882					4	6	
(7)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1868					18		
(8)	Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868					1		
(9)	Contract Act XIII of 1889					1		
(10)	Criminal Procedure Code Act			3	44	2,574	2	2
(11)	Emigration Act VII of 1893					26	3	
(12)	Epidemic Diseases Act					180		
(13)	Explosives Act				2	5	11	5
(14)	Fisheries Act						1	1
(15)	Forest Act V of 1882			18	56	10,781	24	2
(16)	Indian Merchandise Marks Act					1		
(17)	Local Boards Act V of 1884					111		
(18)	Merchants Shipping Act					1		
(19)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889					3		
(20)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884				29	18,958	16	
(21)	Native Passengers' Shipping Act X of 1887					1		
(22)	Opium Act					1		

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900—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.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			Cases of death, escape or injury during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 250, 353, 354, and 404, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
712	311	307	42	3	2	20	22		5	4
2		1	1							
380	70	194	87	6		11	8	2	2	10
1			1							
4,395	937	1,487	451	1	4	34	26		1,455	8
1			1							
5,491	1,318	1,989	583	10	6	65	56	2	1,462	22
9	1	5				1			2	
11	1	5	2						3	
930	179	387	88	4	2	26	10		234	5
653	205	213	70		4	16	1		145	1
7,792	1,654	2,220	815	1	11	27	39		3,025	6
8,216	53	842	7,248	1		24	9		39	3
71	4	26	34	6		1				
23		11	2			10				
5	1	3	1							
1,417	126	162	566			1			562	
19,127	2,324	3,873	8,826	12	17	106	59		4,010	15
11,446	13	245	11,128			31			29	1
180		11	108			1	4		6	
15		12	2						1	
4		1	1			1			1	
2,477	375	909	444		6	28	21		694	4
10			10							
18		9	9							
1			1							
2,621	558	471	685			108			795	1
46		11	35							
29			27			2				9
980	5	34	644						297	
18		1	15	2						
1										
10,879	1,137	1,336	5,801						1	
1			1		7	109	8	1	2,480	9
111	30	27	15							
1			1						39	
3		2	1							
18,002	361	2,303	13,145		43	98				
1		1							3,052	
1			1							

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.					
		With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognisable by the Police—cont.</i>						
(23)	Petroleum Act	...	...	3	...	4	...
(24)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816.	...	...	...	726	...	...
(25)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859 ...	1	...	2	4	28	8
(26)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889.	...	...	...	237	5	...
(27)	Post Office Act XIV of 1886	...	...	...	16	1	1
(28)	Prisons Act	...	...	...	29	...	1
(29)	Public Resort Act	...	...	...	2	...	...
(30)	Quarantine Act	...	...	...	23	...	...
(31)	Railway Act IX of 1890	...	...	...	834	5	2
(32)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	1	12	1	...
(33)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	2	7,553	21	...
(34)	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	1	5	...
(35)	Stamp Act I of 1879	...	...	5	117	...	...
(36)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	2	...	...
(37)	Tramways Act	...	...	...	13	...	...
(38)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	3	...	...	5	...	...
	Total ...	2	39	355	58,663	40	24
	Grand Total under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	* 58	66	† 767	118,436	8,180	628

* Two cases were shown in excess in column 14 of the statement for 1899.
† 97 cases were shown in excess in column 16 of the statement for 1899.

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900—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.		Under trial.				
				With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
7	...	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
728	...	264	440	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
85	...	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
243	2	19	217	...	...	2	3	...	4	...
17	4	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
29	...	8	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
23	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
809	4	52	734	...	1	12	2	...	34	...
14	1	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7,576	1	48	7,516	...	...	3	5	...	3	...
6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
122	2	33	77	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57,456	2,516	5,814	41,150	4	57	399	43	1	7,471	24
122,456	11,915	23,217	57,135	71	117	975	352	5	28,669	122

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	2	3	4	5	6
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.	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...
	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	...	4,240	272
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	...	165	22
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	9	705	108
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	60	277	...
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	22	152	15
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	20	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	...	968	215
10	149, 158-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	...	...
	Total		160	6,527	682
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	18	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...
	Total		...	18	1
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	12	922	1
		Attempt	2	4	1
	Total		14	926	2
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	95	48,170	141
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	17	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	128	31,250	104
		Attempt	...	2	...
	Total		223	74,439	245
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.				
18	417, 418	Cheating	21	622	3
		Attempt	...	7	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	534	20
		Attempt	...	1	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	62	9,679	52
		Attempt	...	1	...
	Total		95	10,844	75

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900—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 process 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 process 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 lunatics during trial.	Number convicted of cognizable offences 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)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	4,537	23	1,079	3,085	68.1	50	300	...	...
...	196	...	97	71	36.0	28	...	...	...
10	869	17	499	295	36.3	45	13	...	...
2	296	2	229	38	13.7	25	2	...	1
1	170	1	60	104	62.3	4	1	...	...
...	20	...	16	4	20.0	...	...	...	...
4	1,184	...	372	797	67.4	14	1	...	...
46	7,272	43	2,352	4,394	61.4	166	317	...	1
...	19	...	18	1	5.3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	18	1	5.3	...	...	...	...
5	930	28	760	118	12.8	21	3	...	...
...	7	...	4	3	60.0	...	...	...	...
5	937	28	764	121	13.0	21	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	43,190	4,663	13,632	2,540	5.9	224	22,131	...	...
...	17	...	10	7	41.2	...	...	...	...
222	31,260	2,334	11,919	2,739	8.7	220	14,048	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
438	74,469	6,997	25,561	5,286	7.1	444	36,181	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	638	22	521	72	11.5	17	6	...	...
...	7	...	6	1	14.3	...	...	...	...
2	564	11	417	113	20.4	16	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	100.0	...	7	1	...
57	9,730	690	4,193	834	8.6	90	3,929	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
67	10,947	723	5,137	1,022	9.3	123	3,942	1	...

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 ...	4	45	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	24	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	10	1,504	9
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	17	669	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	38	12,857	84
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	11	7,025	2,065
27	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	3	61	7
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	27	40	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	14	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	1,309	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	...	...
Total			113	24,338	2,165
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
32	(1) Abkari Act I of 1886 ...	...	219	11,316	199
	(2) Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	...	2	22	100
	(3) Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1860 ...	...	26	14	...
	(4) Canal and Ferry Act I of 1870 ...	...	...	9	...
	(5) Cattle Trespas Act I of 1871 and I of 1891 ...	...	34	5,906	40
	(6) Civil Procedure Code, 1879 ...	...	...	4	6
	(7) Compulsory Labour Act I of 1886 ...	...	...	1	...
	(8) Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868 ...	...	...	3,159	2
	(9) Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...	...	...	44	2
	(10) Criminal Procedure Code Act ...	...	...	81	4
	(11) Emigration Act VII of 1883 ...	...	...	997	...
	(12) Epidemic Diseases Act ...	...	...	8	9
	(13) Explosives Act ...	...	...	...	4
	(14) Fisher's Act ...	...	...	...	...
	(15) Forest Act V of 1882 ...	...	148	22,446	272
	(16) Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	...	...	1	...
	(17) Local Boards Act V of 1884 ...	...	...	830	...
	(18) Merchants' Shipping Act ...	...	...	3	...
	(19) Military Cantonment Act I of 1866 ...	...	...	3	...
	(20) Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	32	19,214	17
	(21) Native Passengers' Shipping Act X of 1867 ...	...	...	1	...
	(22) Opium Act ...	...	...	1	7
	(23) Petroleum Act ...	...	...	...	...
	(24) Petty Assaults (tribe by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816 ...	...	...	1,005	...
	(25) Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1860 ...	...	2	10	80
	(26) Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1843 and X of 1864 ...	...	...	230	5
	(27) Post Office Act XIV of 1886 ...	...	...	16	...
	(28) Prisons Act ...	...	...	36	...
	(29) Public Resort Act ...	...	...	3	...
	(30) Quarantine Act ...	...	...	28	...
	(31) Railway Act IX of 1893 ...	...	...	265	4
	(32) Registration Act III of 1877 ...	...	4	56	...
	(33) Salt Act IV of 1889 ...	...	2	7,653	11
	(34) Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	6	...
	(35) Stamp Act I of 1870 ...	...	15	120	...
	(36) Telegraph Act XIII of 1862 ...	...	...	1	...
	(37) Tramways Act ...	...	...	12	...
	(38) Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	...	...	11	...
Total			527	73,975	712
Grand Total under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws			* 1,133	† 101,067	2,883

* Vide remarks under column 6, Statement A, Part I.

† Includes persons put up before Magistrates by Salt and Abkari

B—concluded.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900—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	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	52	...	46	...	...	1	5	...	...
...	24	...	18	2	8.3	...	4	...	...
11	1,512	98	855	114	7.5	44	401	...	...
...	986	117	489	92	9.5	16	272	...	...
63	13,316	1,821	4,507	1,125	8.4	35	5,828	...	...
5	9,061	10	1,062	7,956	87.5	25	38	...	5
...	72	...	30	41	60.3	1	...	...	...
...	67	...	40	2	5.0	25	...	...	...
...	14	...	18	1	7.1	...	...	...	...
...	1,390	107	169	567	40.5	...	562	...	...
79	26,533	2,153	7,223	9,900	37.4	147	7,110	...	5
1	11,725	1	372	11,294	98.1	30	28	...	2
2	124	...	14	109	88.6	1	...	...	...
...	37	...	32	3	21.4	...	2	...	...
...	9	...	4	1	11.1	8	1	...	...
48	6,019	483	2,625	784	13.0	71	2,053	...	1
...	10	...	...	10	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	9	9	50.0	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	3,160	232	692	950	30.1	117	1,168	...	...
...	46	...	11	35	76.1	...	...	...	...
...	88	...	...	33	94.3	...	...	...	...
...	927	5	89	644	64.6	...	309	...	...
...	17	...	1	16	94.1	...	...	...	...
176	62,888	907	3,950	13,420	58.6	148	4,463	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	323	23	90	27	8.0	...	196	...	...
...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	1	33.3	...	...	...	...
119	19,137	147	2,443	13,361	69.5	98	3,085	...	7
...	1	...	1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	1,005	31	483	499	49.7	...	2	...	...
...	42	...	11	89	75.0	1	...	...	...
...	241	...	19	218	90.5	...	...	...	...
...	15	2	8	4	26.7	1	...	...	...
...	36	...	11	22	61.1	3	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	1	4	17.4	...	18	...	...
...	934	2	90	812	83.8	6	24	...	1
...	59	...	15	33	60.0	11	...	...	...
...	7,665	...	69	7,594	99.1	1	...	...	1
...	6	...	1	4	66.7	...	1	...	...
1	184	...	39	85	70.8	...	10	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	1	11	91.7	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	5	6	54.5	...	...	...	...
437	74,763	1,823	11,041	50,038	67.0	494	11,372	...	14
1,072	192,940	11,767	52,036	70,757	36.3	1,395	58,925	...	20

Officers and by the Police in cases investigated by them.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offences.	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	8,962	4,898	54.7	6,68,608	1,29,761	19.4
b. In conjunction with receiving stolen property	...	15	...	...	1,781	...
c. Other thefts	20,087	11,871	59.1	6,36,800	1,99,484	29.9
2. Robbery						
a. Dacoity	779	268	34.4	7,70,872	29,408	5.1
b. Other robberies	775	320	41.3	50,743	7,897	15.8
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,973	557	28.8	1,43,214	41,395	28.9
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent	148	43	29.1	17,935	2,338	13.0
Total	32,724	18,682	55.1	22,87,923	4,18,862	18.1
B. - Non-cognizable						
5. Extortion	99	8	9.0	1,754	159	9.1
6. Criminal misappropriation	190	54	27.6	6,977	1,395	20.0
Total	289	62	21.8	8,731	1,554	17.8

STATEMENT D.

Return of Professional * Crime for the year 1900.

Offences	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Persons convicted.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction not acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.					
Thuggee—											
(a) By strangulation											
(b) By poisoning											
Other Professional Crime, viz.—											
Dacoity											
Robbery											
Cattle thefts											
House-breaking											
Ordinary theft											

* Under G.O. No. 1306, Judicial, dated 20th August 1900, 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 race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

STATEMENT C—continued.

Showing the race and religion of each of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900—continued.

[illegible]

Return of Prisoners escaped and re-captured during the year 1900.

Ranges.	Districts.	From Subsidiary Jails.						From other custody.				Total.	Remarks.		
		Convicted prisoners escaped			Under-trial prisoners "escaped"			Re-captured.		Escaped.				Total.	
		Inside the Jail.	Outside the Jail.	Total.	Inside the Jail.	Outside the Jail.	Total.	Inside the Jail.	Outside the Jail.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Northern Range.	Madras City									4	3	4	3		(a) One of previous year. (b) Two of previous year. (c) The Jail return shows six escapes which is incorrect, two escapes having been wrongly included. (c) Four from village custody. (d) Seven from village custody. (d) One escape with re-capture was omitted in the Jail return, as the information was received too late. (e) One prisoner who escaped in 1893 and who was re-captured in 1900 was not shown in the Jail return.
	Ganjam	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	(a) 4	4	5		(d) Three escapes with re-captures are shown in the Jail return. But as these escapes were not from sub-jails they are shown in columns 11 and 12 of this statement.
	Visakhapatnam	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	2	2	9	6		(e) One of previous year.
	Jaypore	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	2	(b) 5	6	4		(f) Five from village custody.
	Godavari	1	1	2	2	1	(b) 4	5	3	(c) 6	6	8	11		(g) One of previous year.
	Krishna	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	(d) 12	6	15	8		(h) Two from village custody.
Central Range.	Nellore	3	6	9	8	4	8	12	8	31	24	55	40		(i) Two from village custody.
	Total	1	(a) 2	3	(d) 4		(d) 1	1	(e) 1	13	6	16	19		(j) Two of previous year.
	Kurnool	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	(f) 14	8	20	12		(k) One from village custody.
	Bellary	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(g) 2	(h) 14	7	13	10		(l) One of previous year.
	Anantapur	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(i) 2	(j) 9	5	12	9		(m) One of previous year.
	Cuddapah	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(k) 2	(l) 14	6	15	8		(n) Two from village custody.
Southern Range.	North Arcot	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(m) 2	(n) 8	4	9	6		(o) One of previous year.
	Chingleput	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(p) 2	(q) 14	2	6	8		(p) Two from village custody.
	South Arcot	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(r) 2	(s) 14	2	6	8		(q) Two of previous year.
	Salem	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(t) 2	(u) 14	2	6	8		(r) Two from village custody.
	Total	1	7	8	8	12	10	22	13	72	44	102	65		(s) One from village custody.
	Tanjore	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(v) 2	(w) 8	4	9	6		(t) Two of previous year.
Railway Police	Trichinopoly	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(x) 2	(y) 14	2	6	8		(u) One escape was from sub-jail latrine and not from inside sub-jail as shown in the Jail return.
	Madurai	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(z) 2	(aa) 8	4	9	6		(v) One of previous year.
	Tirunelveli	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(ab) 2	(ac) 14	2	6	8		(w) One of previous year.
	Coimbatore	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(ad) 2	(ae) 8	4	9	6		(x) Two of previous year.
	Nilgiris	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(af) 2	(ag) 14	2	6	8		(y) One from village custody.
	Malabar	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	(ah) 2	(ai) 8	4	9	6		(z) One of previous year.
Grand Total	Total	4	17	21	20	19	28	47	37	185	94	203	151		(aa) One of previous year.

Return of Warrants and Summons issued in 1900.

Ranges.	Districts.	Grave 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.	Summons.	Total number of processes.	Proportion to population.	Number of warrants originally issued.	Number of warrants issued on neglect of summons.	Summons.	Total number of processes.	Proportion to population.	Number of Processes.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of houses searched.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Northern Range.	Madras City	509,397	49	106	2,316	2,465	207	12	1,019	90,335	21,365	24	5,116	10	10		
	Ganjam	2,011,488	239	361	10,550	11,170	180	164	708	19,384	20,206	100	2,948	86	86		
	Visakhapatnam	947,323	866	45	15,145	16,056	152	1,169	66	24,513	25,750	95	4,745	142	158		
	Jaypore	498,971	265	23	588	876	571	24	27	678	720	686	336	2	2		
	Giddavari	2,308,405	848	810	19,442	20,098	115	472	1,065	49,135	51,272	45	5,849	283	886		
Central Range.	Kurnool	872,423	508	419	11,708	12,725	69	423	638	19,104	20,190	43	3,378	9	9		
	Bellary	947,323	282	218	10,261	10,761	88	614	412	14,598	15,054	63	1,696	6	6		
	Anantapur	788,888	778	614	7,467	8,245	96	614	7	10,089	10,710	71	1,617	9	9		
	North Arcot	1,291,903	953	30	13,367	14,350	90	954	15	16,455	17,424	74	4,260	12	12		
	Chingleput	2,202,312	1,262	320	29,002	30,534	72	966	71	17,208	18,240	121	8,877	12	12		
Southern Range.	Tanjore	2,245,361	658	412	19,562	21,341	105	802	1,760	31,277	36,087	62	4,751	58	58		
	Tiruchinopoly	1,445,118	1,141	512	18,068	20,621	70	802	4,143	15,870	17,451	83	4,447	22	22		
	Tinnevely	2,060,753	1,378	1,521	23,146	26,045	79	...	1,753	33,161	37,304	73	4,995	28	28		
	Coimbatore	2,202,312	1,659	34	21,021	22,787	97	1,200	77	29,936	32,719	91	3,883	12	12		
	Nilgiris	1,114,440	59	2	1,923	1,984	50	670	7	17,907	19,184	115	3,088	30	30		
Railway Police	Madabar	2,788,043	1,749	19	14,769	16,537	169	3,242	288	27,449	30,979	90	8,649	176	176		
	South Canara	1,134,624	941	311	10,399	12,287	92	1,476	200	11,488	13,324	86	2,375	271	271		
	Total	14,819,770	11,487	5,665	145,257	162,410	91	7,390	9,097	164,204	180,691	82	32,644	590	599		
	Railway Police	...	36	2	633	731	...	10	5	323	347	...	182	...	...		
	Grand Total	38,208,002	21,545	10,042	946,289	377,876	101	16,728	18,116	480,776	515,620	74	96,209	1,293	1,362		

Suicides.

Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1900—concluded.

Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1900—concluded.

[illegible]

Statement of Fires and Property lost during the year 1900.

Range.	Districts.	Number of fires.	Number of houses, &c., burnt.	Value of property destroyed.	Number of lives lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	Madras City	56	33	Rs. 31,128	...
	Ganjām	332	3,523	91,653	8
	Vizagapatam	608	11,066	1,19,632	23
	Jeypore	88	151	3,788	...
	Gōdāvari	691	7,611	1,20,609	10
	Kistna	525	1,838	83,868	7
	Nellore	279	1,910	1,08,559	2
	Total	2,523	29,129	5,28,119	50
Central Range.	Kurnool	238	981	47,355	5
	Bellary	310	526	92,438	5
	Anantapur	205	302	6,779	4
	Cuddapah	637	3,793	1,26,590	8
	North Arcot	710	2,050	1,53,482	14
	Chingleput	332	715	28,069	3
	South Arcot	380	2,006	81,540	27
	Salem	533	1,985	60,839	9
	Total	3,381	13,317	5,73,042	75
Southern Range.	Tanjore	518	742	19,240	...
	Trichinopoly	287	2,522	52,300	8
	Madurai	1,126	9,714	1,65,208	33
	Tinnevely	1,038	5,783	1,07,283	14
	Coimbatore	332	1,329	41,488	6
	Nilgiris	13	13	867	...
	Malabar	291	413	49,230	...
	South Canara	595	653	67,677	5
	Total	4,110	21,169	3,03,306	66
	Railway Police	2	2	601	...
Grand Total ...		10,072	63,650	16,35,195	191

Return of Known Depredators, Offenders and Suspected Persons.

Number of depredators, offenders and suspected persons at large on 31st December 1900.		Number of houses of bad repute.									
Range.	Districts.	Known robbers and dacoits.		Receivers of stolen goods.		Suspected persons.		Vagrants and wandering gangs.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Range.	Madras City	729	51	57	...	...	...	...	...	827	51
	Ganjām	161	8	3	...	2	...	27	...	324	21
	Vizagapatam	1,184	30	64	...	110	...	...	...	1,358	45
	Jeypore	425	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	3
	Gōdāvari	628	11	...	...	...	...	126	...	788	106
	Kistna	408	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	614	87
	Nellore	236	4	7	...	...	...	150	...	417	154
	Total	3,461	61	102	...	227	...	394	...	4,112	179
	Kurnool	368	1	...	...	...	...	313	...	709	344
	Bellary	321	12	6	...	...	...	38	...	380	32
Central Range.	Anantapur	598	1	...	...	...	...	116	...	424	15
	Cuddapah	574	8	...	...	...	...	125	...	653	33
	North Arcot	579	2	...	...	...	...	27	...	649	33
	Chingleput	468	27	...	...	...	...	126	...	628	126
	South Arcot	948	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	151
	Salem	917	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	12
	Total	4,395	79	...	...	213	...	623	...	5,491	387
	Tanjore	729	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	17
	Trichinopoly	154	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	21
	Madurai	1,067	19	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,238	20
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	882	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	5
	Coimbatore	972	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	6
	Nilgiris	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	1
	Malabar	1,934	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	8
	South Canara	211	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	6
	Total	5,793	71	...	...	478	...	15	...	6,993	87
	Tanjore	729	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	17
	Trichinopoly	154	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	21
	Madurai	1,067	19	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,238	20
	Tinnevely	882	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	5
Grand Total ...		14,367	265	...	...	908	...	1,260	...	16,826	1,601

Classified Statement of Daughters for the year ending 31st December 1900—continued.

[illegible]

Classified Statement of Dacoities for the year ending 31st December 1900—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total.										Property		
		Number of cases in which property was lost.										Persons		
		Above Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 10.	Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	48	43	17	18	9	9	143	41	28.7	737	221	30	1,71,241
	Kurnool	12	26	6	13	10	4	73	11	15.1	222	33	14.9	29,778
	Belary	7	8	7	11	2	4	29	4	10.3	80	28	35	12,778
Central Range.	Anantapur	8	9	8	6	1	1	29	8	27.6	133	18	13.5	1,943
	Chittoor	9	19	10	9	4	11	62	9	14.5	231	30	12	17,566
	North Arcot	10	14	8	12	2	...	46	5	10.9	158	42	26.6	13,400
	Chingleput	8	...	3	3	1	...	14	1	7.1	85	4	4.7	22,946
	South Arcot	2	15	1	5	...	2	30	8	26.7	60	25	41.7	7,283
	Salem	5	13	7	14	2	...	41	10	24.4	127	31	24.4	47,987
	Total	61	100	52	75	24	22	334	56	16.8	1,116	211	18.9	1,55,772
	Tanjore	6	6	...	5	...	...	17	6	35.3	62	15	24.2	6,519
	Trichinopoly	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	40	21	10	47.6	2,945
	Madras	8	19	9	5	3	2	46	15	32.6	145	81	11.5	22,404
Southern Range.	Tiruchelvally	80	57	5	12	1	5	160	56	35	1,084	315	31.8	3,73,381
	Coimbatore	7	12	11	17	8	1	51	7	13.7	208	37	13.8	11,521
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	57.1	139	66	53.7	10,884
	Malabar	1	5	1	8	...	...	10	...	...	77	...	...	2,603
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	113	109	26	46	2	9	310	99	31.9	1,830	554	30.3	4,38,260
	Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	223	251	95	139	41	39	787	196	24.9	3,688	986	26.8	7,80,276
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Classified Statement of Robberies for the year ending 31st December 1900 (Police Cases).

Ranges.	Districts.	On the highways between sunset and sunrise.										Total.		
		Number of cases in which property was lost.										Cases		
		Above Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 10.	Number of cases in which no property was lost.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	1	2	1	4	1	...	9	5	55.6	17	10	58.8	1,537
	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	20	3	3	60	358
Central Range.	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	25	5	5	50	227
	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	12.5	6	6	20	181
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	37.5	23	10	45.5	977
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	61
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	10	5	...	826
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	121
	Total	2	10	5	22	13	7	59	17	28.8	76	32	42.1	4,805
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	50	8	3	37.5	355
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50	4	4	75	543
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	13.3	15	1	20	48
Southern Range.	Tiruchelvally	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	50	21	8	38.1	611
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	4	...	...
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	5	6	11	10	1	34	12	35.3	69	22	31.9	2,091
	Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	3	23	14	43	29	8	120	43	35.8	176	75	42.6	8,894
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Classified Statement of Robberies for the year ending 31st December 1900—concluded.

Districts.	Total.															
	Number of cases in which property was lost.								Cases.				Persons.			
	Number of cases in which no property was lost.								Reported.				Arrested.			
	Above Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 5.	Under Rs. 1.	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	17
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lurking House-Trespass and House-Breaking by Night during the year 1900 (Police Cases).

Range.	Districts.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Madras City	170	97	144	121	12,374	4,006
	Ganjām	420	202	495	359	17,228	5,079
	Vizagapatam	459	306	663	545	21,664	8,249
	Jeypore	526	471	908	920	16,321	6,486
	Gōdāvari	389	157	377	235	36,523	7,850
	Kistna	343	116	263	184	33,375	7,733
	Nellore	312	98	254	153	32,074	5,544
	Total	2,449	1,845	2,980	2,296	1,57,185	40,941
	Kurnool	278	65	197	99	20,486	2,457
	Bellary	232	53	157	86	28,835	3,445
Central Range.	Anantapur	143	40	118	64	13,001	1,706
	Cuddapah	450	112	311	174	47,549	3,638
	North Arcot	776	258	628	344	30,792	5,058
	Chingleput	448	143	314	202	18,460	2,188
	South Arcot	467	144	308	194	20,007	5,870
	Salem	343	77	178	102	19,506	2,732
	Total	3,137	887	2,111	1,265	2,13,726	27,994
	Tanjore	332	157	202	210	22,580	5,190
	Trichinopoly	259	166	314	208	15,391	4,716
	Madurai	334	140	388	207	57,206	8,590
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	374	98	459	133	33,711	3,698
	Coimbatore	284	60	207	99	16,265	2,252
	Nilgiris	88	17	40	26	806	249
	Malabar	504	229	531	341	41,384	5,856
	South Canara	237	66	156	81	27,626	5,776
	Total	2,542	933	2,187	1,310	2,14,949	36,327
	Railway Police	21	9	24	17	624	346
	Grand Total	8,328	3,271	7,446	5,009	5,98,858	1,09,704

Number of Cattle Thieves for the year ending 31st December 1900 (Police Cases).

Districts.	Thrift of Cattle.									
	Number of cases in which property was lost.					Total.				
	Above Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 10.	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Property Recovered.
Ranges.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras City	1	7	40	378	177	166	3	772	1,480	11,268
Gaujam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goddavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return of Cognizable Cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts during the year 1900.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cases			Persons		
		Trial.	In which detection was obtained.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Madras City	33	31	93.9	38	32	84.2
	Gaujam	38	33	86.8	80	57	71.3
	Vizagapatnam	30	18	60.0	157	47	29.9
	Jaypore	25	21	84.0	97	71	73.2
	Goddavari	63	41	65.1	110	61	55.5
	Kistna	62	37	59.7	285	167	58.6
	Nellore	44	29	65.9	207	76	36.7
Total		262	179	68.3	936	419	44.8
Central Range.	Kurnool	66	41	62.1	202	81	40.1
	Bellary	60	37	61.7	166	83	50.0
	Anantapur	38	20	52.6	77	42	54.5
	Cuddapah	84	39	46.4	286	81	28.3
	North Arcot	65	41	63.1	167	88	52.7
	Chingleput	28	12	42.9	70	17	24.3
	South Arcot	43	31	72.1	130	60	46.2
Southern Range.	Salem	87	47	54.0	280	73	26.1
	Tanjore	48	27	56.3	84	36	42.9
	Trichinopoly	42	23	54.8	80	43	53.8
	Madura	145	97	66.9	398	226	56.8
	Tinnevely	181	101	55.8	1,080	468	43.3
	Coimbatore	113	57	50.4	393	119	30.3
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Malabar	94	71	75.5	257	155	60.3
	South Canara	40	16	40.0	102	19	18.6
Total		659	397	60.2	2,973	1,054	35.4
Railway Police		16	12	75.0	21	16	76.2
Grand Total		1,436	887	61.8	4,996	2,045	40.9

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 sales, and of cases found to be false after trial by Courts during the year 1900.

[illegible]

IMPORTATION.

District.	Year.	Rifles.	Cartridges.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.		Gunpowder.	Shrapnel.	Dynamite.	Gelatin.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Crackers.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Railway Signals.	Relignite.	Stoneite.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Loaded.	Empty.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	No.	COILS.	NO. OF PACKAGES.	LB.	LB.	No.	LB.	LB.
Madras City.	1900	189	189	189	189	471,488	415,479	48,425	188,256	56,580	538,000	1,868,750	270,600	674,480	...	...	21,808	20,000	...
	1899	187	187	184	184	194,060	540,874	68,780	320,187	50,000	399,000	1,942,500	194,150	849,200	...	...	3,000	10,000	...
Calcutta.	Increase	2	2	3	3	277,435	125,495	9,355	132,051	16,580	139,000	88,750	76,450	174,720	...	...	18,808	10,000	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City.	1900	1	1	1	1	300	...	3,200	33,010	...	...	...	...	...	15,992	4,032	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	10	...	3,175	...	2,560	87,904	...	...	...	...	...	31,304	73,860	...	...	...
Calcutta.	Increase	1	1	9	...	2,875	...	530	54,718	...	...	...	...	...	15,372	68,396	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City.	1900	35	35	32	46	280,260	90,275	125,135	241,180	97,805	517,150	2,180,550	272,533	...	612	...	...	27,175	...
	1899	26	26	32	23	165,728	102,104	100,000	100,000	119,130	541,025	1,694,386	235,510	...	126	...	...	16,450	...
Calcutta.	Increase	9	9	13	6	64,532	61,729	24,135	140,180	22,335	23,575	486,165	97,018	...	487	...	...	10,725	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City.	1900	3	3	3	3	3,380	...	450,350	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	8,684	30,515	...	...	...
	1899	4	4	1	1	3,660	...	800,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	31,888	...	...	...
Calcutta.	Increase	...	...	1	1	320	...	349,750	946	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	8,127	...	...	...
	Decrease	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORT, TRANSPORT AND TRANSPIPMENT.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Madras on the 11th December 1900 and left it on the 13th idem. During His Excellency's stay here and his visits to the several places of interest in Madras, the police arrangements proved satisfactory.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police was relieved of his duty as Inspector of Factories in the City, the Inspector of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers being appointed in his stead from the 1st April 1900.

Mr. H. M. Upshon, who was holding the appointment of Superintendent of the City Police, was gazetted an Assistant Commissioner under the City Police Act in recognition of his good services and with a view to strengthen the superintendence of the force.

The City Police Fund which had been maintained from income derived from a percentage upon rewards given to the police by private persons and cost of services rendered at private entertainments, &c., and which had been utilized for the benefit of the force was closed by order of Government during the year.

2. *Strength of the force.*—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1900 was—

One Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner and 2 Assistant Commissioners	4
District Inspectors	4
Inspectors	12
Sub-Inspectors (European)	20
Do. (Native)	9
Head Constables (European)	10
Do. (Native)	125
Constables	879
Total	1,063
Van Driver	* 1
Boatmen and boys of the Marine Police	* 23
Total	24

The temporary force employed on plague duty was two head constables and 20 constables. Permanent Bank and other private guards were 9 head constables and 52 constables. Seven Constables were besides supplied to the Madras Municipality on payment for plague duty at Perambore and Royapuram Camps.

The actual strength on the 31st December 1900, including the temporary force and private guards was † 1,161 against the total sanctioned strength 1,177. The deficiency existed only for a short time.

3. *Cost of the force.*—The cost of the force during 1900 was Rs. 2,75,661 against Rs. 2,92,299 in 1899. In both years the pay of the force for December was paid in that month owing to the late beginning of the Christmas Holidays, but the figure in 1899 includes the pay of the force for December 1898 paid in January 1899, which accounts for the excess over the figure in 1900.

4. *Proportion of Police to Area and Population.*—The proportion of the force employed in the prevention and detection of crimes to the area of the town was 32 policemen to every square mile and the proportion to the population, 1 policeman to every 582 persons. In Bombay and Calcutta it may be observed the force is much stronger—95 policemen to every square mile and 1 policeman to every 389 of the population in Bombay, and 75 policemen to every square mile and 1 policeman to every 326 of the population in Calcutta.

* Not included in Statement F.

† Does not include Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and 2 Assistant Commissioners and 1 van driver and 23 boatmen.

5. *Hutting and Building.*—There are 26 police stations including four subordinate tannahs, of which 24 are in Government buildings and two stations are in rented buildings. The reserve strength proper is 75 men and we have 68 tiled huts built by Government for their accommodation.

6. *Private guards.*—A sum of Rs. 11,875 was recovered on account of the Bank and other private guards.

7. *Departmental punishments.*—The number of police officers who were departmentally punished during the year was greater than during the preceding three years as shown in the following statement. There was a change of both the superior officers, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner and a larger number of cases of misbehaviour had to be duly dealt with for the proper maintenance of discipline. The black mark rules were more strictly enforced during the year:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Number of men dismissed	10	11	16	20
Do. fined	224	277	292	428
Do. degraded or suspended	12	28	21	31
Amount of fine	Rs. 179	277	302	385
Average amount of fine to number fined.	Rs. 0-12-2	1-0-0	1-0-7	0-14-4
Punished for absence without leave by fine or otherwise	43	51	39	45
Amount of fine for absence without leave.	Rs. 58	59	81	41
Number of persons resigned	50	28	28	21

The average amount of fine for each man fined in 1900 was less than in the preceding year, which indicates that there was no increase of severity in dealing with offending policemen during the year under report.

8. *Police officers convicted.*—One head constable and 14 constables were convicted by magistrates of committing offences—ten men for offences in their official capacity and five in their private capacity. One man was convicted of wrongful restraint and two of petty theft and the rest of minor offences of hurt, using criminal force, &c. Sixteen men were convicted in 1899 and 13 in 1898.

9. *Casualties.*—The total casualties in the force present no noticeable variations compared with the two preceding years.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Dismissed	11	16	20
Discharged on other grounds	8	7	12
Discharged on pension	27	19	19
Died	11	14	17
Deserted	3	..	5
Resigned	28	28	21
Total	88	84	82

10. *Instruction.*—No illiterate man was enlisted during the year. In the Head-quarter school 107 men received instruction; four passed the Station-house Officer's Test, and 56, the Constable's Test. Three sub-inspectors passed the Criminal Lower Examination, and 3 officers passed the Departmental Test for inspectors. One P.A. and 1 matriculate were enlisted during the year.

11. *Rewards.*—One inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 26 head constables and 56 constables received money rewards during the year aggregating Rs. 311, and 1 Constable was promoted for good work. Sixty-six policemen received rewards amounting to Rs. 303 in 1899. In the Chartered Mercantile Bank Cheating case noticed later on in this report, the Bank gave a liberal reward of Rs. 1,000, which was distributed among 11 police officers, who investigated the case and prosecuted it to a successful issue.

12. *Escapes.*—Four prisoners escaped from police custody and 2 from the Criminal Leper Ward. Three of the former and one of the latter were recaptured. The number of escapes in the previous year was four.

13. *Processes.*—During the year 28,959 processes—1,186 warrants, 22,651 summonses and 5,128 other processes—were served against 22,792 in the preceding year. The number in grave cases was 2,465 against 2,379 in 1899, and in petty cases 21,366 against 20,113 in 1899. The increase in 1900 is due to the larger amount of crime dealt with.

There were only 76 persons prosecuted for neglect of summons, of whom 38 were convicted against 330 prosecutions in the preceding year and 604 in 1898. The prosecutions are ordered by the Magistrates.

14. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—Violent and unnatural deaths numbered 182 against 177 of the previous year. Classified according to the verdicts of the juries held there were 6 murders, 8 culpable homicides, 30 suicides, 128 accidental deaths and 19 from other causes.

Accidents caused by Tram cars were 24 against the same number in 1899. Three of the former proved fatal.

15. *Fires.*—There were 56 fires involving a loss of property valued Rs. 31,128 against 54 in the previous year, which caused a loss of Rs. 1,45,880. No lives were lost. A building adjoining the kerosine oil tank of the Royal Dutch Company at Royapuram accidentally took fire. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Upshon immediately proceeded to the spot and fortunately the fire was extinguished, so that the oil tank was saved thereby preventing considerable damage which would otherwise have occurred.

16. *Stray children.*—Two hundred and twenty-six stray children were restored by the Police to their parents or guardians. In the previous year 183 children were so disposed of.

17. *Injured and helpless persons.*—Three hundred and four persons including 5 children who were found sick or otherwise helpless in the public streets were helped by the police to go to hospital or to their homes. The number thus helped in 1899 was 120. The increase is due to the scarcity in neighbouring districts having driven many indigent persons into the city.

18. *Lunatics.*—Fifteen lunatics—8 males and 7 females—were sent by the Police to the Lunatic Asylum. Sixteen were sent in 1899.

19. *Destruction of dogs and rodents.*—A sum of Rs. 2,446 was spent from Municipal Funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for the destruction of dogs and Rs. 3,314, against Rs. 4,301 in 1899, for the destruction of rodents as a precaution against plague. The sum provided for the destruction of dogs was spent within three months of the hot weather, and it has been suggested to the President of the Municipality to increase the provision if possible.

20. *Known Depredators.*—The number at large at the close of 1900 and the two preceding years was—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Known depredators	786	723	771
Receivers of stolen goods	49	55	57
Suspected persons	51	46	50

The registration of these professional criminals was improved during the year, full information being required to be obtained and entered in the registers as regards the dangerous known depredators and their movements watched by the police. Fresh conviction books were supplied and instructions issued for their proper maintenance. The number of known depredators convicted during the year was 175 against 122 in 1899—a noticeable increase. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted for offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Males	906	691	921
Females	86	73	93
Juveniles	64	69	35
Total	1,056	733	1,049

The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, also shows an increase, 262 against 169 in 1899. The following statement is interesting as showing the extent to which these old offenders are addicted to crime:—

Old Offenders convicted during 1900.

	Sex.			Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.		
Convicted for 2nd time	77	7	7	91	8 persons were twice convicted during the year 1900.
Do. 3rd do.	53	3	6	62	14 do. do.
Do. 4th do.	36	..	3	39	8 do. do.
Do. 5th do.	20	..	1	21	1 person was twice convicted during the year 1900 and 1 juvenile was convicted four times during the year 1900.
Do. 6th do.	15	..	1	16	
Do. 7th do.	12	1	1	14	1 was twice convicted during the year 1900.
Do. 8th do.	10	..	..	10	
Do. 9th do.	4	..	..	4	
Do. 10th do.	5	..	..	5	
Do. 11th do.	2	..	..	2	
Do. 12th do.	1	..	..	1	
Do. 13th do.	1	..	..	1	
Do. 14th do.	1	..	..	1	
Total	236	11	19	266	

21. *Anthropometry.*—The finger prints of 1,330 persons were taken during the year against 865 in the previous year. Three hundred and forty-seven references for identification were made to the Central Bureau, out of which 96 proved successful.

22. *Crime.*—The total cognizable crime including complaints instituted before Magistrates direct during the year was 3,083 cases under the Indian Penal Code against 2,111 in 1899. The total of true cases was 2,409 against 1,639 in 1899. The increase occurred principally in thefts.

Under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances the figure was 57,823 against 54,607 in 1899 the increase being found under the head of Nuisances. Excluding offences under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances, the proportion of cognizable crime reported to the population of the city was 1 to every 160 persons and taking true crime the proportion was 1 to every 205 persons.

23. *Detective results.*—The total detective results are shown in the following statements. Of offences under the Indian Penal Code, 64·4 per cent. ended in detection against 61·4 in 1899, and on the total of offences including those under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances the result was 94·5 against 94·3 in 1899. Under persons convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, there was an improvement from 57 per cent. in 1899 to 63·9 in 1900, and under offences of all classes from 93·6 to 97·4 per cent. :—

Cases.

	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.	Percentage.	True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.
Offences under Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances ...	455	31	6·8	1,954	1,522	77·8	2,409	1,553	64·4
Special and Local Laws ...	252	34	13·4	30,798	35,226	95·9	37,050	35,200	95·1
Public and Local Nuisances ...	10	3	30·0	20,763	20,141	97·0	20,773	20,144	96·9
Grand Total ...	717	68	9·4	50,515	56,889	95·5	60,232	56,957	94·5

Persons.

	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 courts.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Brought trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Offences under Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances ...	707	38	5·3	1,868	1,608	86·0	2,575	1,646	63·9
Special and Local Laws ...	379	45	11·8	44,549	44,120	99·0	44,928	44,103	98·2
Public and Local Nuisances ...	10	3	30·0	20,162	20,144	99·9	20,172	20,147	99·8
Grand Total ...	1,096	86	7·8	66,579	65,872	98·9	67,875	65,896	97·4

24. *Non-cognizable offences.*—The following statement shows the non-cognizable offences :—

Years.	Total cases for disposal including previous year's cases.	Ending in conviction.	Persons appeared before courts.	Persons convicted.
1900 ...	16,474	8,802	18,249	9,089
1899 ...	15,644	8,500	18,339	8,708

There is no noticeable variation.

25. *Property stolen and recovered.*—The following statement contains an abstract of property stolen and recovered :—

	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
Cognizable offences taken up direct by Magistrates ...	178	133	Rs. 99,746	Rs. 43,350	43·4
Cognizable offences reported at a Police station.	1,730	1,337	59,960	24,750	41·2
Total ...	1,908	1,470	1,59,706	68,100	42·6
Non-cognizable offences ...	6	4	182	66	50
Grand Total ...	1,914	1,474	1,59,888	68,166	42·6

In cognizable offences the proportion of property recovered to that stolen was 42·6 per cent. against 42·1 in 1899.

The large amount shown as stolen in cases taken up direct by Magistrates in 1900 is due to the loss of Rs. 70,000 by the Chartered Mercantile Bank in the case of cheating by a forged cheque of which Rs. 20,000 was recovered.

26. *Cases reported to the Police.*—In the following statements the cases reported to the Police and the results in their detection in 1900 are compared with those in the preceding two years :—

Cases.

	True cases.			Ending in conviction.			Percentage.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Abetment									
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	6	4	14	6	2	12	10·0	50	85·7
Class II.—Serious offences against person ...	102	97	117	86	66	73	81·8	68·0	62·3
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or property only ...	288	180	248	171	93	149	71·8	58·1	60·0
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	1,493	956	1,558	1,294	791	1,274	86·6	82·7	81·8
Total ...	1,889	1,247	1,937	1,557	952	1,508	84·6	78·2	77·8
Class IV.—Minor offences against person ...	32	30	17	30	29	14	93·7	96·6	82·3
Total including class IV ...	1,921	1,277	1,954	1,587	981	1,522	84·6	78·9	77·8
Class VI.—Offences relating to religion, &c., and offences against Special and Local Laws and Nuisances ...	45,917	54,355	57,561	42,892	52,058	56,367	95·2	95·9	96·1
Grand Total ...	46,888	55,602	59,515	44,479	53,039	56,889	94·8	95·3	95·5

Persons.

	Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Percentage.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Abolition	16	2	22	16	1	19	93.7	50.0	86.3
Class I	151	167	115	136	104	104	90.0	62.4	71.2
Class II	237	124	217	209	103	184	88.1	83.0	84.7
Class III	1,452	939	1,404	1,301	822	1,285	90.0	87.5	87.7
Class V									
Total	1,856	1,232	1,840	1,555	1,032	1,592	84.1	83.7	86.1
Class IV	66	79	19	61	75	16	92.4	94.9	84.2
Total including class IV	1,922	1,311	1,859	1,616	1,107	1,608	84.2	84.4	86.0
Class VI	40,589	62,986	61,711	49,077	60,072	61,294	99.1	95.4	99.3
Grand Total	51,511	64,297	63,570	50,793	61,179	62,902	98.6	95.1	98.9

The figures present a slight improvement in 1900 compared with the two preceding years in the total of all classes of offences.

27. *Offences under class I.*—In class I, there were 10 offences relating to coin. In one case two persons were arrested and one of them was charged with having committed 7 offences and he was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In another case a person charged with passing a two pie piece coated with quicksilver for a quarter rupee was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

28. *Class II—Serious offences against person—Murders.*—There were 6 cases of murder against 5 in 1899.

In one case at Sowcarpet a boy of seven years was missed from his house and on the third day his dead body was found on the pyal of a house in the same street. The boy was apparently murdered for the jewels he was wearing. Four men were arrested in connection with the case, but no satisfactory evidence could be obtained against them and so they had to be discharged on bail.

At Royapettah the dead body of a new-born female child was found in a dust-bin by a Municipal sweeper. The death was certified to be due to asphyxia caused by choking. Neither of the parents could be traced.

In the third case at Triplicane one Durga Prasad, out of apte arising from the result of a Civil suit, stabbed his daughter a widow, who had made a will disposing of her property against his wishes, and another his nephew, both of whom died immediately; he also caused serious injury to another woman, a tenant in his house who had given evidence against him in the Civil suit. This woman also died from the effects of the wounds. On trial at the High Court Sessions Durga Prasad was sentenced to death. This case was registered as three murders.

In the fourth and last case one Singaram Pillai, an agent under one Narayanawathi Chetty, while returning from the latter's house at about 9 p.m. on the 19th October 1900, was assaulted in his carriage when it was passing by the Civil Debtors' Hall on the Poppan's Broadway, by five or six ruffians who had been apparently hired for the purpose. Two of them appear to have been armed with knives. When the carriage reached his house, Singaram Pillai was found dead from the effects of the stabs inflicted. Four of the offenders were arrested and three of them were prosecuted, one having been taken as an approver, but they were acquitted at the last High Court Sessions for want of sufficient evidence. Two of the chief culprits are still absconding and everything possible is being done to secure their arrest.

Under grievous hurt there was an increase of 11 cases, and, under hurt by dangerous weapons, 16.

29. *Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*—The number of true cases was 248 against 160 in 1899 and 238 in 1898.

Under robberies there were 13 cases against 14 in the previous year and of the former 11 were detected against 7 of the latter.

In House-breakings there were 226 cases—179 by night and 47 by day—against 142 in 1899 and 208 in 1898. In 1899, both under this class of offences and under thefts, there was a great fall in reported cases. Out of 226 cases in 1900, 133 or 58.8 per cent. were detected against 59.5 per cent. in 1899. In 13 cases the property lost was above Rs. 500 each. A heavy case, in which jewels, &c., worth Rs. 9,670, were lost in the house of Mr. Theagaraja Chetty at Tondiarpet ended in detection and 2 persons were convicted. The property recovered was, however, small.

which affected the proportion of recovery on the total lost during the year, viz., 25.6 per cent. against 35.3 in 1899.

30. *Class IV—Minor offences against persons.*—There were only a few cases—17 under this head.

31. *Class V—Minor offences against property.*—Under this class there were 1,558 cases reported against 256 in 1899. Thefts form the majority of the offences under this head and the following are the figures under thefts during the past six years:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Thefts	1,268	1,004	1,155	1,249	762	1,322

The fall in the crime in 1899 is noticeable and it was ascribed to the easy prices of food-grains, the removal of railway cases from the City Police and the conviction of a number of Known Depredators in 1898. During the whole of 1900, food-grains have been dear, and this fact, in all probability, mainly accounts for the increase noticed in the year. Out of 1,322 cases 1,061 or 80.2 per cent. were detected against 81.6 per cent. in 1899. The total property lost was Rs. 25,754 against Rs. 19,140, and the proportion of recovery was 47.8 per cent. against 36.9 in 1899. In 6 cases the value of property lost was above Rs. 500 each.

32. *Abstract of grave crimes.*—The following is an abstract statement of grave crimes against property:—

	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percent- age.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percent- age.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percent- age.
Robbery	18	11	84.6	22	16	72.7	Rs. 1,163	Rs. 258	22.1
House-breaking	226	133	58.8	208	163	78.3	Rs. 23,596	Rs. 9,042	25.6
Theft	1,322	1,061	80.2	1,357	1,119	81.7	Rs. 25,754	Rs. 12,324	47.8
Total	1,566	1,205	77.1	1,587	1,289	81.2	Rs. 50,513	Rs. 18,624	36.8

The crime reported shows an increase as noticed above and the detective results are about the same as in 1899. Under property recovered the result was 36.8 per cent. against 35.2 in 1899.

33. *Class VI—Public and Local Nuisances.*—Under public and local nuisances there was an increase from 16,774 in 1899 to 20,763 in 1900 due to better attention on the part of the police. In offences under the City Police Act there was little variation, the total during 1900 being 30,457 against 37,422 during 1899.

34. *Cases tried by High and Sessions Court.*—Of 33 cases tried in the High Court Sessions 31 ended in conviction against 16 out of 19 in 1899. Two old offenders were convicted of theft and transported for life.

35. *False cases.*—There were 402 false cases in 1900 against 162 in 1899 and 193 in 1898. Cases of mistakes of law or fact in which no offence was found to have been committed were properly registered during the year which accounts for the apparent increase. Instructions were also issued for the proper working of the provisions of section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 402 cases 94 were declared by Magistrates as false after trial.

Prosecutions in cases of false complaints are rarely undertaken in the city and the matter will receive attention.

36. *Security for keeping the peace and security for good behaviour.*—There being in many parts of Madras a number of rowdies and bad characters who have no ostensible means of livelihood and who are believed to be often hired for a small sum to commit assaults and other breaches of the peace, the attention of the police was directed to the necessity of working the provisions of sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and instructions were issued for their guidance in the matter of the evidence necessary under those sections.

In cases of offenders punished for offences named in section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police were directed to apply for the binding over of the prisoners to keep the peace. Three persons were bound over during the year for good behaviour and 21 for keeping the peace under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

37. *Hackney Carriage Act.*—The number of hackney carriages registered during the year was 1,860 against 1,739 in 1899 and the number of drivers 1,947 against the same number in 1899. The total amount collected by fees was Rs. 2,911-8-0 and the expenditure on the establishment was Rs. 2,366-13-3.

38. *Public Houses.*—The following is a return of places of public resort licensed during the year 1900 under Act III of 1888:—

Hotels	18
Taverns and refreshment rooms	67
Arrack shops (country)	48
Toddy shops	260
Opium shops	17
Shops for sale of other intoxicating drugs	80
Eating houses	394
Total	834

During the previous year 858 licenses were issued. There was an increase of 10 taverns and refreshment rooms, 2 opium shops, and a decrease of 31 eating houses.

39. *Indian Arms Act and Explosives Act.*—The following is a list of the licenses granted during the year under these Acts:—

Arms Act.

Licenses to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India	162
Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of Madras	58
Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of Madras	4
Licenses to import and export without transshipment arms, ammunition or military stores in the port of Madras	2
Licenses to manufacture, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores	4
Licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores	18
Licenses to possess arms, Form VIII	412
Licenses to go armed on a journey	15
Licenses to transport gunpowder, &c., for <i>bond fide</i> blasting purposes	504
Licenses to export arms and ammunition to Native States	340
Total	1,536

During 1899, 1,318 licenses were issued.

Explosives Act.

Licenses to import explosives into the port of Madras	89
Licenses to possess and sell explosives of the first division of 6th class and 7th class	193
Licenses to sell explosives under rule 23 of the Explosives Act	5
Licenses to manufacture, sell and possess fire-works, gunpowder, or an explosive of the first division of the 6th ammunition class	28
Total	315

The number of licenses granted during the year 1899 was 271.

40. A statement showing the export and import trade in arms, &c., has been separately submitted.*

41. *Vagrancy Act.*—The workhouse for European vagrants has, since the closing of the year, been removed under the orders of Government, to the Penitentiary under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

42. *Pilgrims to Mecca.*—No passports were issued during the year.

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

44. *Inventory of Valuable Stock.*—The inventory of valuable stock kept in this office is being revised and corrected up to date.

45. *Office Records.*—The current, reference and disposal system of records has been introduced into the office and has tended to improve the record system.

46. *District Charge.*—Mr. A. P. Agar was officiating Commissioner of Police up to the 20th January 1900 when the undersigned took charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police.

* Vide appendix page 86.

Mr. P. B. Thomas was appointed Deputy Commissioner on 3rd of March 1900 in the place of Mr. Mullaly who was transferred as Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A., Manager of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police in succession to M.R.Ry. M. Vinayagam Mudaliar Avergal, who retired on 20th June 1900.

47. *Merits of Officers.*—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avergal, Assistant Commissioner, has been of great assistance in introducing the system referred to in paragraph 45 above and several other office reforms.

Mr. Upshon, Assistant Commissioner, rendered cordial help in carrying out the police arrangements during His Excellency the Viceroy's stay at Madras and in other matters connected with executive work.

District Inspector Mr. Bradbury showed considerable zeal in working out what was known as the Deccan Banking Case in which a huge fraud was attempted upon the public principally at Bombay by false prospectuses and accounts issued by the Bank at the head-quarters, Bombay, and the Branch in Madras. Three persons were arrested and a number of books of the Bank seized at Madras and with the mass of evidence collected here the Bombay Police were able to prosecute the case to conviction at the Sessions Court there.

In another case of cheating in which one Kesavarao Mudali, an employé of the Chartered Mercantile Bank at Madras forged a draft for Rs. 70,000 upon their Branch Bank at Bombay and succeeded in getting it cashed by his brother whom he sent there, the Madras City Police did good work. A Constable named Rangaswami, who was deputed to watch the house of Kesavarao Mudali, arrested an emissary from his brother at Negapatam and intercepted a letter to him, and, from the clue derived from this letter and from a telegram sent from Bombay by the brother after he cashed the cheque, Acting Inspector Bodhaguruswami Pillai of the Intelligence Department ably worked up the case and recovered about Rs. 20,000 worth of sovereigns which had been secreted at Tanjore. Both the brothers were convicted at the High Court Sessions.

District Inspector Mr. Eaton has been very helpful throughout the year in many matters entrusted to him. The other European officers with very few exceptions have worked well and are much to be commended for the cheerfulness with which they turned out early and late to perform duties which really required a much larger number and sometimes gave them as little as three or four hours' rest at night.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
28th February 1901.

O. R. JONES,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS
AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' REMARKS.

GANJAM.

Village Police.—Except in Chicacole and Parlákimedi, the village police have rendered absolutely no assistance whatever in the prevention and detection of crime or in keeping the regular police posted in the movements of known depredators, &c.—*Superintendent.*

I have not received any specific complaints of neglect or disobedience of orders.—*Mr. H. D. Taylor, District Magistrate.*

VIZAGAPATAM.

In conclusion I beg to report that the police and the magistracy have worked together on the best of terms, and, as far as I am personally concerned, I have always received every possible assistance from the several Divisional Magistrates in the district and my thanks are due to them.

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

I have no special remark to make, but I wish to endorse the Superintendent's remarks in the concluding paragraph and to add my very strong recommendation that every effort be made to secure pensions for the widows of the constables killed in the execution of their duty at Korra-vanivalasa. To refuse these would, I think, be very bad and short-sighted policy.*

JEYPORE.

There has only been one District officer and consequently the supervision cannot be the same as when there are two when every station can be visited twice in the year.†—*Superintendent.*

Jeyapore is quite beyond the power of any one officer to supervise properly.—*Mr. W. O. Horne, Agent to the Governor.*

The relations between the police and the magistracy continue to be good.—*Superintendent.*
Except in Nowrangapur taluk where they cannot be so described.—*Agent to the Governor.*

GÓDÁVARI.

District charge.—Mr. Sweet's deplorable state of health throughout the year tends to explain the inefficiency of the District Police Administration during the periods of his incumbency. Marked improvement was visible during Mr. McCarrison's brief tenure of office.—*Mr. A. E. Castlesuart-Stuart, District Magistrate.*

Departmental punishments.—The increase in the number of dismissals and resignations appears to be due to the activity of Mr. McCarrison when acting for 3 months as Superintendent.—*Superintendent.*

Such activity was badly needed and it produced excellent results.—*District Magistrate.*

* Government has recently sanctioned pensions to the eldest son of the head constable and of the constable.—*Inspector-General.*

† In my opinion the Superintendent should never be without an Assistant, as it is utterly impossible for one officer to work the district and keep a proper check over his subordinates.—*Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range.*

Service of processes.—The decrease is chiefly attributable to the better attention paid by the magistracy in not issuing unnecessary processes and in promptly issuing warrants where summonses have been neglected and prosecuting those who willfully disobeyed summonses.—*Superintendent.*

I am glad to find that the measures I have adopted have produced these satisfactory results.—*District Magistrate.*

Grave crimes.—The increase in crime during the year may be ascribed to the high prices of food-grains and want of labour for the cooly class of people during the heavy floods.—*Superintendent.*

The increase, in my opinion, is mainly due to prevailing high prices during the year, and possibly to want of efficient police supervision during many months. The floods prevented the employment of coolies on agriculture in the areas affected, but only during the time the water stood upon the lands. On the other hand, the floods indirectly and directly gave rise to extensive employment of labour required both to prevent damage and to repair breaches, &c. Large sums of money were thus spent, e.g., by the Public Works Department. The considerable increase in true cases of grave crime was unsatisfactory.—*District Magistrate.*

Relations between the Police and the Magistracy.—The relations between the police and the magistracy have been cordial, and no complaints of any serious nature were made by either of them.—*Superintendent.*

There was some slight friction between the police and the sub-magistrates of Pentapad and Coringa during the year. In the former case, the sub-magistrate will be transferred. In the latter the police will doubtless be suitably dealt with for making false allegations against the sub-magistrate.*

I am glad to have this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the zeal and industry displayed by Mr. McCarrison in the performance of his duties throughout the year.—*District Magistrate.*

KISTNA.

Appeals.—Unnecessary appealing against decisions of superior officers has become very common in this district. Even when the punishment awarded is only a black-mark and a petty fine of 8 annas the men do not lose their chance of forwarding appeals.—*Superintendent.*

I presume that when an appeal is altogether frivolous and unnecessary, the appellate authority takes due notice of the indiscipline involved in the appeal. It is therefore unlikely that there can be an unnecessary appeal †.—*Mr. R. Morris, District Magistrate.*

Village Police and Glad Taluk.—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 officers who take due notice by punishing the delinquents. Registers of known depredators, suspects and strangers are maintained in some villages under orders of the District Magistrate, and their movements as well as those of wandering gangs are reported to the police in a few cases.—*Superintendent.*

The inference is that in other and, from the use of the expression 'some,' the majority of Government villages, and in all *semindari* and *inam* villages, the village police do not make their usefulness felt. I hope the Superintendent will in all cases report any neglect to the Revenue Divisional officers.—*District Magistrate.*

Beat duty.—The Assistant Superintendent of Police in consultation with the Hyderabad Police made arrangements for meetings on the frontier stations to exchange intelligence between the Kistna and Nalgonda districts, and has been keeping a vigilant eye on the proper working of the system.—*Superintendent.*

I hope the system can be arranged also in the Warangal and Nagarkurnool districts.—*District Magistrate.*

Service of Processes.—Except Bunder, Bapatla, Tenali, Guntur, Narasaraopet, Gudivada, Vinukonda and Tiruvur where there is an increase in the number of processes, all other taluks show a decrease.—*Superintendent.*

That is to say, an increase in eight out of 13 taluks, or in other words an increase in the greater part of the district. Along with this increase the Superintendent reports a decrease in the percentage of prosecutions for contempt of process. Did this decrease lead to the increase in the number of processes? I do not however recollect the Superintendent's bringing to my notice any cases during the year in which the magistracy were remiss in prosecuting persons who disregarded summonses. I shall be glad if he will always bring such cases to notice in view to thereby reducing the number of several processes that have to issue.—*District Magistrate.*

* I am asking the Superintendent to report the particulars of the latter case "false allegations against the Coringa sub-magistrate."—*Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range.*

† I punished 5 men for submitting what I considered unnecessary appeals.—*Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range.*

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.

Under instructions of the District Magistrate given in last year's report, attention has been paid to placing these cases carefully before the magistracy, but an amount of evidence sufficient to convince some magistrates is insufficient for others. The Assistant Superintendent and the Inspector of Narasaraopet division have paid much attention to the binding over of local bad characters.—*Superintendent.*

But, on the other hand, I have observed cases in which no magistrate had any right to be satisfied with the evidence put up. The evidence reported by the inspector to the Superintendent or to the Assistant Superintendent may seem all right; but carelessness on the part of the station-house officer in conducting the case in court and neglect to bring out, and ensure the placing on record of, important evidence is in such cases the cause of discharge. The Joint Magistrate, to take an instance, informed me that the only evidence put before him in one case was that the counter-petitioners lived well. It is very probably the case that they had no means of earning an amount which would enable them to live in that style; but the station-house officer led no evidence to that effect.—*District Magistrate.*

Meeting of District Officers.—No meeting of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Nellore and Kurnool was held during the year under report as the Superintendents of these districts could not attend.—*Superintendent.*

The idea has been suggested by Mr. Hannyngton that he should also arrange meetings with Superintendents of adjoining Hyderabad Districts. The idea is an excellent one, and I hope it will be possible to carry it out.—*District Magistrate.*

NELLORE.

Prosecution for false complaints.—It is apparent that the subordinate magistracy does not realize its duty in the matter. The magistrates sanction prosecution very grudgingly, refuse sanction when they ought to give it, and do not convict in cases where prosecutions are made as freely as they should. It is a common thing for a sub-magistrate to strike off a case as "maliciously and wilfully false" and then either refuse to sanction prosecution of complainant, or to acquit him, if he is prosecuted direct by the police.

The Village Police.—There is not a single case on record during the year in which the village taliahs, as they are at present, ever assisted the police in detection of crime.

REMARKS BY MR. A. BUTTERWORTH, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

I am not prepared to go all the way with the Superintendent on the subject of prosecutions for false charges. Obviously in many a case which is properly struck off as false it is not expedient to prosecute the complainant. Where the police consider that a sub-magistrate has perversely refused sanction to prosecute, it is open to them to apply to the sub-divisional magistrate. The statement that in not a single case did the taliahs assist the police in detection indicates that these officials have lost all sense of their primary function. I am addressing the Superintendent on the subject separately.

KURNOOL.

REMARKS BY MR. MUHAMMAD RAZÁ KHÁN SÁHIB BAHADUR, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Grave crimes.—Though the increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the number of cases reported during 1900 may be attributed to the unfavourable character of the season in the first half of the year, yet it is unsatisfactory to note that during the year (1900) dacoities, robberies, and cattle-thefts were more numerous than in 1897—a decidedly worse year.

The detection was, on the whole, satisfactory as showing an improvement over that of 1899.

Departmental punishments.—Though the number of officers fined increased from 184 in 1899 to 206 in 1900, the amount of fines inflicted fell from Rs. 286-6-8 to Rs. 177-11-4. Small fines inflicted on ill-paid officers are calculated to do more harm than good as amply verified by my long experience.†

* Prices were higher in 1900 than in 1897, and in 1900 very little employment was given on famine relief works.—*Inspector-General.*

† I agree, and orders were issued deprecating the excessive use of this kind of punishment.—*Inspector-General.*

Escapes.—I fully agree with the Superintendent in his remarks that several escapes were due to the carelessness of the guard. To effectually prevent these escapes it is highly desirable that the constables concerned in every one of these cases should be prosecuted or at least otherwise punished departmentally.*

Service of Processes.—The number of processes served by the police as compared with that of 1899 increased by 10 per cent., which was due to an increase in the number of cases by about 20 per cent. (6,209 against 5,338). The attention of the magistracy is being redrawn to the necessity of minimising the number of processes as far as possible. But much can be done by the Superintendent directing the subordinates to arrest the accused and bind over the witnesses when they are empowered to do so without applying for processes.

The number of warrants issued during the year for neglect of summonses decreased by about 25 per cent. (from 1,383 to 1,082); but only 28 persons were prosecuted for disobedience to summonses. Prompt steps are being taken to see that the subordinate magistrates order the prosecution of all the persons who are legally liable under section 174, Indian Penal Code.

General Test of Police work.—There was a regrettable fall in the percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen which fell from 15 to 9 per cent., though the percentage of cases wherein property was recovered to cases wherein property was stolen was 50·7 per cent. This very great disparity in figures is due to the fact that very often the articles produced before the Court are a rag, a pair of shoes, a stick, or at most a hollow silver bangle worth a few rupees.

House dacoities.—The number of house dacoities as compared with that of the last year increased by more than 50 per cent. (from 14 in 1899 to 22 in 1900). The fall in the percentage of the value of property recovered to value of property lost from 15 (in 1899) to 1·4 per cent. during the year under report is still more unsatisfactory.

Cases referred by Magistrates for inquiry.—The number of cases under this rose from 74 in 1899 to 124 in 1900. The subject will receive my very early attention.

The conduct of the police.—The conduct of the police adverted to in paragraph 64 of the report is another unsatisfactory feature of the administration during the year 1900.

Village Police.—In paragraph 68 of his report, the Superintendent observes "that the village taliahs gave no assistance either in the detection of crime or in reporting information about the movements of known depredators." Strict instructions defining the duties of the village police have already been issued, and suitable notice will be taken of the conduct of those who infringe these rules, if specific instances are brought to my notice or to that of my Divisional officers.

General remarks.—I am very deeply concerned to remark that the work of the police during the year under notice was anything but satisfactory. Dacoities, specially in houses, became more numerous, and though there was a small increase in the percentage of detection, I must say it was only nominal as many of the cases detected were technical sheep dacoities. Several of the more important well-organized dacoities remain undetected; for instance, a case of dacoity committed at 7 P.M. within a few furlongs from the Nandikotkur kasba police station was not detected; another perpetrated at 8 P.M. within 3 miles from the Kurnool town shared the same fate; a third case of dacoity committed at 4 P.M. near Gadivemala on the Nandyal Road wherein the late Municipal Chairman of Kurnool, Mr. Chidambara Rao (who was very severely wounded), and his wife, &c., were robbed of jewels, &c., worth Rs. 1,500, and one of his handymen was also killed on the spot by robbers, still remains undetected. I had a long conversation with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Thomas, when he was here in October last about the police administration of the district, and as a result of this a lot of desirable transfers among police inspectors, &c., was ordered. Efficient high road patrolling requires more attention and constant supervision, and with a change in the officers I hope and trust that there will be an improvement in police work during the current year.

BELLARY.

Nil.

ANANTAPUR.

Village Police.—I have submitted, for the approval of the District Magistrate, a set of forms for the maintenance of registers by the village magistrates, and I have also suggested that the memorandum form for reporting crimes, &c., published in Police Order No. 95 of 1900 may be adopted, whereby there will be a check on the delay in reporting crimes now so frequent.—*Superintendent.*

* They are always dismissed, but that does not seem to have much effect. What we want is heavier sentences. I have ordered such cases to be charged before a magistrate of the first class.—*Inspector-General.*

They will shortly be issued.—*Mr. E. A. Elwin, District Magistrate.*

Prosecutions for false complaints.—The number of cases in which sanction was applied to prosecute the complainants was 64 and the number rejected was 46.—*Superintendent.*

It is a question whether in many of these cases it was not open to the police to proceed without magisterial sanction. I know that the police not infrequently apply for sanction in cases where the magistrate's connection with the complaint has been confined to passing orders on the referred charge sheet and where therefore the Court has no power to accord sanction under section 195, Criminal Procedure Code.—*District Magistrate.*

The relations of the police with the magistracy have been satisfactory.—*Superintendent.*

Yes, except for the first-half of the year at Uravakonda.—*District Magistrate.*

CUDDAPAH.

Village Police.—Twenty-five village magistrates were reported for neglect of their duties and in three cases sanction was accorded to prosecute them under section 176, Indian Penal Code, but two were discharged and one is pending trial. In five cases the village magistrates were punished, one by dismissal, one by suspension, one by warning, one by fine, and one by being awarded an entry in the defaulter book; others were not punished. Magistrates to whom they are reported are generally inclined to treat them leniently, as village magistrates find several pleas to escape punishment, their duties being multifarious and it is not always possible for police to secure conclusive evidence against them. I will try my best to reduce the number of official complaints against village officials by seeing them personally during my tours and otherwise.—*Superintendent.*

The police report a village officer, *ex parte*, having heard only the case against him. The Divisional officer has to hear his explanation and naturally every case cannot end in punishment. My recollection of such matters as a Divisional officer is that one frequently cannot decide whether the police or village officers are to blame.—*Mr. H. O. D. Harding, District Magistrate.*

The season was bad, the people poor and crime naturally heavy. Murders depend on other causes than season, and they also increased. The people have a strong tendency to murder one another. It dates back, I presume, to former periods when the chains of Government lay lightly and might was right. It is encouraged by the difficulty of securing convictions. This is due partly to the people and partly to the police. For here as elsewhere the persons accused are not always the offenders, and even true cases break down owing to false evidence being introduced. I fear that most of the head constables and police seek more to make money than to do crime, and we want a much better stamp of man. As an inspector, who I hope is honest himself, remarked, "The police is a troublesome department for an honest man."—*District Magistrate.*

NORTH ARCOT.

Season, rainfall and prices of food-grains.—For want of sufficient rain, crops failed and the prices consequently rose.—*Superintendent.*

Say rather that ragi, the staple food-grain of the district, has been selling at the famine rate for the last 14 months and rice has been almost as dear.—*Mr. R. H. Campbell, District Magistrate.*

Security for good behaviour.—The section should be worked more in towns like Velloru where burglaries have been rife.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecuting Inspector T. Mudhura Rao.—This inspector has been discharging his duties very satisfactorily.—*Superintendent.*

Yes. He deserves very high praise.—*District Magistrate.*

CHINGLEPUT.

REMARKS BY MR. COWIE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Escapes from sub-jail.—The question of rendering the sub-jail compounds more secure is receiving attention.

Cases referred as false.—I agree with Mr. Travers that the magistrates do too frequently refuse to strike off cases.

Prosecution for preferring false complaints.—Such cases are always difficult to prove.

* An opinion of the Advocate-General to this effect was published in the Police Gazette of the 22nd February last for general information.—*Inspector-General.*

Prosecuting Inspector.—The Prosecuting Inspector (A. Kannayya Nayudu) continued to do good work.

Grave crime.—With Mr. Travers I think that the hard times account in great measure for the increase of crime.

SOUTH ARCOT.

I must point out that the increase of crime is not abnormal; comparing the figures of those heads which show an increase this year with 1898, it will be found the figures are almost identical, proving beyond all doubt that the season of 1899 was much better than that of 1900 and that the slight increase was not due to police inefficiency. The figures prove that the police (so far as present sanctioned strength is permitted) were able to cope with the increase and to show an improvement in detection.—*Superintendent.*

The increase of crime is of course largely due to bad season. Prices have ruled much higher in 1900 than in 1899. On the other hand, in 1900, there was a good groundnut crop and there was really less apparent distress than in 1898.

The police were more successful in 1898 in keeping down grave crime and in detective work than they were in 1900. In the absence of any special cause I see no explanation except loss of efficiency.—*Mr. L. M. Wynch, District Magistrate.*

Processes.—There has been an increase of about 6,000 processes in the year quite disproportionate to the increase of crimes, and I am unable at present to explain the increase satisfactorily.—*Superintendent.*

This matter should be brought to notice separately, and the attention of magistrates will be called to it.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecutions under bad livelihood cases.—The good behaviour sections are being worked now with some success, and steps are being taken to put the surveillance of known depredators on a systematic footing I believe.—*District Magistrate.*

Sub-jails.—I have already reported on the scheme introduced of transferring prisoners with sentences of seven days and over from sub-jails to district jail. The scheme is an excellent one, but causes a great drain on police for escorts.—*Superintendent.*

The scheme is sound and should be continued if possible.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecuting Inspector.—I wish to place on record the very good work done by Madhava Rao in the Kanangur district and murder cases which ended in conviction both before the Sessions Court and the High Court—a result solely attributable to him and for the subsequent elaborate and minute report he made on the conduct of the police officers and witnesses concerned in them.—*Superintendent.*

Mr. Madhava Rao took great pains with his cases.—*District Magistrate.*

SALEM.

Cases referred by Magistrates.—It seems pretty obvious that many of these cases could have been disposed of, without reference to the police, under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

51 cases of the above were referred under section 156 (3), nearly one-fourth of these were by one sub-magistrate during the first three quarters of the year. On a report to the District Magistrate these references were stopped.—*Superintendent.*

How does it seem obvious? It is only in doubtful cases that such references are made and section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, gives them the power to make such references. It is seldom possible to dispose of a complaint without an investigation.

I am not aware that it was stopped. Section 156 (3) gives magistrates the power to order investigation into cognizable offences.—*Mr. R. B. Clegg, District Magistrate.*

General.—The results are, on the whole, satisfactory. The district suffers from having in several taluks an incompetent lot of inspectors, and from too frequent changes in the personnel of the Assistant Superintendent. I strongly recommend that these incompetent and untrustworthy men be got rid of if police work is to be a credit in the district.—*District Magistrate.*

TANJORE.

Village Police.—It is now 13 months since village taliahs were entertained. I cannot say they have proved an efficient auxiliary to the police—perhaps they have not had time yet. There have been only one or two instances in which taliahs took the initiative and arrested strangers on suspicion; but it has been pointed out to me that taliahs have not been invested with powers to detain or arrest persons on suspicion. If this power does not vest in the taliari by virtue of his appointment, he ceases to be of service to the general public. I do not know if this

difficulty has arisen in other districts and how it has been met.* It is a question for very early solution, if the talari system is to be a satisfactory one. It is now a crying evil that talariis have degenerated into menial servants of village officers.—*Superintendent.*

I am engaged at present in drafting rules for the talariis and making them more useful. I think they are more useful than Mr. Leggatt imagines.—*Mr. J. Andrew, District Magistrate.*

General.—The work of the police has been satisfactory and Mr. Leggatt has, as usual, looked after them well.—*District Magistrate.*

TRICHINOPOLY.

Village Police.—The assistance rendered by the village police in the prevention and detection of crime is not yet satisfactory. Notwithstanding the stringent orders for the maintenance of the registers regarding known depredators, suspects and wandering gangs, they are not regularly kept up by some of the village magistrates and the movements of suspicious characters are not properly reported. It is a general complaint throughout the district, that the village police do not devote sufficient care and attention to their police duties, as the village heads do not yet grasp the fact, that police duties form the primary and important function of their village talariis, and that any violation of this rule on the score of revenue and other miscellaneous work will be visited with severe punishment which is seldom or never given. Divisional Magistrates might with advantage pay more attention to this. The matter is occasionally brought to the notice of the Divisional Magistrates.—*Superintendent.*

The attention of the taluk magistrates and Divisional Magistrates will be drawn to the importance of watching the police work of the village establishment, and it is hoped that there will be some result.—*Mr. R. H. Shipley, District Magistrate.*

Prosecution for false complaints.—There is a great want of co-operation on the part of magistrates in dealing with persons who make patently false and malicious complaints.—*Superintendent.*

I do not agree with the District Superintendent of Police in thinking that there is great want of co-operation on the part of the magistrates in these cases. I should rather say that the cases were not properly put before the magistrates by the police. I have drawn the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to this.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.—The District Magistrate was of opinion that the police were riding this section to death and the First-class Deputy Magistrate discharged most of the charged subsequent to this opinion expressed by the District Magistrate. The magistrate cases although in most cases the evidence was similar to that in cases convicted. He has evidently thought that the District Magistrate was against such cases being convicted. This recently ordered that a number of persons should be properly put up before the magistrates. This will be carried out and the cases carefully put up before magistrates.—*Superintendent.*

The District Superintendent of Police has no right to say that the sub-divisional magistrate was wrongly led away by the District Magistrate's opinions. I pointed out that previous registration as known depredator or suspect should be proved,† and said that the police ought to have put the cases before the magistrates with greater care.—*District Magistrate.*

MADURA.

Village Police.—Village magistrates are in this district a very inferior lot, especially is this the case in zamindari tracts, where, as they are not Government officials, we have little or no hold over them. The crime reports submitted by village magistrates are in most cases meagre and useless documents, the reason in many instances of good cases being spoilt. Many village magistrates are Kallans and Maravans, members of criminal classes, who sympathise with and shield offenders, and have been known in some cases to be related to well-known dacoits.

Service of Processes.—There is still room for much improvement in this direction, provided the magistrates are kept up to the mark. The sub-magistrates should be required to submit a quarterly statement of such cases to their Divisional Magistrates, who should be asked to submit a review of the same for the information of the District Magistrate.

This course should be adopted in the case of referred cases also, just as it is done in other districts. This will operate as a powerful check on the work of the subordinate magistracy, who often, I may say, are very dilatory in disposing of their cases.

* The objection was taken by Mr. E. Scott, but I understood that the District Magistrate accepted my view that a village talari was a 'police officer' within the meaning of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—*Inspector-General.*

† I know of no provision of law which makes this necessary, and it is impossible in the case of suspicious strangers. If the District Magistrate has issued an order to this effect, it ought to be cancelled. I do not know what effect the expression of Mr. Shipley's opinion had on his sub-divisional magistrates, but he certainly left an impression on my mind that he was opposed to any but the most sparing use of the preventive sections.—*Inspector-General.*

Old offenders convicted.—The gradual decline in the number of convictions is due to the change introduced by the new Criminal Procedure Code in the mode of trial of these cases. We are fully aware of the vagaries of the jury, and so long as these cases are sent up to the sessions, we cannot hope for any satisfactory result in this direction.

REMARKS BY MR. J. A. CUMMING, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The past year was undoubtedly one of some scarcity, and it is probable that it was only owing to the demand for labour in development of the Periyar-affected area and on the Madura-Pamban Railway, that this scarcity was not more felt. It is somewhat remarkable there was not a perceptible increase of house-breakings and thefts over the figures of the previous years. The increase in dacoities—the curse of this district—will, no doubt, receive a salutary check in the sentences recently passed in the Sessions Court.

There has been considerable delay in getting the Aruppukottai punitive police sanctioned owing to one reason or another. One of the objects is to impose prompt punishment on the disorderly. In this we have failed, but it is hoped the other objects will soon be realised.

I cannot admit that the village officers of the *dyas* taluks of this district are, as a class, worse than those in other Tamil districts. If cases are specified where they are related to well-known dacoits, action can be taken. The samin village officers are a very poor lot, and it is these that reflect on the district. This is a fact that is not sufficiently recognised in dealing with this district as a whole. Half the district is zamindari and the two great families of Ramnad and Sivaganga that should uphold authority there have for many years been at a low ebb. The bonds of authority are very loose. This has come prominently to notice during the census. In some cases the village establishments are completely disorganized. The creation of the Proprietary Estate Village Service Fund will mend matters, but it will take time.

The suggestion that sub-magistrates should send a quarterly statement of cases in which they have ordered prosecution for disobedience of summons does not commend itself. It is opposed to recent orders which forbid calling for unnecessary returns. A circular will issue to sub-magistrates to prosecute in all cases in which parties duly served disobey summons, and Divisional Magistrates will be directed to see that this is obeyed while checking the explanation of delay in calendars. As the District Superintendent of Police sends periodically lists of cases in which orders are delayed, there is no reason to call for special statements of disposals of referred charge sheets. Such a return would be contrary to recent orders.

I can hardly believe that the decline in the convictions of old offenders is due to more of them being tried by the Court of Sessions. I have always understood juries were only too ready to convict old offenders.

The success of the police in dealing with dacoities in the past year is most creditable. I should like to believe there will be a total cessation in future; but I am afraid this is too much to expect in a district where dacoity is the typical crime.

It has been the practice in this district for the last fifteen years or so for sub-magistrates to send up all cases of cattle-theft to sub-divisional magistrates for enhanced punishment as the crime is particularly common. Government commended this practice to the District Magistrates of adjacent districts, and I introduced it in Coimbatore. The Sessions Judge of this district took exception to the practice and brought it to the notice of the High Court. The High Court did not ask for any information on the subject, but condemned the practice as very wrong. It is impossible for sub-divisional magistrates to try all such cases; consequently only those in which there are aggravating circumstances are taken up by them. The consequence of this is that the average sentence for cattle-lifting must have declined. For all I know to the contrary, however, the practice of sending up all such cases under section 849, Criminal Procedure Code, may still be flourishing in other districts.

There is no doubt that the police work of Madura is heavy, and that an Assistant at Dindigul is desirable. The district has the largest area of any district, except Vizagapatam, and the largest population of any save Malabar. But, if an extra Assistant Superintendent is sanctioned, I am afraid the cry will go up for extra officers in other departments. Every sub-divisional magistrate is working against time, and the Sessions Judge has recently reported to the High Court that another magistrate is wanted; and every officer in the district complains of the heaviness of his work. I am no exception.

* According to the census of 1891; but according to the census of 1901 the population of Malabar is 2,785,043 and that of Madura is 2,832,104. I am asking Government to sanction an Assistant for Dindigul.—*Inspector-General.*

TINNEVELLY.

Abstract of Grave Crimes.—While murders, dacoities and robberies show a marked increase, house-breakings and thefts are below the average. It would be interesting to know the causes of this. Is it that the smaller thieves have turned dacoits, or is it due to minor offences not being reported to the police? I have heard it said that complaints are not made to the police owing to the public distrust of them, but I am not yet in a position to pronounce on this statement. The improvement in detection is satisfactory.—*Mr. L. E. Buckley, District Magistrate.*

The reason for the increase of violent crime is the large number of desperate characters who were at large during the year. Both the causes mentioned by Mr. Buckley may have caused the decrease in crime, but I have not sufficient experience of the district to be certain. I receive few complaints of crime being hushed up.—*Superintendent.*

Processes.—I note that 3,304 warrants were issued for neglect of summons against 2,316 in 1899 and 2,032 in 1898. This is a striking increase, and shows that the sub-magistrates have again forgotten Mr. Nicholson's Circular, No. 1102, dated 27th August 1888, which was re-issued in 1900. As is shown above only 109 of these 3,304 persons were tried for neglect of summons. I beg to draw the District Magistrate's attention to this point; it may, of course, be said that this is the natural result of substituted service, but it is hard to suppose that in 3,304 cases only 109 could be found who wilfully neglected the summons.—*Superintendent.*

I fully realise what a hindrance this must be to real police work, and I hope I may be able to afford some relief in the matter during the current year.—*District Magistrate.*

Prosecutions for false complaints.—I have found it necessary to pass orders that the previous sanction of District Superintendent of Police or one of the Assistant Superintendents must be obtained before a prosecution for a false complaint is launched.—*Superintendent.*

This is most desirable. I have had to notice more than one case where proceedings have been indiscreetly taken by subordinate officers of police.—*District Magistrate.*

Security for good behaviour.—I have the greatest faith in a rigorous application of sections 109 and 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, and a careful scrutiny of the sureties offered would be a great factor in keeping down crime.—*Superintendent.*

So have I, if proper care is taken before accepting sureties. I have issued orders for full enquiry to be made before a surety is accepted.—*District Magistrate.*

Village Police.—As for the village magistrates they do not, to any extent, help the police, but my experience in this district has not shown me that they actually hamper the police as they do, for instance, in the Ramnad Sub-Division.—*Superintendent.*

I agree with the District Superintendent of Police's remarks. There is, no doubt, difficulty in getting help from village magistrates. If they are punished by suspension or dismissal, it is generally the case that the men put to succeed them are no better.

Merits of officers.—Mr. Srinivasachari has, as usual, worked with zeal and ability, and I have already brought to the notice of the Inspector-General the excellent work shown by him and Mr. G. H. Cockburn at His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.—*Superintendent.*

I regret that the shortness of the time I have been in the district makes it impossible for me to record many remarks of value. I wish however to express my appreciation of Mr. Longden's loyal co-operation with me.—*District Magistrate.*

Conduct of the force.—In a district like this, where prevention is so essential, information from beat constables is most valuable, but I regret to say that I find that practically no information is brought in by constables. The matter has my closest attention, but I fear that a long course of driving is necessary before information of any value is brought in. I am trying on a small scale in the Nanguneri taluk the experiment of transferring men of that taluk to serve there. I note as a curious fact that few of the men hailing from that taluk have ever earned rewards or even good-service entries.—*Superintendent.*

Mr. Longden's energy should result in some improvement, but I fear the process will be tedious, and that no willing improvement can be anticipated till, by offering better pay, we can attract a better class of men to enlist.—*District Magistrate.*

General Remarks.—The crime of the district has been again heavy, especially as regards violent crime: this was naturally to be expected considering the large amount of bad characters at large, and the widespread disturbances of 1899. Gradually as these men were brought to book, crime diminished and the number of dacoities in the last quarter was only 4, of which 2 have been referred. I do not see in this crime any recrudescence of the anti-Shanar troubles, but I think that the feeling against the Shanars has by no means subsided.—*Superintendent.*

For this reason the outlook is more hopeful. Mr. Longden is to be congratulated on his good fortune in securing half of Tanga Tevan's gang at the close of the year.—*District Magistrate.*

I would strongly deprecate any reduction in the three special companies at Sivakasi, Kovilpatti and Surandai.—*Superintendent.*

I fully concur.—*District Magistrate.*

* Tanga Tevan himself and his brothers have since been captured.—*Inspector-General.*

COIMBATORE.

Village Police.—The interest that the District Magistrate is kindly taking in this matter has to some extent aroused the village police to a sense of their duties, and I have reason to believe that the apparent increase in crime last year is partly due to stricter reporting and registration of crime under the new system.

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

The increase in crime is much to be regretted, but I agree with the Superintendent of Police that it is more apparent than real as, though there has been an increase due to high prices, there has also been an apparent one due to the better reporting of crime on the part of village officers.

I consider there has been a distinct improvement in the work of the inspectors during 1900 over their work in 1899.

In 1899 I admitted that I agreed with the Acting Sessions Judge that the police were neglecting their duty of preventing crime; this year they have not neglected that duty, but the effects of systematic prevention are not likely to be at once apparent.

THE NILGIRIS.

REMARKS BY MR. C. M. MULLALLY, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

This important sub-division should not, I think, be left without an Assistant Superintendent. There was a large fall in the number of processes which is satisfactory.

MALABAR.

Enlistment.—There has been the same difficulty as experienced last year to get Mappilla recruits, nearly all the likely men preferring to take service in the new Mappilla regiments, 25th and 17th, where they get 2 rupees extra pay besides rice-money and other advantages we are unable to give them.

REMARKS BY MR. A. F. PINHEY, ACTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The police administration in Malabar has continued to be satisfactory, and I trust that Mr. Wilkieson's successor will be able to maintain the high standard of efficiency arrived at by that officer.

SOUTH CANARA.

Potails.—In these days of education it appears to me to be somewhat of an anomaly that a potail should be an illiterate man, inferior in educational attainments to the ordinary police constable. The question also as to the residence of the potail appears to me to be one of importance. Many of them reside far away from their jurisdiction, and I have experienced frequent difficulty in procuring the attendance of a potail.

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

No one who is illiterate is now appointed as a potail, but a potail cannot be removed because he is illiterate. This point (residence) is made a subject of enquiry at the *jamabandi*. Any cases in which the potail does not reside within his village should be brought to notice.

THE RAILWAY POLICE.

I can say there has been improvement generally throughout the Railway Police. Regular fraudulent conduct, black-mailing and such like mischief-working have been very considerably removed, the men are much more knowledgeable in their work, are in fact more completely wheeled into line. Our Station-house officers and constables have done a great deal of quite useful work which comes under no table of statistics, arresting thieves with house-breaking tools and handing them over to the District Police, noting the movements of members of suspicious gangs and handing them over to the District Police. In a great many ways too numerous to mention, they have improved, and it is to be hoped they will improve further.—*Superintendent.*

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Acting Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated Ootacamund, 28th June 1901, No. 2511.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

ORDER—No. 1236, Judicial, dated 13th August 1901.

Recorded.

2. The question of curtailing the annual police report in accordance with the proposals contained in the letter from the Government of India, No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, is still under correspondence, but the Inspector-General has in his present report anticipated the final orders on the subject. The result is a very considerable reduction in the length of the report, the completeness of which has, however, been in no way impaired. Separate orders on the subject of the further curtailment of the report and its appendices will be passed on receipt of the Inspector-General's reply to G.O., No. 1001, dated 6th July 1901.

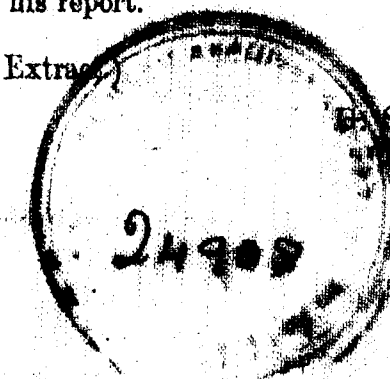
3. The leading features of the year's work are summarised in paragraph 29 of the report. The Government notes with pleasure the improvement in the detection of offences by the police, and the increased attention devoted by superior officers to the investigation of cases. The increase in grave crime is to be regretted, but one chief cause of it, the high prices which prevailed during the year, is a matter beyond the control of the police, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the work of the department may on the whole be regarded with satisfaction. The insufficiency of the strength of the superior ranks of the department which had already been brought to the notice of Government, is borne out by Mr. Stuart's report. Steps have been taken to remove this defect, and the further proposals which the Inspector-General intends to submit will be awaited.

4. The Government agrees with the Inspector-General in considering that more use might properly be made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. A comparison of the figures given in paragraph 26 of the report with the corresponding statistics for other parts of India shows that security for good behaviour is comparatively seldom taken in Madras. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not aware of the reasons for this difference. He agrees, however, with the Inspector-General as to the value and importance of these provisions of the law for the prevention of crime, and all District Magistrates will be requested to give their best attention to the subject.

5. The Government notes with pleasure the Inspector-General's commendation of the officers named in paragraph 28 of his report.

(True Extract)

H. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.



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2211, 1937 NDO

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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பு, சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

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