

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1904.

MADRAS:

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1905.

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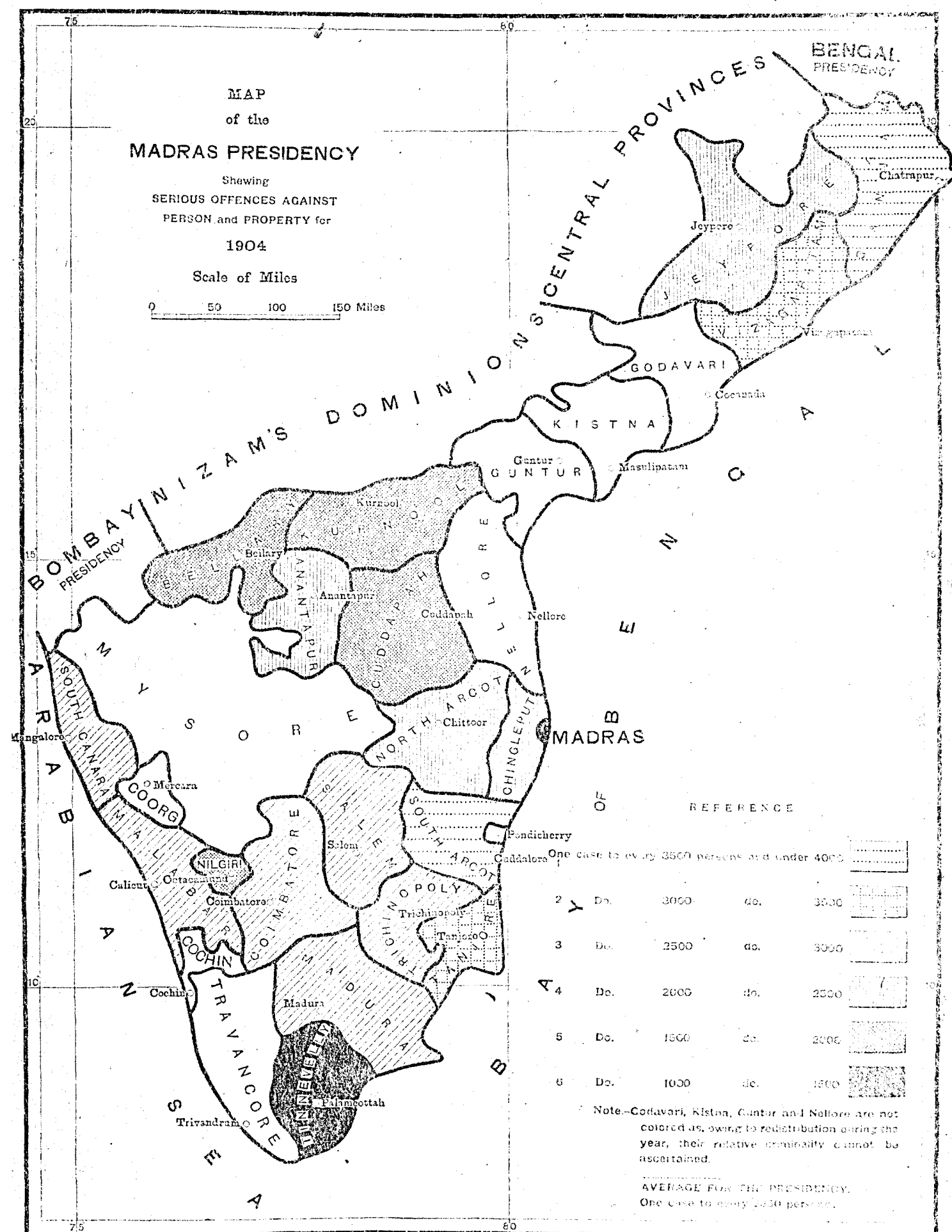
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* Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5, Police, 524/34, dated 25th September 1896, embodied in G.O., No. 1690, J.D., dated 27th October 1896, and G.O., No. 1807, J.D., dated 13th November 1899.
 † G.O., No. 1571, J.D., dated 5th October 1901.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I HELD charge of the department throughout the year.

The late Mr. J. Meredith acted as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, up to the 19th June 1904, when he died.

Officers. Mr. W. E. Lonsdale, District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, was in charge of that office until the 11th July, when Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael assumed charge and continued to act for the remainder of the year. Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson (now C.I.E.), the permanent incumbent, retired on the 21st September and Mr. F. Fawcett, who was appointed to succeed him, was on other duty. Messrs. H. G. Young and L. G. Arbuthnott were in charge of the Northern and Central Ranges, respectively, throughout the year.

The formation of the new district of Guntur on the 1st October increased the number of police districts from twenty-two to twenty-three. Of these twenty-three districts, eight had no change of Superintendents and in four there was only an interregnum of about a month in each case. In eleven districts there was a single change of Superintendents in each. Five sub-divisions were vacant for varying periods for want of officers.

2. The sanctioned strength of the force on the 31st December 1904 was 702 more than on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Strength: The increase was mainly due to the temporary establishment sanctioned for plague duty and to the additional force sanctioned for forming the Guntur district.

Statement E, column 10.

In many districts recruiting was difficult, and literate men of approved physique were very hard to obtain; recruits who have passed the Primary Examination, even in the Southern districts, are very scarce. The improved pay and conditions of service, to be shortly introduced, may help to remove the difficulty. Bellary where the recruiting difficulty is most acute was sometimes 15 per cent., or more, under strength, a state of affairs which renders satisfactory work impossible.

At the close of the year there were 494 vacancies in the force, but as these figures include the temporary plague force, and as the latter is, owing to decline of the disease at certain seasons, often maintained at much less than the sanctioned strength, the figures are totally fallacious. In Madras City, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot and South Arcot there were, however, many vacancies in the permanent force, due to the recruiting difficulty. In Bellary there were as many as 94 vacancies in the permanent force of 702 men.

Vacancies:

Statement F, columns 2 to 5.

Casualties in the force numbered 4,311, principally resignations and discharges otherwise than on pension or gratuity. Here again the figures are entirely vitiated by the inclusion of the temporary plague force, reductions in which account for the large figures returned by all the districts in the Central Range, except Chingleput and South Arcot, and by Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Canara in the Southern Range. In Tinnevely

Casualties:

Statement F, columns 30 to 35.

the casualties were mostly due to the disbandment during the year of the special forces at Koilpatti and Surandai; in Madura, to stricter supervision and the logical working of the black mark rules and the disbandment of the special force at Elayangudi.

3. Judged by figures (*vide margin*) which, however, convey an entirely false impression, owing to the inclusion of the temporary plague force, which is naturally inferior to the permanent force in discipline and morale, the conduct of the force showed no improvement. More than half the number of districts showed an increase in the number of men punished. In North Arcot there was a very marked rise in the number of punish-

ments for offences other than absence without leave, the percentage being 48.1 as against 30.5 in 1903. The Superintendent reports that this severity was beneficial and that village visiting by beat constables greatly improved and contributed to the fall in dacoities. The other districts where the proportion of men punished was markedly high, were Anantapur (46.5), Madras City (44.8), South Arcot (41.3), Madura (39.1) and Cuddapah (39.0). In Anantapur the increase was slight and in Madura it was due to closer supervision. In Cuddapah, where the percentage was the highest (53.3) in 1903, there was a perceptible decrease, the result of the deterrent effects of the previous year's punishments. In Jeypore the steady decline in the percentage of punishments (46.7, 40.0, 29.2) in the past three years was due to continued improvement in the discipline of the force, which is testified to by the District Magistrate.

Dismissals during the year increased considerably, due principally to the much larger number of men punished judicially. In Coimbatore, Madras City, Bellary, Madura and North Arcot there was a noticeable increase.

Punishment by fine increased slightly during the year under review, the percentage of men fined being 19.2 as against 18.5 in 1903. The increase is undesirable, but here again the plague force casts its shadow over our figures, since black marks are useless to temporary men and the only way of punishing them for minor delinquencies is by fine. In North Arcot, however, the number fined in the permanent force was very large, and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to it. There was also a large number of fines in Madras City. The average amount of fine per man was As. 10-3 as against As. 9-5 in 1903, and this was much exceeded in Kurnool (Re. 1-2-11), Anantapur (As. 15-10) and the Nilgiris (As. 14-6).

Appeals to the Deputy Inspectors-General numbered 815, of which 803 were disposed of during the year. In 570 the original orders were confirmed and in 81 the punishments were enhanced. The number of cases in which the orders were reversed or modified was less than in 1903, the figures being 86 or 10.7 per cent. and 66 or 8.2 per cent., respectively. North Arcot, where the percentage of punishments was the highest, produced the largest number of appeals (95). Madura and Malabar, which showed an increase in punishments, came next with 90 and 71, followed by Anantapur, Tinnevely, Ganjam and Kistna with 61, 60, 45 and 40 appeals, respectively. The number of appeals received by me was 279, of which 252 were disposed of during the year. Of this latter number, only in seven cases were the orders of the subordinate officers reversed. In one case the punishment was reduced and in five enhanced. Except a few from the Railway Police, all the appeals to me are second ones. There were 32 appeals to Government, in one of which the punishment order was reversed and in two others, modified.

There was a marked increase in the number of judicial convictions, from 209 in 1903 to 309 in the year under review. This was principally due to the large number of temporary plague police prosecuted under the Police Act in Bellary and North Arcot, and to prosecutions for absence without leave in Madura, where departmental punishments for that offence had

little deterrent effect. Ninety-one men, as against 74 in 1903, were convicted of offences committed in their private capacity, and 218, as against 135, of offences committed in their official capacity. Of the latter, 122 convictions, as against 45, were under the Police Act and 52, as against 35, under section 223, Indian Penal Code. No inspectors were convicted during the year. Only four head-constables were convicted, of whom one was a station-house officer in Anantapur, convicted under section 228, Indian Penal Code, for contempt of Court, and fined Rs. 50 for audibly remarking in Court, while conducting a case, that "Justice was not being done and the Magistrate was siding with the accused". Of the constables who were judicially punished, one most unfortunate case was the conviction of a constable in South Arcot under section 448, Indian Penal Code, for looking up a known depredator at night. The constable went at midnight in uniform with another constable to ascertain the presence of the known depredator and knocked at his door. The known depredator came out and assaulted the constable. He was convicted under section 353, Indian Penal Code, but the High Court in revision reversed the conviction and expressed its opinion that the constable was guilty of house-trespass under section 442, Indian Penal Code (*vide I.L.R., XXVII Madras, page 52*). The constable was eventually charged and convicted under section 448, Indian Penal Code. I need hardly say that this conviction does not render easier the very difficult duty of watching bad characters for the protection of the public. In Bellary a constable received seven years' rigorous imprisonment for rape, and from Cuddapah a very disgraceful case was reported in which two constables were convicted of looting evacuated houses in a plague-infected village. In Madras City, three constables were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, for receiving illegal gratifications of a few annas, and one, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for an attempt to extort Rs. 15. The Commissioner thinks these sentences severe and considers that they enhanced the difficulty of recruiting.

4. It is a relief to turn from this rather depressing record of misbehaviour and punishment to the other side of the picture and to note that while misconduct has been relentlessly repressed, good work has been consistently encouraged. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount of rewards disbursed during the year, Rs. 5,584-8-0 as compared with Rs. 3,331 in 1903 and Rs. 3,787-8-0 in 1902, and the number of men rewarded also rose from 768 to 927. The majority of the districts showed an increase in the number of men rewarded and it is satisfactory that the largest number was in North Arcot where also bad work was most rigorously punished. The increase in Chingleput and Kurnool was also noticeable. Cuddapah and Tanjore, however, showed a marked decline. In Madras City 85 men were rewarded during the year as against 60 men in 1903.

For a most successful piece of work under the security sections, in which no less than 49 malefactors of Chingleput and North Arcot districts were arrested and sent to jail, inspector P. Narayana Aiyar of Conjeeveram and inspectors V. Ramachandra Aiyangar and A. K. Venkatarama Aiyar of North Arcot and a number of policemen and private persons were rewarded. The first-named inspector was granted a reward of Rs. 100 by Government which was presented to him in the shape of a bangle and the other two inspectors were rewarded by promotion. Inspector V. Ramachandra Aiyangar and his men received a reward of Rs. 300 out of the Rs. 1,000 granted by Government for the arrest, effected by him when in Kistna, of the notorious dacoit, Mallaboyana Kondadu, referred to in paragraph 33 (5) of last report. The balance went to the informer and to the police of His Highness the Nizam, who co-operated. Inspector V. Hanumantha Rao of Kurnool was granted a reward of Rs. 100 for good work done in re-arresting certain Donga Woddas who escaped from the sub-jail at Allagadda when they were under trial for dacoity. Inspector J. H. V. Sitaram Singh of Tinnevely was rewarded with Rs. 100 by the District Magistrate for the arrest of Subbayya Thevan—brother of the Uthumalai Zamindarni—who had been sentenced to transportation for life but was evading arrest. Inspector H. Venkateswara Aiyar of South Arcot district received a reward of Rs. 50, in addition to promotion, for collecting valuable information which led to the arrest in Penang of a very notorious and desperate

dacoit, Muniyandi Thevan, who had been absconding for over four years. Some good work was also done during the year in Ganjam in tracing certain gangs of Chapparband coiners and bringing them to conviction. The police concerned have since been rewarded by me.

Among the rewards granted by private parties may be mentioned (1) a reward of Rs. 400 granted to the Vizagapatam police by a Zamindar of Bengal for the creditable recovery of the whole property, amounting to Rs. 30,000, lost in the case of theft referred to in paragraph 17 of last report; (2) a reward of Rs. 300 given by the English Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada, to inspector F. D. D. Anderson and his subordinates for the successful detection of certain thefts of rice from lighters *en route* to steamers, in which a large number of persons were involved; (3) a reward of Rs. 200 given by the Zamindar of Senivarapet to the late inspector T. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar of Vizagapatam district and inspector G. Rajagopala Rao, then of the Gódvári district, for the clever recovery of jewels worth Rs. 27,000 in the second case of theft referred to in paragraph 17 of last report; and (4) a reward of Rs. 100 granted to inspector A. Kupchandji and his men for the recovery of stolen property.

Good-conduct stripes awarded during the year numbered 3,017 as against 3,439 in 1903.

5. There was again a slight rise in the proportion of illiterate constables (15.8 per cent. as against 15.5 per cent. in 1903). As usual, the Central Range showed the largest percentage of illiterate men, 25.5 as against 24.7 in 1903. The largest percentage of illiterate men was in Bellary, 60.4. Kurnool had 45.1, Anantapur, 38.9 and Cuddapah, 33.6. In Bellary the plague force was almost entirely made up of men who could not read and write. In the Northern Range, Ganjam had the largest percentage of such men (33.3) and in the Southern Range, Coimbatore (30.7). In Chingleput and Tanjore there were no illiterate men in the force and in Trichinopoly and Madras City, only two and ten, respectively. The figures in Coimbatore and the Deccan districts are of course affected by the plague force.

The number of graduate-inspectors rose from 57 to 70. Excluding three reserve inspectors and two men appointed only for the Agency tracts, 36 inspectors were appointed during the year, of whom 29 were trained at the Vellore School and 15 were graduates. Of the eight inspectors whose probation, owing to their unsuitability to the work, was ordered to cease during the year, seven were Vellore School men, and two were graduates. This is unfortunate but the general report is that the Vellore School men are doing well and are distinctly keener than the majority of the old-fashioned inspectors. They of course lack experience, and some officers hardly make sufficient allowance for the fact.

The Police Training School at Vellore was in session throughout the year and continued to show good results. Out of 239 men of the station-house officer's class 198 passed out, and out of 27 candidates of the inspector's class, 23 were successful.

On the 1st January there were three probationary Assistant Superintendents under training at the School. One of them left the School in September and the two others in December, having been posted to districts for practical instruction. Three probationers joined the School in December 1904 and were under training on the last day of the year.

The Gudiyattam division of the North Arcot district continued to be attached to the School, and the Principal reports that the advantage of that arrangement for purposes of practical training was much appreciated.

The training of recruit-constables at the district head-quarters schools continued.

6. The total expenditure in 1904 was Rs. 47,77,336 as against Rs. 46,93,078, an increase of Rs. 84,258. Of this increase, about Rs. 46,258 represents the pay of the temporary police employed for plague duty, Rs. 2,000 the pay of the additional men sanctioned

Cost:
Statement E, column 23.

for Guntur district; Rs. 9,000 was increased expenditure under "Travelling allowance," while an increase of Rs. 27,000 occurs under clothing and armament of the force, which is due to a portion of the jail supplies due in December 1903 having been received in January 1904, and to the supply of the Martini-Henry carbines to eleven districts.

7. Some slight improvement in the working of the village police was reported from a few districts, but the complaint of want of co-operation with and assistance to the regular police was still general, and it is only by constant and unwearied attention to the matter on the part of the superior officers of police and the magistracy that the village police can be brought to any sense of their duties in relation to prevention and detection of crime. Something can also be done to encourage good work on their part, by liberal grants of suitable rewards. This was done in Gódvári, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. The matter of delay in the submission of their first reports of crime by village magistrates received special attention during the year and the delinquents were constantly and unsparingly reported against, and in a majority of cases duly punished. In consequence, there has been some, if only a slight, improvement in the punctuality with which the first reports were received, but there is still room for much more. The efforts of the police in this direction have generally been backed by the magistracy, but in too many cases the punishments awarded were simply nominal and in others there was such delay in the disposal of reports that all deterrent effect was lost. Under future arrangements we shall be more dependent than ever upon village magistrates and police for reports of crime and for information of all kinds useful in its prevention, and it will be more than ever important that these public servants should be brought to realize their responsibility.

Under the orders now in force, village magistrates, besides being required to furnish to the police information of the commission of offences, are also required to maintain registers of bad characters and suspicious strangers and to report their movements to the police. It is only to a limited extent that these orders are carried out. The forms in use for these registers and reports vary in different districts and there is no uniformity. Certain revised forms were therefore suggested to the Board of Revenue two years ago for incorporation in the Village Officers' Manual, which was then under revision. The revision is apparently not yet complete, and, until it is, village officers will remain, as they are now, very foggy as to their duties in these matters.

During the year the issue of badges and staves to village talaiyaris was completed in five districts and commenced in four more.

The work of the ghât talaiyaris in the districts in which they exist was generally very favourably reported on. In Guntur, their pay (Rs. 3) is insufficient; this will receive my attention when reporting on the re-allocation of the district. In Bellary, the number of ghâts was reduced from 92 to 47 and each ghât manned with two talaiyaris instead of one. Mr. Lane in North Arcot speaks highly of the good work of the ghât talaiyaris in his district. In Cuddapah the Superintendent reports that these talaiyaris continued to give invaluable assistance in the prevention of highway crimes. It is only in Anantapur that the Superintendent considers the talaiyaris to be no good—an opinion shared by the District Magistrate. I suspect, however, that the fault does not lie entirely with the talaiyaris.

Ghât Talaiyaris.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

8. Although the year was prosperous and prices were low, until the last quarter, there was in the latter period a somewhat sudden tightening and a want of employment, due to the failure of the North-East monsoon, which caused an increase of grave crime sufficient to influence the figures for the whole year. The annexed statement gives

General character of
the year.

the average prices of the principal food-grains and the number of grave crimes for the past two years. There is a small rise in the latter but it is still far below that of any year since 1896:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime. (True cases.)
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1903	12.9	27.4	26.5	21,794
1904	13.1	26.5	27.0	22,661

9. The total of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisance cases, was 61,197 as against 58,458 in 1903. True cases for the year numbered 43,843, or 1,943 more than in 1903. The increase occurred in the majority of the districts, but principally in Tinnevely, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Madras City, Malabar, South Canara, Madura and Bellary.

Offences under special and local laws showed a slight increase from 23,556 in 1903 to 24,385 in 1904, while in nuisances there was a decrease of 4,494 cases. The decrease in nuisance cases was not general but occurred chiefly in Gódvári (— 2,438), Chingleput (— 2,016), Madras City (— 1,869), Bellary (— 1,638) and Coimbatore (— 1,075). The decline in Gódvári is due partly to the transfer of Ellore town from the district, while in Bellary and Coimbatore it is attributable to the evacuation, on account of plague, of the towns and the villages where the Act was in force. In Madura and Malabar there was an appreciable increase. In the former district, it was due to the withdrawal in 1904 of the restrictive instructions issued in the latter part of 1902 by the then District Magistrate, and, in the latter, to the extension of the Act to two more places in the district. There was also some noticeable increase in North Arcot and Nellore, for which there is no special cause.

10. The local distribution of serious offences against person and property during 1904 is shown in the map prefixed to the report. Madras City continued to be the most criminal part in the Presidency, and Tinnevely shared its bad eminence. Gódvári, Kistna, Guntúr and Nellore are not coloured in the map as, owing to the re-distribution, no comparison of figures is possible.

11. As the subjoined statement shows, grave crime increased by 867 cases during the year. The increase occurred under all heads except cattle-thefts. Leaving out of account Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore, which were re-distributed, and the recently formed Guntúr district, twelve districts contributed to the increase, but principally Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madura and Tinnevely. In Bellary the evacuation of towns and villages gave unusual facilities for house-breaking and theft. In Cuddapah the increase was partly due to the state of the season in the latter part of the year, and partly to measures taken to restrict the previously undue use of section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in cases of burglary. In Chingleput, the increase is probably due to more complete reporting. I observed in paragraph 16 of last year's report that there was reason to suspect hushing up of crime in Cuddapah and Chingleput, and this has, I hope, been put a stop to. In Madura the rise in the prices of the coarser grains was the cause of increase, which occurred under all heads except dacoity, in which there was a satisfactory decrease. The increase in Tinnevely is ascribed to want of employment, caused by the failure of the North-East monsoon, to the cessation of railway works and to the return from jail of a large number of persons convicted in the anti-Shanar riots and also to better reporting of crime. This difficult and disappointing district has again falsified the expectations of improvement which I expressed in paragraph 11 of last year's report. In the eight districts in which there was a decrease, no special cause is

assignable and it is perhaps not unfair to ascribe it, at least partially, to improved police work.

True cases reported during the year. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft, ordinary.		Cattle-theft.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Madras City	6	7	1	...	8	17	158	166	836	885	9	5	1,018	1,080
Gunjam	12	21	2	2	9	12	306	271	472	443	44	31	845	760
Vizagapatam	19	17	5	7	14	10	406	423	632	575	78	75	1,154	1,107
Jeyapore	3	6	17	13	9	3	126	114	69	52	31	37	255	225
Gódvári	41	33	14	18	30	23	520	462	1,262	1,100	108	80	1,975	1,716
Kistna	21	28	36	46	40	45	494	511	718	949	117	127	1,420	1,706
Guntúr	...	5	...	18	...	35	...	126	...	226	...	45	...	455
Nellore	15	16	13	32	33	42	267	276	387	349	90	104	605	819
Kurnool	17	23	27	20	35	35	212	213	209	261	40	61	540	613
Bellary	19	23	29	23	18	28	201	253	300	360	58	56	625	743
Anantapur	14	13	9	9	15	22	125	137	183	177	46	34	392	392
Cuddapah	22	36	16	10	21	23	224	315	255	275	91	86	629	745
North Arcot	21	22	34	19	33	44	350	412	548	624	109	102	1,095	1,123
Chingleput	2	...	18	19	17	20	207	313	420	435	55	69	719	856
South Arcot	14	6	11	6	12	18	300	295	528	552	120	147	985	1,054
Salem	46	35	23	37	34	47	320	325	464	421	279	262	1,166	1,127
Tanjore	7	13	15	15	28	29	352	320	494	461	67	91	963	929
Trichinopoly	8	5	10	4	18	16	224	217	338	333	88	82	686	697
Madura	34	46	50	26	28	36	406	457	493	544	202	231	1,213	1,340
Tinnevely	31	26	27	36	74	86	428	424	360	408	95	112	1,015	1,098
Coimbatore	64	58	53	66	45	50	323	318	538	453	575	433	1,668	1,378
The Nilgiris	3	1	...	...	1	...	26	31	94	127	12	2	136	161
Malabar	18	32	11	9	24	33	336	325	687	723	100	88	1,176	1,210
South Canara	13	13	3	9	8	16	198	180	369	408	13	19	604	645
The Railway Police	1	1	...	1	2	3	19	15	681	682	1	...	704	702
Total	451	486	424	445	556	693	6,598	6,899	11,337	11,753	2,428	2,365	21,794	22,661

12. Murders increased by 35. The number was indeed the highest since 1900. Coimbatore again headed the list with 58 cases, six less than in 1903. Madura had 46 cases, or 12 more than in the year before. Cuddapah and Malabar showed the largest increase (+ 14 each). In the former district, the figures are invariably high and in the latter the crimes were in most cases the outcome either of intrigue with women or of family quarrels among Tarwad members. In the first part of the year there was indeed quite an epidemic of murder in Malabar, but enquiry on the spot showed that it was purely fortuitous and due to no special cause, while it was certainly beyond the power of the police to prevent. In Gódvári and Salem the number of murders continued to be great, but there were eight and eleven cases respectively less than in 1903.

A very daring and open murder, of a type characteristic of the Ceded districts, was committed practically in daylight in Bennekal of the Bellary district. The murderer was the son of a wealthy sowcar, he was assisted by about a dozen accomplices and his motive was vengeance on the murdered man, who had interfered with his amours. The deceased was pursued, dragged from a hiding place, and after a fatal beating laid upon a hay-stack and burnt there. Eleven persons were committed to the Sessions. The trial lasted for some 45 days. The principal offender was hanged and the others were transported for life, except one who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The case was most creditably worked out by Mr. Stevenson, though hampered by the initial errors and blunders of his subordinates.

A case curiously illustrative of the prevailing belief in witchcraft occurred in the Vizagapatam Hill tracts. The youngest of three brothers died of fever, and when the body was cremated the fire failed to consume the upper portion. The brothers concluded that the death must have been caused by the witchcraft of a certain Khond. They accordingly attacked the latter and killed him. After death the brothers cut the body in half and dragged the upper half of it to their own village where they attempted to nail it up on the spot where their deceased brother's body failed to burn. The accused were arrested on the spot with the fragment

of the Khond's corpse. They were sentenced to death and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

In Coimbatore there occurred a quarrel between two Chettis over some "chit" transactions in which one was refused some money claimed by him. He disguised himself as a Muhammadan patient, and pretending to suffer from an ulcer in the nose, and armed with a forged letter of introduction from the son-in-law of his enemy, sought the medical aid of the latter, who was a physician. He arrived in a cart at midnight with his face muffled and was admitted by his unsuspecting victim in his assumed character. Very early next morning, the two went in company to the riverside for the usual purpose, where the supposed patient mortally wounded his host. For this he was sentenced to death. In the same district a Chetti and his wife, who were religious enthusiasts, were reading together at night a devotional treatise (*Vinayagam Bhakti*). They decided and agreed that life was not good enough unless they could obtain a sign from the deity. This was denied to them, so they went to a temple with the deliberate intention of dying at the feet of their god. The wife calmly lay down and her husband cut her throat with a knife. He then did the same for himself. The suicide, however, was a failure and he survived to give the above account, which appears to be perfectly true, of what occurred. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

In Malabar a wife kept worrying her husband for the return of four annas due to her. The latter, being at the time bothered by creditors, lost his temper and killed her. He confessed his guilt and was sentenced to transportation for life. In Gódvári, a Brahman threw his two young daughters into a well and committed suicide owing to money troubles.

In Kistna a young married girl of respectable caste, with the assistance of her father's cowherd, decoyed a child, laden in the usual indiscreet way with jewels, to a tope, where they attempted to cut her throat by sawing it with a dry cactus leaf. They were luckily interrupted and the child saved. The girl received twelve years' rigorous imprisonment, and the cowherd seven.

A case of dhatura poisoning was reported from North Arcot in which one of the victims died from its effects. A professed cattle-dealer decoyed two persons with the promise of showing them where to purchase cattle to advantage. On the way he gave them food which had been drugged with dhatura, robbed them of the money they had taken with them and decamped. Next day one of the victims was found dead. The case was registered under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and the accused was under arrest at the close of the year. The case has since been disposed of under sections 304 and 328, Indian Penal Code, and the accused was acquitted and discharged as the Judge distrusted the evidence as to the identity of the accused.

These were the most remarkable murders of the year.

13. There were six cases in which women were found guilty of murdering their infant children. Four of the cases were of children illegitimately born and disposed of to avoid disgrace. In the other two cases the murdered infant was legitimate and the mother attempted to drown herself along with the child, but failed. These two murders were due to ill-treatment. The accused were all of them sentenced to transportation for life, but the Government reduced the sentences to various terms of imprisonment.

14. On the 16th May 1904 there was a serious riot in the small village of Sellampatti in the Nilakkóttai division, Madura district. The police inspector, with a number of men, went there to arrest one Pallu Perumal Thevan, a notorious leader of Kallan dacoits, and others of his gang against whom warrants were out. The dacoits were not found, but the police proceeded to search their houses for stolen property. During the search they were attacked by a mob and pelted with stones. The inspector, after warning the crowd, fired a shot from his revolver in the air and, as the attack continued, he fired two more shots, one of which hit a rioter in the left arm, while three more shots were misfires. The crowd then rushed him, knocked him down, beat him severely and took away his revolver. A constable who was also attacked,

for a time kept off the mob with his carbine. He hit no one, and when his cartridges were exhausted the mob beat him and took away his carbine. When the mob proceeded to investigate the searched houses, the inspector was rescued by one of the villagers, who smuggled him into his house and told the rioters that he knew nothing of him. Twenty persons were arrested and charged under sections 148, 332, 333 and 395, Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge found eleven of them guilty under sections 147, 332 and 333, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 147, Indian Penal Code. One of them was also sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment for theft of the police carbine. The District Magistrate notes that, though the sentences were lenient, it was not considered necessary to move the High Court for enhancement inasmuch as the prisoners convicted were not the principal men. For the arrest of Pallu Perumal Thevan, the head dacoit, a reward of Rs. 250 was offered by Government and Rs. 100 by the Zamindar of Ammayanáyakkanúr. He was eventually betrayed and arrested by a traitorous friend, who, in the most cowardly manner, broke his leg and secured him. The case against him was under trial at the close of the year. The inspector, who was only a probationer, managed the affair badly from want of experience. The villager who rescued him was rewarded by the District Magistrate. I have since taken measures to have revolvers tested in order to avoid similar mishaps.

Another rather serious riot attended with death occurred in Malabar. It arose among the Mappillas over the burial of a child in the Tiruvandi mosque at Nilambur. Two of the rioters were sentenced to transportation for life.

There were no other riots worth special mention.

15. Although there was, I regret to say, an increase of 21 cases of dacoity, it was due entirely to a temporary and abnormal outbreak of this crime in the two districts of Guntúr and Nellore which together accounted for more than the whole increase. Coimbatore, Salem and Tinnevely also reported more cases of this nature than in the previous year. In Nellore, which reported 32 cases and showed the largest increase (+ 19 cases) in spite of the reduction of its area, most of the cases were reported from the sub-division. A sudden outburst of this crime in that locality was due to the state of the season in the latter part of the year. This part and the adjoining Guntúr district are overrun with criminal gangs, with whom the police are constantly at war and with whom there are few legal means of coping. The free use of the security sections is almost the only weapon of defence and the police must catch their gang before they can get it bound over. This, in the scrub-jungles of the Nellore sub-division, is not so easy as might be supposed. Of the 46 cases shown against Kistna not less than 18 were reported from its old sub-division, afterwards included in the Guntúr district. I have directed the Superintendent to give his special attention to road patrols and to the locating and watching of gangs. Coimbatore, with a further increase of 13 dacoities, again headed the list with 66 cases, of which 19 were highway dacoities. Some of them were field dacoities, which occurred during the plague season in health camps, and others were trivial and technical in nature. The former are no doubt very difficult to prevent and the latter are often the outcome of factions and local politics, but, making all allowance for these, there remains an alarmingly large number of real gang robberies, which every effort is being made to put a stop to. I am convinced that the district is much under-policed and I have now submitted proposals for putting it on a more satisfactory footing. The increase in Salem (37 cases as against 23 in 1903) was regrettable. No cause is distinctly assignable. There was also some noticeable increase in Tinnevely and South Canara. In the former disappointing district grave crime against property increased under practically all heads and I have in a former paragraph endeavoured to supply some reasons for the fact. In the latter district the total number of so-called true dacoities was nine, but all of them were direct (Magistrate's) cases and ended in discharge. The Superintendent thinks it probable that insufficient attention may have been given by the Magistrates to the classification of true and false cases. There is no gang robbery really in South Canara.

It is satisfactory to note the great decline in this same crime in Madura and North Arcot. Improved patrolling and other preventive measures no doubt helped to cause the decrease in the former district, as well as the deterrent sentences inflicted by the Sessions Judge. In North Arcot where dacoity was very rife for some years up to 1902, Mr. Lane has, by personal energy and vigorous supervision, continued to reduce the crime during the year under report (from 61 in 1902 to 34 in 1903 and to 19 in 1904). Better gang and security work coupled with rigid insistence on beat work and rigorous punishments for neglect as well as good patrol work on the roads and encouragement of the ghât talaiyaris were the chief means of effecting this most noticeable improvement. In Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly there was also a continued decrease due to continued activity and attention to patrol and preventive work. Special measures were taken against the Korachas in Bellary and also a wealthy and notorious receiver of stolen property was brought to book and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Robberies rose from 556 to 693 and the increase was general. Tinnevely again returned the largest number of cases. Both here and in Madura the special form of robbery—by snatching the ear-rings of women leaving their houses before dawn—referred to in the previous years' reports, still continues and is probably preventable only if the women will learn not to wear their jewels on such occasions. It is to be feared, however, that custom will be stronger than prudence in this matter.

A case of dacoity and another of poisoning for the purpose of robbery, both of which were committed within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police, deserve some notice. A gang of seven persons dacoited the station-master and others at the Uppagundur railway station, on the North-East line of the Madras Railway. The station was located in an old railway carriage. There were only four persons present, including the station-master, at the time of occurrence. Most of the stolen property was recovered and five of the dacoits were arrested and charged. The accused were under trial at the close of the year, but have since been acquitted at the Masulipatam Sessions as the Court was not satisfied with the evidence of identification. A known depredator of Kumbakonam, a pandaram, drugged a number of pilgrims on their way to Tirupati by administering dhatura poison. He was arrested and was under trial at the close of the year. He has since been convicted under section 328, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment in three cases. Inspector S. Duraiswami Mudaliyar and his men did excellent work in this case.

The other dacoities and robberies were mostly of the common type. Indeed in the former crime a surprising want of originality is shown by the criminal classes. The old methods are, however, quite good enough, and meet with very general success.

16. Burglaries increased slightly from 6,598 to 6,899 or by 301 cases. The greatest increases were in Bellary (+ 52), Cuddapah (+ 91), North Arcot (+ 62), Chingleput (+ 106) and Madura (+ 51). House-breaking. Some of the reasons for these have already been given (in paragraph 11). In North Arcot some of the increase is attributed to the evacuation of villages in consequence of plague. There was, on the other hand, a perceptible decrease in Coimbatore, and in Ganjam and Tanjore.

17. There was also a slight increase in reported thefts, from 11,337 to 11,753, or by 416 cases. Kistna, which returned the highest figure (949) for that district since 1891, showed also the largest increase (+ 231). Thefts. Gódvári again returned the highest figure for the Presidency. That district, as well as Madras City and Malabar, usually reports a very large number of thefts. I am bound to say that I do not attach great value to the figures under this particular crime, as it is certain that in places not convenient to a station it is very frequently not reported at all, and the real number of thefts is certainly much greater than we ever hear of.

Systematic thefts of court-fee stamps from various First-class Magistrates' Courts in Tanjore were brought to light in 1903 by inspector P. Parankasam Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, of Tanjore district. The thefts were traced back for three years and it

was found that Government had been defrauded of a large amount. Four persons were arrested, but only one of them, a stamp-vendor, was convicted during the year. A wealthy village magistrate of North Arcot district was arrested with Kolar gold in his possession and charged and convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, but the conviction was reversed on appeal by the Sessions Judge, North Arcot. I understand that an application to the High Court for revision is under preparation.

18. The number of cattle-thefts reported varied very little, 2,385 as against 2,428 in the preceding year. Cattle-thefts and cattle-poisoning. Coimbatore still stood far ahead of all other districts in respect of this crime, though the number decreased very appreciably from 575 in 1903 to 433 in 1904, or by 142 cases. Salem and Madura again showed high figures. The Kallans from Madura regularly exploit the Coimbatore district with a view to cattle-lifting. Special endeavours are being made to check it.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning was 46, or 16 less than in the preceding year, and was the lowest for the past eight years. Kurnool reported 6 cases, Gódvári 5 and other districts less.

19. Offences relating to coin increased by 7, and 54.4 per cent. of them ended in conviction. Counterfeiting coin and currency notes. Chapparbands were specially busy in Ganjam, where a number of them, working in batches, were discovered in Ichchhapuram and Berhampur and brought to book. In one of the cases reported, 3 counterfeit rupees and 1 quarter rupee were found secreted in such a manner that they had to be recovered by means of an enema. In Tunj of the Gódvári district, a steel die was recovered, but the Sessions Judge discharged the person in whose house it was found, holding that it had been foisted on him by an enemy. The Superintendent reports that doubtless hand-engraved steel dies are in use in the district and that the subject is receiving attention. Some good captures of coiners have been made in the district and several dies seized during the current year. In Salem a shroff at the Yercaud sub-treasury was charged with embezzlement of Government money and introduction of false rupees into the treasury, and was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under sections 409 and 243, Indian Penal Code. The accused from time to time substituted false rupees and copper half-anna pieces for the genuine rupees in the treasury, which he misappropriated. There was a total deficit of Rs. 3,505-13-7 and the number of counterfeit rupees thus introduced so far as was ascertained was 1,311. The shroff is believed not to have been himself a coiner but to have employed others who supplied the necessary article.

A case of uttering counterfeit Ceylon currency notes came to notice in the Madura district. Two of the notes, of the value of Rs. 100 each, were cashed at a discount by Madura traders and eventually reached the agent of one of them in Ceylon, who exposed the deception. The person who originally passed the notes was found to be acting as the instrument of another who gave him a share of the profits. After investigation in Madura and Ceylon the case was charged under section 489B, Indian Penal Code, and was under trial at the close of the year.

20. Seven cases of justifiable homicide were reported during the year. Justifiable homicides. Kurnool and Coimbatore returned two each, and Gódvári, Malabar and South Canara one. The two cases in Kurnool occurred in an attempt by the Nandyal Police to re-arrest certain escaped and proclaimed Donga Woddas. These threatened and eventually attacked the police, who after warning were compelled to fire in self-defence, killing two of their assailants. In Coimbatore two thieves were shot by the police under the following circumstances:—They were pursued by the villagers and took refuge in a house, where they fastened themselves in. The police were sent for. The thieves refused to come out, and as they were armed and were indulging in threats of violence, two carbines were fetched from the station. Suddenly the ruffians opened the door and one of them appeared with a child in his hands, which, before he could be prevented, he killed with one blow of a bill-hook. They both then rushed upon the police with a spear

and the bill-hook and were shot in self-defence. A careful enquiry was made and it is certain that the policemen's act was justified. In the other cases reported, the homicides were committed by private persons in self-defence. In Górávari a Koya was wounded with an arrow by his son in course of a quarrel over a plot of land, and himself shot his son with a gun before he could fire another arrow. In Malabar a Cheruma came within polluting distance of a Nayar and was struck with a stick. The Cheruma went off and fetched another, whereupon the Nayar ran away. He was, however, pursued and beaten by the Cherumas; in defending himself with a spade in his hand the Nayar struck the foremost Cheruma on the head and killed him. A carpenter in South Canara rested for the night in a shed lent to him by his employer. Another man came to the shed before dawn for some unascertained purpose, when, each man taking the other for a thief, they began fighting. The carpenter, who was perhaps half awake, finding himself at grips with somebody unknown, struck him with the first weapon that came to his hand (a chisel) and killed him. The Judge held that the accused only behaved as any prudent man would have done.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

21. The accompanying statement shows the percentage of cases detected in each of the past three years. There has been again a falling off in detection, not only under total cognizable crime, but also under every head of grave crime except dacoity. In the case of the latter, results were already so bad that they could not easily get worse.

Detection :
Statement A-III.

There was no very marked improvement or deterioration in any individual district. There was some improvement in North Arcot and Salem, and, to a less degree, in the Railway Police. In Górávari and Nellore results improved, so also in Madras City, the Nilgiris and Malabar where the percentage is usually good. In the other districts, there was a falling off. Tanjore, which usually returns not less than 50.0 per cent. further fell from 46.7 per cent. to 40.4 per cent. The Superintendent offers some entirely unconvincing reasons for this. In Trichinopoly results deteriorated both under total cognizable crime and under every head of grave crime. It may be remarked, however, that the police of that district were more successful than usual in prevention. In Kistna (as originally constituted, including most of the newly formed Guntúr district) the indifferent material and the very under-manned state of the force were among the causes of poor detection. The recent formation of a separate district on the Hyderabad frontier may improve matters in the future, but the improvement is not likely to be marked till there is a Sessions Court in the district. In Anantapur and Cuddapah the percentage was much below the average and there was a further fall. Neither in Kurnool nor in Anantapur does there seem to be any specially assignable cause. In Cuddapah, with the unsatisfactory material of the force, with unsatisfactory juries and with the leading rural inhabitants freely harbouring and patronising offenders, the results create no surprise. The large criminal population in Madura and the want of effective supervision by superior officers, owing to their unduly heavy charges, hampered detection and accounts for the usually low percentage. In Tinnevely the percentage of detection again further fell, and was, as usual, the lowest for the Presidency. I discussed the causes affecting that district in my last report and have nothing to add. I am convinced that the failure was due to no fault or omission on the part of the superior officers who are doing their utmost to effect an improvement, and whose work and methods have the active approval of the District Magistrate. In Vizagapatam and Ganjam detection declined, but in the former district the District Magistrate is of opinion that this was not through any want of endeavour on the part of the police, while in the latter the percentage was still good and was the highest for the Presidency if the exceptional districts of Madras City and the Nilgiris are excluded. In Chingleput detection was perhaps really better if the believed improvement in the reporting of crime is taken into consideration.

I have above given some of the reasons which are offered, and which on the whole may be accepted, for the failure of detection in various districts. The fact, however, remains that, since 1900, there has been on the whole a steady and continuous decrease in the success of the police in bringing evil doers to punishment. For this there must be a reason which is general and not local, but that reason is not at all easy to fix. For my own part I am inclined to think that one result of the Police Commission's enquiry and of the enquiries and public discussions preceding it, has been to considerably reduce the power of the police for evil and concurrently, or perhaps consequently, for good. There can be no doubt that increased attention has been attracted to the faults and shortcomings of the department. Always unpopular, the department has become more than ever an easy, and as it were an authorized, target for aspersion both in the Press and in the Courts. Many weaknesses and malpractices, which were or are common in it, have been exposed and discussed, and many more, which were or are occasional, have been advertised as common. All this will no doubt result in good, but the good has yet to be attained, while the other results are in full operation. One of the most apparent of these is that the Courts have undoubtedly become more suspicious of police work and of police cases, and that convictions are harder to obtain, while another is that, with diminished credit and prestige, the influence of the police has declined throughout the country and the respect, in which it was held, has decreased, with the inevitable further result of diminished efficiency. Without going so far as a recent writer in the *Nineteenth Century*, who observed, "the plain fact is that our rules and methods of criminal procedure are devised in the interests of wrong doers," it will be conceded that the odds have always been in favour of the criminal in his battle with the police, and I maintain that recent developments have not reduced them. If this theory is not accepted, we are driven to the conclusion that there has been a steady and continuous decline in the intelligence and zeal of the police—both officers and subordinates. With regard to the former, I emphatically deny it, while in the case of the latter the conclusion would infer that the large increase in the number of educated men and graduates has been a measure of doubtful policy.

DETECTION.

Percentage of true cases detected.

Districts.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Robbery.			House-breaking.			Theft, ordinary.			Cattle-theft.			Total cognizable crime under I.P.C. excluding nuisances.			Districts.
	1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.		
		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
Madras City	42.9	37.5	57.1	50.0	50.0	...	71.4	66.7	72.2	50.3	28.6	39.3	75.4	62.2	63.3	100.0	88.9	100.0	72.1	60.5	62.3	Madras City.
Ganjam	25.0	46.7	40.9	25.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	85.7	33.3	64.9	60.4	49.7	59.9	50.1	62.0	71.8	82.7	67.7	55.9	50.5	52.9	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	28.6	30.0	10.0	37.5	16.7	22.2	31.6	26.7	44.4	62.3	50.8	47.0	52.9	44.6	41.6	72.6	59.1	53.8	56.9	48.3	44.1	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	20.0	20.0	14.3	42.1	13.6	52.6	71.4	30.0	0.0	58.8	48.5	46.4	60.0	52.9	50.0	86.7	67.9	65.5	57.2	46.2	45.2	Jeypore.
Godavari	11.5	22.2	5.4	33.3	0.0	13.3	36.8	20.0	19.0	20.2	21.5	25.4	36.3	32.9	34.5	61.9	42.1	51.1	33.6	31.0	33.5	Godavari.
Kistna	13.3	15.4	8.6	11.8	5.1	4.3	31.6	29.5	34.7	24.4	23.9	17.9	38.7	33.2	24.4	45.9	50.0	44.1	29.7	27.0	22.6	Kistna.
Guntur	...	...	0.0	...	...	5.6	...	...	16.7	...	...	11.7	...	...	20.6	...	...	35.7	...	...	18.4	Guntur.
Nellore	15.0	18.8	29.4	23.1	17.6	16.7	50.0	41.7	46.7	28.1	30.5	31.4	31.4	20.9	35.2	50.4	45.4	41.2	33.3	31.5	33.2	Nellore.
Kurnool	12.5	20.0	20.0	33.3	25.0	10.3	44.8	48.5	35.1	31.9	40.6	24.1	41.1	43.9	50.3	62.2	60.0	63.5	33.5	40.1	35.1	Kurnool.
Bellary	15.0	16.7	12.9	8.7	5.0	17.4	25.0	22.7	30.0	27.8	23.1	27.7	40.1	46.3	40.2	57.6	63.5	50.9	33.7	34.6	34.3	Bellary.
Anantapur	25.0	21.4	23.5	26.7	10.0	0.0	31.3	20.0	16.7	33.3	29.0	17.9	45.3	33.3	33.6	67.3	63.3	45.4	39.4	31.7	28.7	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	16.7	24.1	10.3	25.9	31.6	16.7	30.0	31.8	23.8	32.8	28.4	20.8	38.3	29.8	30.8	45.5	45.4	31.4	36.2	31.8	29.5	Cuddapah.
North Arcot	17.9	23.1	14.8	19.8	27.5	3.6	47.7	34.1	30.6	36.9	31.2	32.9	39.7	32.9	49.9	35.4	35.3	43.6	34.8	31.0	33.7	North Arcot.
Chingleput	71.4	50.0	...	6.3	10.0	52.4	18.8	45.5	52.2	35.4	39.6	37.5	43.5	49.4	46.6	44.3	57.9	52.8	39.2	44.4	48.7	Chingleput.
South Arcot	0.0	21.4	12.5	50.0	25.0	14.3	35.5	46.7	29.4	35.0	30.2	28.1	32.6	40.7	42.5	49.4	50.7	47.7	37.8	38.1	37.7	South Arcot.
Salem	16.7	23.1	14.6	23.9	4.3	21.6	18.8	48.7	45.7	24.8	29.8	24.8	47.0	37.2	40.5	37.5	36.3	46.1	33.1	30.9	35.9	Salem.
Tanjore	23.1	44.4	42.9	30.0	15.4	25.0	26.7	41.7	38.1	42.7	39.5	28.1	64.3	58.3	49.7	62.7	72.7	47.1	50.1	46.7	40.4	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	20.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	31.3	33.3	30.8	30.6	33.5	28.0	43.1	41.5	37.0	47.3	40.0	33.7	39.5	37.1	33.2	Trichinopoly.
Madura	28.2	21.1	18.4	18.8	27.6	43.8	12.1	29.7	29.0	23.4	20.7	25.4	39.4	40.8	37.8	32.9	38.3	35.1	25.9	28.1	25.3	Madura.
Tinnevelly	8.8	32.6	25.0	16.0	24.1	21.2	19.3	19.8	10.4	24.1	16.3	12.1	27.7	29.9	24.8	32.1	26.9	21.2	19.6	17.7	14.4	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	15.1	17.6	13.6	23.1	21.4	14.5	34.9	24.4	26.4	23.7	16.3	22.3	44.3	34.3	27.6	26.9	23.3	24.6	30.8	25.4	24.8	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	50.0	48.1	34.4	51.2	58.9	62.6	50.0	53.8	0.0	50.5	57.0	57.5	The Nilgiris.
Malabar	33.3	12.1	47.7	62.5	33.3	100.0	33.3	44.4	61.5	44.2	47.5	42.5	51.5	49.8	51.1	42.4	48.8	50.6	46.9	45.9	46.5	Malabar.
South Canara	20.0	88.5	31.3	...	...	...	0.0	45.5	39.0	21.3	25.1	17.4	28.7	37.6	41.5	63.6	46.7	50.0	29.2	33.9	31.2	South Canara.
The Railway Police	100.0	0.0	50.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	30.8	56.4	47.1	44.8	40.4	42.2	...	100.0	...	44.7	41.1	43.9	The Railway Police.
Total	19.6	23.5	19.9	23.0	18.4	19.7	32.0	33.4	31.8	35.4	31.7	28.6	46.0	42.1	41.8	43.0	41.2	39.9	38.8	36.1	34.8	Total.

In a number of districts detection of murders was unsatisfactory and it was worst in Górávari and Kistna. In Salem, Madura and Coimbatore, the figures would have been much better but for the large number of cases in which the murderers committed suicide. In Coimbatore there occurred 22 such cases out of a total of 66 cases of murder. The total number of such cases for the Presidency was 72, and if these be included among the detected cases, we should have nearly a third of the murders detected, not perhaps a brilliant result, but one which, in this country, it will never be easy very largely to exceed.

Detection of dacoity was slightly better than in 1903, as it well might be, 19.7 as against 18.4. In Chingleput, owing to Mr. Agar's personal activity and untiring supervision, more than half the dacoities were detected. In Madura, the police were eminently successful both in the prevention and detection of dacoity. The results in Bellary, Salem and Tanjore improved, while in Kistna and Guntūr there was a deplorable failure and in North Arcot detection did not equal prevention, which was most successful. In Cuddapah also, detection was unsatisfactory and is due to the inferior staff of that district and the sympathy with crime shown by many village magistrates and influential rural residents.

22. The following table shows the amount of property lost and recovered in police cases in each of the past two years. Less property was lost than in the preceding year but the percentage of recovery was the same (25.4). This was in spite of the fall in detection. The largest amount of property was lost in Kistna where the percentage of recovery slightly improved, though still far below the average. Madras City showed the best recovery and the greatest improvement over the previous year. Jeypore, Malabar and the Railway Police also showed a creditable percentage. Except in Kurnool and Bellary the results in the Central Range were better than in 1903, and were noticeably so in North Arcot and Salem where also detective results greatly improved. In Bellary town, the majority of the cases committed during the period when the town was evacuated, were reported only after the return of the complainants to their homes—probably some months after the occurrence. Madura also showed an improvement. On the other hand there was a considerable decline in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiris, all of which districts returned the largest percentage in 1903. In Tanjore and Trichinopoly also there was a great fall accompanying the decline in detection. The decreased percentage in Nellore was due to grain thefts, in which the property lost was unidentifiable. Tinnevely, as in 1903, returned the lowest percentage, 10.8. In Guntūr, which showed 11.0 per cent., stolen property is easily disposed of in the adjacent Nizam's Dominions. There is a great deal of luck in this matter and it affords little test of merit in police work.

Property Lost and Recovered. (Police Cases.)

Districts.	1903.			1904.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	Rs. 56,913	Rs. 19,691	34.6	Rs. 59,015	36,593	62.0	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases, Rs. 6,951, are not included in this statement.
Ganjām	21,163	10,735	50.7	33,328	9,551	28.7	
Vizagapatam	80,029	38,966	48.7	42,342	10,754	25.4	
Jeypore	12,965	3,353	25.9	10,270	4,169	40.8	
Górávari	1,44,739	41,663	28.8	65,715	18,310	27.9	
Kistna	98,771	14,747	14.9	98,418	17,424	17.7	
Guntūr	...	...	...	25,381	2,794	11.0	
Nellore	57,129	18,093	31.7	51,067	13,044	25.5	
Kurnool	34,094	7,715	22.6	30,064	6,687	22.2	
Bellary	31,486	9,684	30.8	52,518	7,940	15.1	
Anantapur	18,300	4,511	24.7	37,505	10,429	27.8	
Cuddapah	33,274	6,777	17.7	55,938	11,768	21.0	
North Arcot	54,562	6,513	11.9	48,713	13,245	27.2	
Chingleput	32,342	4,077	12.6	25,662	5,787	22.6	
South Arcot	39,567	6,938	17.5	42,836	10,281	24.0	
Salem	50,380	8,483	16.8	37,330	11,629	31.2	
Tanjore	42,373	14,774	34.9	46,417	8,887	19.1	
Trichinopoly	32,258	8,997	27.9	31,917	6,311	19.8	
Madura	63,772	14,212	22.3	84,717	25,631	30.3	
Tinnevely	67,523	7,368	10.9	62,939	6,816	10.8	
Coimbatore	70,597	13,099	18.6	60,081	11,707	19.5	
The Nilgiris	6,705	3,731	55.6	6,639	1,926	29.0	
Malabar	40,166	15,011	37.4	32,097	12,819	39.2	
South Canara	41,677	6,692	16.1	39,475	6,952	17.6	
The Railway Police	19,050	7,375	38.7	20,929	8,520	40.7	
Total	11,54,835	2,93,205	25.4	11,01,913	2,79,994	25.4	

23. The proportion of cases personally investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents showed a still further and very satisfactory improvement as will be seen from the table below :—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.			Number of cases investigated.			Percentage.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Superintendents ...	686	725	673	201	274	304	29.3	37.8	45.2
Assistant Superintendents ...	617	554	628	321	321	385	52.0	57.9	61.3
Total ...	1,303	1,279	1,301	522	595	689	40.1	46.5	53.0

By far the majority of the Superintendents did good work in this respect and Messrs. Bidie, Agar, Lushington and Srinivasachari each investigated a large number of cases. The most notable exceptions were Messrs. Stuart and Powell, who again failed to investigate an adequate proportion of their cases, without sufficient excuse. These officers have had their attention pointedly drawn to their neglect. Messrs. Mainwaring, Hannington, West, Clogstoun, Baudry, Lonsdale and Sullivan might also have done more than they did. The work of the Assistant Superintendents was very good in this respect, and almost all of them investigated a very satisfactory percentage of their cases.

Attendance at Sessions by Superintendents was much better than in 1903 but that of the Assistant Superintendents left much to be desired. Messrs. Smith in Kistna and Stuart in Nellore again failed to attend any Sessions at all. In North Arcot where the results in trials for dacoity were bad, Mr. Lane attended only 1 out of 10 Sessions. It would have been well had he given more personal attention to the way cases were going in the Court.

24. The percentage of cases successfully prosecuted was practically the same as in the previous year. Out of 12,508 cases decided, excluding nuisances and offences under special and local laws (class VI and serial 58), 9,895 or 79.1 per cent. ended in conviction as against 79.0 per cent. in 1903, 79.9 in 1902, 83.2 in 1901, and 83.5 in 1900. The want of sufficient prosecuting agency has been referred to in the previous years' reports. Considered by districts, the percentage of cases convicted was the lowest (63.7) in Coimbatore, where it was 69.2 in 1903. Tinnevely had 64.0 per cent. as against 65.8 per cent. in 1903. In Jeypore and Cuddapah the percentages greatly declined, from 90.4 to 82.0 in the former district and from 73.3 to 66.7 in the latter. Madura and Bellary on the other hand showed a marked improvement, the percentages being 77.2 and 79.4 in 1904 as against 66.6 and 72.3 in 1903 respectively. The figures are bound to vary from year to year in every district and are affected by many causes other than those within the control of the police.

The proportion of convictions to arrests fell fractionally. Out of 27,594 persons arrested by the police in classes I to V, 13,986 or 50.7 per cent. were convicted as against 51.3 per cent. in 1903. The districts with a markedly low percentage were again Tinnevely (29.8), and Coimbatore (32.5) and Cuddapah (39.1). In Jeypore and Kurnool also there was a noticeable fall, the percentages being 56.3 and 44.3 in 1904 as against 67.6 and 51.9 in 1903 respectively. Salem, Madura, and Kistna showed an improvement, the figures being 51.3, 46.9 and 55.5 per cent. in 1904 as against 42.0, 39.8 and 48.5 per cent. in 1903 respectively.

In original cases the prosecuting inspectors did appreciably increased work and in appeals less. That is as it should be. They appeared in 1,866 original cases and 417 appeals as against 1,514 of the former and 490 of the latter in 1903. Their services were well utilised in most districts, especially Trichinopoly and Chingleput. In Madura and Malabar the out-turn of work was again deficient. In the latter district, however, it is noted that there were many long and troublesome cases which consumed an undue proportion of time. The amount of work done in Anantapur and Cuddapah is also capable of improvement. The number of appeals opposed was large in South Arcot and Tanjore. The tendency to devote undue attention to appeals will be checked.

25. Special attention was directed to the subject of inadequate sentences in burglary cases and the report from a majority of the districts was that the sentences awarded during the year were generally adequate. In a few of the districts, however, some of the sentences were flagrantly inadequate and these have been brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned, but no instance has been reported in which the High Court was moved to enhance the sentence. Of inadequate sentences awarded in cases other than those of burglary only a few instances were reported. In one case under section 411, Indian Penal Code, reported from Anantapur, the High Court enhanced the sentence from thirty days' rigorous imprisonment to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

26. Escapes from police custody numbered 125 as against 117 in the previous year. The largest number (14) occurred in Gódvári. In Cuddapah there were 11 escapes and in North Arcot and Bellary, 10 in each. Kurnool reported 9, while Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Madura and Malabar reported 7 each. Ninety-seven prisoners were recaptured during the year and 14 of these were those who had escaped in previous years. The number recaptured of those who escaped during the year was therefore 83. In 30 cases of escape the police were held free from blame. In the remaining cases of the year, 39 police officers were departmentally punished and 94 prosecuted, of whom 43 were convicted. The surprising carelessness of constables in guarding or escorting prisoners appears incapable of improvement by punishment.

27. Excluding nuisances, the number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code in which investigation was completed during the year, was 37,084, of which 10,835 or 29.2 per cent., were struck off as false, as against 29.9 in the preceding year. Of these 10,835 cases the number struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 4,050, as against 4,354 in 1903 and 4,442 in 1902. The largest number (381) was returned by Salem, and the other districts where the figures were large were Madura (334), South Arcot (331), Cuddapah (273), Nellore (247), Kistna (220), Madras City and Malabar (208 each). Of the total number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false, the sanction of the Magistrate was necessary to prosecute the complainants in 814 cases and it was applied for in 559 cases. 354 of these applications were disposed of during the year and sanction was granted in 112 cases and refused in 242. The proportion of refusals was noticeably large in Kistna (34 out of 36 applications disposed of), Kurnool (19 out of 20), Anantapur (11 out of 15), Salem (22 out of 30), Madura (11 out of 13), Coimbatore (10 out of 14) and Malabar (45 out of 63). The number of cases prosecuted on magisterial sanction was 106 as against 115 in 1903. Out of (4,050 — 814 or) 3,236 false cases in which the police could have prosecuted the complainants on their own motion, action was taken in 235 as against 181 cases in 1903. Except in South Arcot, where 57 out of 306 cases were prosecuted by the police on their own initiative, work in this respect was still unsatisfactory everywhere, noticeably so in Nellore, Cuddapah and Salem. It is to be observed that successful prosecution in a few well chosen cases is more deterrent than a larger number of unsuccessful indiscriminate prosecutions. It is also obvious that, in the vast majority of cases of false complaint, it is possible to say with moral certainty that the complaint is false but quite impossible to prove that fact to demonstration.

The results in courts were a trifle better than in the preceding year. Out of a total of 341 prosecutions, conviction was had in 88 or 25.8 per cent. as against 22.3 per cent. in 1903.

The percentage of cases declared to be false after enquiry or trial to those prosecuted by the police was the same as in the preceding two years, viz., 1.4; but the percentages shown by Jeypore (4.7), Cuddapah (3.7), Ganjam and Kurnool (3.6 each), and South Canara (3.0) were unsatisfactory, though in Jeypore, Cuddapah and South Canara they were smaller than in 1903, and so far indicated greater care in prosecuting.

In 80 of the cases referred by the police as false the Magistrates sent for the accused and convicted them.

28. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day in each of the past two years, and the number brought on and removed from the registers during the year under report. There has been an appreciably large number of fresh registrations of known depredators and suspected persons, and the increase under the latter head was partly due to the orders issued in July 1904 that persons bound over under the security sections should be registered as "suspects". The registration of "receivers of stolen goods", however, has not improved, in spite of the remarks made in the last two years' reports. In Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur and Chingleput, the number on the register, as well as of those newly registered during the year, was small, while in Coimbatore there was only one addition to the list—a female, in Guntūr 2, Kistna 4, and Tanjore 5. In Trichinopoly, on the other hand, there were no less than 108 fresh registrations and in Cuddapah 62. In the latter district not a single receiver was brought on the register in the previous year. Tinnevely, Salem and Vizagapatam showed 32, 35 and 30 fresh registrations respectively. The figures show that very varying attention was paid to the subject in different districts.

The total number of bad characters at large on the 31st December 1904 was 21,395, of whom 2,943, or 13·8 per cent., were out of view on that date. This proportion was much exceeded in Bellary (25·8), Chingleput (24·6), Gódvári (22·6), Nellore (22·2), Trichinopoly (21·0), Kistna (20·7), and Ganjam (20·5). In Tinnevely, South Arcot, Madura and Cuddapah, however, the percentage was much below the average.

A greater number of known depredators, receivers and suspects were convicted during the year than in each of the preceding two years, the figures being 1,145 in 1904 as against 1,036 in 1903 and 1,110 in 1902.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1904.

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the registers during the year												Number brought under surveillance during the year		Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the registers during the year												Number at large on 31st December 1904.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons in Book II, Register of known depredators, etc., convicted during the year.	
	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (a)		13							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Known depredators	15,380	257	794	10	1,786	6	2,422	32	387	17	221	7	913	11	1,050	19	238	4	2,550	15	14,967	232	2,643	53	1,012	8						
Receivers of stolen goods	1,316	65	22	7	17	..	412	22	42	2	7	..	69	..	63	6	40	16	43	1	1,506	67	19	4	7	1						
Suspected persons	3,549	21	18	1	153	..	1,778	16	54	3	34	3	167	3	208	1	119	..	416	6	4,000	23	222	2	116	1						
Total	20,195	343	934	18	1,856	6	4,612	70	483	22	262	10	1,140	13	1,333	26	397	22	3,009	22	21,073	322	2,884	59	1,135	10						

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1903, are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

Houses of bad repute.

The following table compares the number of houses of bad repute on the registers during the past three years :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	760	890	818
Brothels in cantonments	45	58	103
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	985	1,267	1,506
Notorious gambling houses	185	195	195
Total	1,976	2,410	2,622

The steady increase in the number of houses of receivers of stolen goods registered is matter for satisfaction. A large majority of the districts showed an increase. In Trichinopoly, the number rose from 67 in 1903 to 182 in the year under review. In Cuddapah, Tinnevely and Salem also there was a noticeable increase. The increase under brothels in cantonments was in Malabar, where, under a misapprehension, a large number of houses of known prostitutes in Cannanore were treated as "private houses" and omitted from the return in 1903. The decline in the number of toddy shops resorted to by thieves occurred chiefly in Anantapur where the figure fell from 128 in 1903 to 55 in 1904. Salem showed an increase of 25 and Malabar, which sent in "nil" returns in the previous two years, registered 3 toddy shops during the year.

There were 247 wandering criminal gangs consisting of 2,008 males, 2,006 females and 3,381 children, of whom 152 males and 22 females were in jail on the last day of the year. One hundred and ninety members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 198 in 1903.

Permanent gangs numbered 626. They consisted of 9,379 males, 9,356 females and 16,175 children, with 433 males and 18 females in jail. Conviction was procured during the year against 466 members of these gangs as against 245 in 1903.

Some good gang work was done during the year in Bellary and in Tinnevely. In the latter district, the security sections were worked with success against the gang members. In Cuddapah special attention was paid to the gangs in the subdivision and in some instances members have been induced to settle down to an honest life as cultivators.

Old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, numbered 1,798 as against 1,767 in 1903 and 1,934 in 1902. There was an increase of 40 persons so convicted in Malabar, where the number showed a great decline in 1903. The largest number of convictions under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was returned by Madras City (213) and the largest increase (+42) occurred in North Arcot. In Gódvári, South Arcot, Vizagapatam and Tanjore there was a decline in the number of such convictions.

The total number of previously-convicted offenders ordered to notify residence under section 555, Criminal Procedure Code, was 478 as against 307 in 1903 and 190 in 1902. The number of such orders increased in most districts and was the largest in Salem (51) where the increase was also the greatest (+29). In Tinnevely and Chingleput, where orders to notify were passed in a very few cases in 1903, there has been some improvement, though still more is possible. In Ganjam and Bellary, however, the number of such orders continued to be very low (6 and 8, respectively).

Convicts ordered to notify residence are beginning to be released, and so far there have been very few instances of evasion of the rules under section 565 (3), Criminal Procedure Code. But in some of the few instances in which the rules were disobeyed, the punishments awarded were absurd. The maximum punishment provided (one month's simple imprisonment) is no deterrent at all to the hardened criminal, to whom alone the orders are applicable, and even this nominal punishment was not always awarded. In Tinnevely the first person who disobeyed the rule, was sentenced to imprisonment until the rising of the Court—a sentence calculated only to encourage the offence. Stringent instructions were, however, issued at the close of the year to secure that dangerous ex-convicts are

not lost sight of on their way home on release from jails. These instructions, together with the revised rules under section 565 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, issued by Government within the year, will, it is hoped, do more to prevent the evasion of the rules by ex-convicts than will the punishment provided by law.

On the whole I consider that progress was made in the prevention of crime by means of the various forms of surveillance over habitual and suspected criminals.

There were 4,941 references for the antecedents of suspected persons—3,578 from the districts of the Presidency, and 1,363 from other Provinces and Native States. In 760 or 21·2 per cent. of the former and in 55 or 4·0 per cent. of the latter, the persons were traced to be old offenders. The number of slips received for record was 11,767 as against 10,253 in 1903.

The following table shows the work of the Bureau during the past six years :—

Statement showing the number of finger impression slips received for search and record during the six years 1899-1904.

Year.	Number of searches.	Number of identifications.	Number of finger impression slips received for record.	Number of identifications for other Provinces and Native States (included in column 3).
1	2	3	4	5
1899	2,036	377	7,748	11
1900	2,554	474	8,118	8
1901	3,518	515	8,958	26
1902	3,668	663	10,583	27
1903	4,275	815	10,253	59
1904	4,941	815	11,767	55

A case of house-breaking and theft in the Madura district, in which property to the value of about Rs. 5,000 was lost, was detected solely by means of accidental finger-prints. In this case pieces of paper daubed with finger-prints were found scattered about with the broken boxes near the scene of offence. These papers had been kept by the complainant, an Assistant Inspector of the Salt department, in his office-box, which also contained, among other things, a small tin box of majenta powder and a bottle of liquid gum. These the thief had no doubt upset and mixed, thus soiling his fingers and leaving the marks which were, upon examination, found to correspond with the finger-prints of a suspected person. He was convicted on this evidence, and the conviction was upheld by the Sessions Court on appeal.

The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases. There has been a very marked and general advance in the number of prosecutions instituted during the year and in the number bound over. The number of persons put up before Magistrates was 2,979 as against 2,205 in 1903 and 2,428 in 1902, and the percentage of successful prosecutions was 65·0 as against 63·2 in 1903 and 60·6 in 1902. The better results obtained during the year were in some measure due to orders issued in 1904 for the careful scrutiny of charge-sheets by Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents, who have to countersign them before their submission to the Courts. Cuddapah returned the largest number of prosecutions and showed better results than in the preceding year. South Arcot came next with 259 prosecutions, but as compared with the previous year there was a noticeable decline in the percentage of success. North Arcot showed considerable improvement both in quantity and in quality, while in Chingleput the percentage of success was very creditable, though the increase in the amount of work turned out was not so marked. In Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore the percentage of success declined as compared with 1903, but was compensated for by the great improvement in the quantity of work done. In Tinnevely two most influential Maravan leaders were

bound over, and it is considered that through them a blow has been struck at the pernicious *kaval* system, which is likely seriously to weaken it. In Kurnool, where the results were poor in 1903, there was a marked improvement, 78 out of 144 persons put up having been bound over as against 13 out of 57 in the preceding year. The results in Madras City, Ganjām and Vizagapatam were very creditable, and there was a great advance in the number proceeded against in Madras City. Practically no work was done in Jeypore, but this is explained to be due to the District Magistrate's expressed opinion that sufficient work had been done in the previous two years. In Gódvāri there was a falling off both in quantity and in quality. In Salem there was a decline in the quantity of this work for which the Superintendent offers some very inappropriate reasons. Malabar and South Canara continued to show poor work in this respect. Perhaps the worst feature of the year's work was the appalling result attained in Anantapur where only 2 out of 100 persons put up were bound over. Mr. Powell's explanation is as follows:— "Bad characters are hand in glove with village magistrates and station-house officers, if not inspectors. To overcome the action of these forces would be a big business. Moreover the mental attitude of the District Magistrate who is, I believe, averse on principle to the employment of the security sections reacts on the Divisional Magistrates." The District Magistrate negatives this charge against him. He says he has impressed on the Superintendent the desirability of making more use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and has pointed out that failure to get good results was due almost solely to carelessness in putting up cases. He considers the provisions of Chapter VIII most valuable and absolutely necessary. The explanation of the Superintendent is a feeble one, but it is due to him to observe that other Superintendents have experienced the same want of success with the same District Magistrate in other districts. The fault was very likely theirs. The percentage of success in Anantapur in 1903 was 46·4 as against 2·1 in 1904.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.				1904.			
	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.	Percentage.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	4	4	2	2	3	3	7	7	...	100·0	38	28	4	82·4
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	43	39	92·9
Vizagapatam	42	31	100	93	130	111	99	33	31	48·6	109	84	1	78·5
Jeypore	8	8	23	8	220	122	161	65	1	41·9	4	...	...	...
Gódvāri	23	12	48	22	122	65	105	81	6	82·7	58	49	3	75·4
Kistna	164	62	179	64	272	163	117	64	10	59·8	165	72	8	45·9
Guntūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	11	4	35·5
Nellore	41	26	42	25	55	23	181	83	46	62·9	157	103	9	71·5
Kurnool	50	36	97	65	113	24	57	13	8	26·5	144	78	21	63·4
Bellary	90	53	44	30	43	22	82	57	15	85·1	100	59	9	73·8
Anantapur	84	37	254	110	65	27	95	13	67	46·4	100	2	3	2·1
Cuddapah	162	76	259	141	264	139	190	90	7	52·0	316	160	34	57·3
North Arcot	33	5	85	29	67	26	72	32	13	55·2	213	120	38	71·0
Chingleput	60	31	56	8	18	1	134	94	15	89·3	180	141	12	84·9
South Arcot	78	42	130	73	192	100	263	140	25	63·3	259	135	8	54·9
Salem	65	23	60	36	104	62	130	54	30	55·1	66	30	5	56·6
Tanjore	38	33	54	37	59	44	54	43	7	91·5	117	75	25	81·5
Trichinopoly	100	40	29	20	38	21	47	8	37	88·9	188	130	...	73·0
Madura	132	26	120	48	214	119	33	22	1	71·0	196	99	26	60·7
Tinnevely	838	474	396	270	197	99	209	134	52	85·4	233	162	29	80·6
Coimbatore	163	75	137	58	136	94	64	31	18	67·4	176	104	14	64·2
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	100·0
Malabar	67	48	20	11	55	18	42	18	4	47·4	27	9	10	60·0
South Canara	39	13	48	21	15	10	19	15	2	88·2	26	16	3	69·6
The Railway Police	17	8	27	14	12	12	...	...	...	70·6	18	13	1	81·3
Total	2,307	1,174	2,273	1,241	2,428	1,338	2,205	1,116	395	63·2	2,979	1,720	267	65·0

In spite of the great increase in the number of prosecutions launched during the year, the number of cases pending disposal greatly declined. There were only 267 cases pending disposal at the end of the year, of which only 63 had been pending for over two months. The largest number of such cases was in North Arcot and Cuddapah, where it was due no doubt to the heavy file of cases that had to be disposed of during the year. In Trichinopoly 112 cases had to be withdrawn owing to the delay of the Magistrates in taking up the cases. In ten cases the persons charged were put up before the Magistrates, but were subsequently withdrawn. In ten more, warrants could not be executed. In the remaining 92 cases the Courts had no opportunity of taking up the cases. It is reported that most of the cases were pending on the file of the Head-quarters Deputy Magistrate, Trichinopoly, that the work of this officer, owing to the vacancy of that post, was being looked after by the Assistant Magistrate, and that the latter could not deal with the cases owing to pressure of work. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate by the Superintendent, but nothing could be done to clear off the arrears before the close of the year.

Out of 1,720 persons bound over, 1,124 were sentenced to imprisonment in default of security. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 152, but this was much exceeded in Trichinopoly (Rs. 294), Vizagapatam (Rs. 275) and South Canara (Rs. 243). The very high average (Rs. 500) in Tinnevely was due to the special cases against two influential Maravans, referred to above.

29. The total number of warrants pending execution on the 31st December 1904 was 1,820, as against 1,887 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these, 786 as against 798 in 1903 were more than six months old. The largest number of such warrants (188) was, as usual, returned by Madras City. In North Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Malabar also there was a larger number of such warrants than in the other districts.

30. I made tours of inspection in the districts of Kistna, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Madura, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris (Wynad), Malabar and South Canara. I also inspected the Vellore School twice and some sections of the Railway Police. The Deputy Inspectors-General did a satisfactory amount of inspection.

The inspection of stations by district officers was very satisfactory. Only six stations in South Arcot were left uninspected during the year. This was due solely to Mr. Mayne's failure to do an adequate amount of inspection and to his leaving to his successor an amount which the latter could not cope with in the time available. Mr. Mayne had no reasonable excuse, and he was frequently reminded by me and by the Deputy Inspector-General that he was procrastinating unduly.

CONCLUSION.

31. I have pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered to me by Messrs. Young and Arbuthnott, Deputy Inspectors-General, and by Mr. Carmichael as acting Deputy Inspector-General. The death of Mr. Meredith, Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, was a heavy loss to the department. He was an officer who enjoyed in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of his brother officers and subordinates. Among the Superintendents I should find it easier to specify the very few whose work left something to be desired than to pick out a few from among the majority who worked throughout the year with zeal and energy. For successful administration of their districts I may, however, specially mention Messrs. Agar, Lane, Longden and Pelly, while Messrs. Hannyngton, Wilkinson and Srinivasachari did excellent work in difficult districts under adverse circumstances. Among the Assistant Superintendents Messrs. George, Stevenson, Chetham, Bornays, Swire, Lamb and Williams did very commendable work.

Inspectors V. Ramachandra Nayudu of Nellore, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sabib Fauruki and J. McLaughlin of Bellary, V. Ramachandra Aiyagar and N. H. Jagadisa Aiyar of North Arcot, P. Narayana Aiyar of Chingleput, P. Parankusam Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, of Tanjore, T. Venkoba Rao and P. Subbayyar of Tinnevely and P. G. Balasundara Sastri of the Railway Police distinguished themselves.

32. It is customary to add a paragraph summarising the leading features of the year. I do not think there are any sufficiently prominent to deserve mention. It may be observed, however, that—

Summary.

(1) there was a sudden rise in the prices at the close of the year accompanied by a rapid increase in the amount of grave crime, causing a slight increase in the year,

(2) there was a further slight but steady fall in detection,

(3) there was some improvement in preventive work,

(4) unexecuted warrants were reduced,

(5) a new district was formed, and

(6) the special forces at Elayangudi in Madura and at Koilpatti and Surandai in Tinnevely were disbanded.

The public peace was free from serious disturbance. There is no feature or achievement upon which the department can specially congratulate itself. The year has been one of steady work—perhaps more than usually uphill.

W. O. HORNE,
Inspector-General of Police.

MADRAS,
8th July 1905.

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 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
1	115 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	1	...	1	...
3	231 to 251 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	1	2	...	1	...
3a	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	9	...	4	...
3c	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	1	...	...
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	5	113	2	5	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	54	886	77	139	11
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...		61	1,016	80	150	11
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...
10		„ robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
11		„ poison ...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	...	12	2	1	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	8	1	1	1
14	301, 303 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	8	1	4	...
15	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	27	5	9	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	5	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	6	1	3	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	11	220	6	16	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	4	1	3	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	32	2	4	2
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... Attempt ...	6	635	14	36	1
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	10	158	28	55	6
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	45	4	16	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	3	...	...	3	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	486	21	19	...
29	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	12	...	7	...
	Total ...		60	1,660	86	183	10

A.

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1904.

[Para. 9.]

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.				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.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	10	...	...	2	3	1	3	75.0	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	112	2	...	51	48	...	1	100.0	5	5	...
85	778	51	9	418	157	21	11	34.4	62	16	12
...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
91	908	56	9	503	210	22	15	40.5	69	22	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
1	6	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	17	1	1	11	1	1	1	50.0	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	220	4	2	77	34	1	3	75.0	10	89	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	33	1	...	20	6	1	1	50.0	4	...	...
11	616	9	1	213	71	13	6	31.6	15	288	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	97	11	...	61	6	7	2	22.2	10	...	...
12	38	2	...	27	3	1	1	50.0	2	2	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	467	17	3	268	150	4	2	33.3	11	12	2
2	11	...	...	3	3	3	1	25.0	...	1	...
110	1,524	47	8	695	276	32	18	36.0	55	393	5

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>etio 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	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ...	10	150	22	62	4
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	1	...	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, with hurt by other means ...	1	8	1	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies ...	1	24	4	13	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	23	240	32	110	20
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	14	620	86	56	5
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	171	13	18	4
37	440 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	19	308	41	120	8
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			90	1,969	236	417	49
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	43	2,059	367	167	26
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	57	1	4	...
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...			44	2,118	368	171	26
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	36	5	2	1
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ...	8	219	24	88	3
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	240	5,821	988	1,110	108
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	4	...	1	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	74	2,376	520	248	174
46a	419, 420	Cheating ...	17	74	13	4	6
47	417, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	2	37	7	5	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	15	362	116	21	39
Total ...			84	5,023	863	301	76
Total ...			451	14,556	2,534	1,782	408

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

or by a Magistrate *etio motu* in the year 1904—continued.

Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, C.P.C.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.				19(a)	19(b)
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
56	82	26	...	44	...	4	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	9	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
8	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
110	130	19	1	73	7	8	1	11.1	21	...	...
46	502	21	...	378	69	...	6	100.0	24	4	2
16	149	11	...	107	26	...	3	100.0	...	2	...
95	191	31	...	97	22	12	3	20.0	25	1	3
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	376	15	1	296	46	1	1	50.0	13	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	1,452	129	3	1,005	170	26	14	35.0	95	10	8
129	1,606	44	6	687	125	11	7	38.9	40	686	10
1	56	...	...	19	12	1	2	66.7	1	21	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
130	1,664	44	6	707	137	12	9	42.9	41	708	10
2	30	4	...	20	4	...	1	100.0	1	...	1
67	136	10	...	82	19	2	1	33.3	22	...	1
968	4,116	652	10	2,525	595	81	48	37.2	189	17	28
1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	1,607	157	3	1,177	161	16	8	33.3	72	13	10
7	71	1	...	32	19	1	...	...	18	...	...
4	28	1	...	13	11	1	...	...	2	...	2
38	223	11	...	158	21	2	...	...	29	2	3
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	4,579	77	4	1,853	395	15	14	48.3	83	2,338	25
1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1,676	10,797	914	17	5,684	1,226	118	72	37.9	416	2,370	70

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

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

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	56	8	4	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	3	64	1	7	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	6	4,164	...	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws ...	1	34	...	1	...
53		Do. Opium Laws ...	...	12	...	1	...
54		Do. Railway Laws ...	...	68	...	...	...
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws ...	2	9	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	...	...	...	...
57	299, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 291, 294 to 297, Secs. 71 to 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889 and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	35	866	15	38	1
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	10	6,936	4	...	...
		Total ...	58	12,209	28	51	2
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.						
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886 ...	...	1	1,223	...	2	...
(2)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878 ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
(4)	Explosives Act IV of 1884 ...	...	1	5	...	...	...
(5)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1856 ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
(6)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	17	831	...	...	...
(7)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	3	581	3	...	...
		Total ...	22	2,648	3	3	...
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.		* 786	36,176	3,335	2,757	506

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1903 is due to alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1904.

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1904—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.					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.		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		19(a)	19(b)
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
1	48	4	...	26	14	...	1	100.0	3	...	...
...	66	2	...	16	40	3	3	50.0	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,170	...	...	24	4,126	...	...	...	9	11	...
...	35	...	...	6	28	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	2	9	...	1	200.0	...	...	...
...	68	...	...	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	876	5	3	154	622	4	19	82.6	10	59	9
...	6,942	2	...	361	6,526	2	...	...	9	42	2
11	12,228	13	3	591	11,442	9	25	73.5	32	113	11
...	1,224	...	...	15	1,206	1	1	50.0	...	1	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	848	...	...	174	514	...	...	...	5	155	...
...	581	...	...	141	438	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	2,667	...	...	334	2,167	1	1	50.0	7	157	...
2,389	31,238	1,203	46	9,499	15,628	220	154	41.2	715	3,773	116

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.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	...	1	...	...
3a	255 to 283-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	11	6	...	...
3c	489-A to 489-D.	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	21	168	1	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	478	5,747	11	68
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	8	...	...
Total ...			510	5,936	12	68
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 306.	Murder { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits ...	...	...	...	...
10		" robbers ...	...	...	...	...
11		" poison ...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Other murders ...	16	29	...	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	2	7	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	11	4	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	9	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	1	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1	2	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	27	627	...	11
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	122	1	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... Attempt ...	42	1,462	...	18
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	55	214	...	11
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	118	...	6
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—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 withdrawn, including accomplices pardoned 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)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	2	10	10	7	41.2	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	2	190	94	77	45.0	4	15	...	...
6,126	244	6,370	4,820	1,129	18.9	286	126	14	...
8	...	8	3	4	57.1	1	...	...	...
6,340	248	6,588	4,937	1,217	19.3	291	143	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	45	31	...	...	9	5	...	...
9	...	9	7	1	12.5	1	...	...	...
15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	...	17	14	3	17.6	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	1	33.3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
642	44	686	348	97	21.8	23	218	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
130	25	155	124	31	20.0	...	...	...	...
1,485	19	1,504	660	126	16.0	28	680	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	1	259	240	9	3.6	9	1	...	...
121	15	136	109	13	10.7	7	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

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

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.
2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.					
371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	64	748	1	2
304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	13	...	...
Total ...		257	3,356	2	48
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.					
395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	200	526	4	15
399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...
	{ by other means	15	7	...	...
	{ in dwelling house	2	19	...	...
302, 393 ...	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	6	...	...
	{ other robberies	57	243	1	6
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	47	1,525	1	7
428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	20	280	...	1
451, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	50	497	6	5
443 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	67	933	5	1
412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...
311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
Total ...		459	4,017	17	35
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.					
341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	146	4,239	...	7
336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	116	...	...
374 ...	Compulsory labour	1	1	...	...
Total ...		152	4,356	...	7
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.					
453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	13	95	...	...
379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle	35	192	...	1
	{ ordinary	1,622	11,768	41	125
Attempt ...		...	4	...	...

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

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

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
							Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, including accomplices pardoned under sections 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)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	15	824	546	242	30.7	24	12	6	...
23	...	23	19	4	17.4	...	...	...	...
3,560	119	3,679	2,117	528	20.0	101	933	13	3
707	3	710	648	...	...	62	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	22	16	...	...	6	...	...	...
21	...	21	18	...	...	3	...	...	...
6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	27	320	265	25	8.6	30	...	1	...
1,564	40	1,604	1,361	163	11.0	66	8	...	...
279	9	288	245	41	14.3	...	2	...	...
536	15	551	475	62	11.5	13	1	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
994	43	1,037	920	87	8.6	13	8	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,423	137	4,560	3,964	384	8.8	193	19	3	...
4,378	92	4,470	2,359	314	11.7	67	1,730	...	...
121	...	121	51	27	34.6	...	43	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4,501	92	4,593	2,411	341	12.4	67	1,774	...	...
108	9	117	100	13	11.6	4	...	...	...
226	1	227	190	34	15.2	3	...	...	...
13,238	563	13,801	11,919	1,611	11.3	328	43	9	6
4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

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

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.
2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property—contd.					
06 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	225	1,905	7	5
09 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	25	52	2	5
11, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	3	30	1	...
19, 420 ...	Cheating ...	51	290	6	...
47, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	1	...	...
61, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	281	13,275	3	59
	Total ...	2,255	27,637	60	195
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
95 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	16	165	...	1
...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	7	169	...	14
Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Excise Laws ...	3,146	1,115	2	...
	Do. Opium Laws ...	...	37	...	...
	Do. Railway Laws ...	...	15	...	...
	Do. Salt and Customs Laws ...	61	7	...	...
99, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 296, 299, 291 to 94, Secs. 71 to 3 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	24	1,333	...	1
	Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	4	7,364	...	...
	Total ...	3,258	10,267	2	16
Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.					
Abkari Act I of 1886 ...	...	447	806	...	...
Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	...	4	3	...	...
Offence-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878 ...	...	...	6	...	...
Explosives Act IV of 1884 ...	...	...	5	...	...
Quarantine Asylums Act XXXVI of 1853 ...	...	1	...	...	...
Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	...	829	...	...
petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	982	...	2
	Total ...	452	2,631	...	2
Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.		* 7,342	58,134	93	391

Includes persons put up before Magistrates by Salt and Abkari officers and by the Police in cases investigated by.

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—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 accomplices pardoned under sections 37 and 48, Cr.P.C., also those who were acquitted 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)
2,116	33	2,149	1,891	194	9.3	51	10	...	2
70	5	75	50	19	27.5	6	...	...	...
32	18	50	24	26	52.0	...	...	...	...
334	10	353	280	34	10.8	34	5	...	1
1	...	1	1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
13,492	188	13,680	6,093	991	14.0	146	6,450	3	2
5	...	5	3	1	25.0	1	...	...	...
23,826	836	30,462	20,555	2,823	12.1	578	6,508	12	11
180	...	180	145	31	17.6	4	...	...	...
153	3	156	71	84	54.2	...	1	...	...
4,247	4	4,251	32	4,190	99.2	18	11	...	13
37	1	38	8	30	78.9	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	4	11	73.3	...	...	...	...
68	...	68	1	67	98.5	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	1	10	90.9	...	...	...	...
1,356	29	1,385	489	898	62.3	9	79	2	...
7,386	23	7,399	426	6,922	94.2	12	39	...	2
13,433	70	13,503	1,177	12,153	91.2	43	130	2	14
1,253	1	1,254	27	1,225	97.8	...	2	...	...
7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	5	83.3	...	...	...	...
5	1	6	2	4	66.7	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
822	17	839	177	517	74.5	5	140	...	7
980	...	980	318	662	67.6	...	...	...	...
3,074	19	3,093	532	2,413	81.9	5	143	...	7
64,957	† 1,521	66,478	35,693	19,859	35.7	1,276	9,650	44	35

† Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-I.

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 1903.	Reported during the year.				Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (s.c.). of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	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 II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.											
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	46	473	...	3	476	99.4	2	521	100
21	323 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	17	...	...	17	100.0	...	19	8
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Attempt ... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	34	...	...	34	100.0	6	45	6
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	98	1,017	...	4	1,021	99.6	7	1,122	292
24	363 to 369 ...	Attempt ... Kidnapping or abduction.	9	141	...	4	145	97.2	2	152	79
25	346 to 348 ...	Attempt ... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	10	...	1	11	100.0	...	11	1
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	6	...	...	6	100.0	...	7	3
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	53	497	...	1	498	99.8	35	585	123
29	304-A, 338 ...	Attempt ... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	95	...	...	95	100.0	...	106	26
Total ...			307	3,387	...	14	3,401	99.6	68	3,762	828
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	78	526	...	4	530	99.2	4	608	153
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	3	...	...	3	100.0	1	4	2
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery by poison or stupefying drugs, or by other means.	25	241	...	...	241	100.0	3	269	36

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1904—continued.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which 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 close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												23(a)	23(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	2	6	...	23	43	338	34	372	41	170	80.6	16	10	38	97	3
...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	8	2	2	50.0	1	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	36	5	41	13	15	53.6	4	2	6	1	1
21	3	25	...	40	123	615	49	667	70	176	71.5	37	28	67	289	5
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	16	49	4	53	14	15	51.7	12	1	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	9	1	4	80.0	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	7	...	18	31	398	38	436	91	224	71.1	57	19	35	10	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	71	16	23	63.6	...	3	...	...	...
37	13	45	...	352	302	2,185	255	2,440	445	960	68.3	197	98	284	456	29
7	...	6	1	141	75	225	26	251	90	89	49.7	14	...	46	12	2
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	82	28	120	16	136	33	68	67.3	7	1	23	4	3

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

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

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases originally reported at a Police station or taken upon suspicion by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1903.	Reported during the year.				Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section
				Upon the report.	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—contd.											
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery in dwelling house.	19	129	...	4	133	97.0	...	148	52
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	7	139	...	2	141	98.6	...	149	54
		other robberies.	44	404	...	12	416	97.1	7	455	171
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	72	1,428	...	13	1,441	99.1	8	1,508	404
35	428, 429 ...	Attempt ...	27	364	...	1	365	93.3	...	14	7
		Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	9	373	97.6	3	394	130
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Attempt ...	1	38	...	...	38	100.0	...	39	13
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	920	8,487	2	516	9,005	94.2	100	9,509	1,748
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	43	538	1	1,044	1,583	94.0	16	598	28
		Attempt ...	19	230	...	10	240	95.8	1	250	89
38	412, 413 ...	Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	2
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2	3	...	...	3	100.0	2	7	...
39	311, 409, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...
		Total ...	1,257	12,547	3	1,815	14,165	88.6	145	13,952	2,859
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	41	402	...	13	415	96.9	3	446	176
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	1
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	16	192	...	1	193	99.5	2	210	39
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	57	595	...	14	609	97.7	5	657	216
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3	52	...	5	57	91.2	1	56	8
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	202	3,283	...	49	3,332	98.5	17	3,502	905
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	1
		ordinary ...	1,189	12,948	3	976	13,927	93.0	96	14,236	4,276
		Attempt ...	7	79	...	32	111	71.2	...	86	18

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1904—continued.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which 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 close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	...	1	...	35	19	41	7	48	12	21	63.6	10	...	4	1	1
4	...	...	...	20	7	61	4	65	14	34	70.8	12	1	2	2	...
6	...	1	...	56	47	174	11	185	33	90	73.2	23	9	23	2	3
10	1	12	...	839	106	136	11	147	63	37	37.0	25	2	19	1	3
...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	3	4	...	60	29	162	14	176	44	84	65.6	23	5	10	1	4
...	...	...	...	2	5	19	...	19	2	13	86.7	...	...	4	...	...
99	3	25	...	3,822	795	3,017	158	3,175	449	2,153	82.7	251	9	294	16	52
...	...	...	...	463	49	56	2	58	8	35	81.4	9	1	3	2	1
...	2	4	...	11	14	130	7	137	37	59	61.5	17	5	16	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	6	1	1	50.0	1	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
134	9	55	2	5,538	1,176	4,149	259	4,408	787	2,685	77.3	401	33	456	46	73
8	1	5	...	5	38	213	17	230	31	42	57.5	27	3	23	104	5
...	...	3	...	19	13	135	3	138	17	76	81.7	...	...	8	27	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	8	...	24	51	348	20	368	48	118	71.1	30	10	31	131	6
...	...	1	...	5	2	40	2	42	4	32	88.9	2	...	3	1	...
22	7	40	1	790	290	1,507	117	1,624	252	992	79.7	181	28	152	19	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	39	119	...	3,298	1,177	5,247	208	5,453	646	3,865	85.7	553	68	272	50	68
1	...	...	...	13	9	45	2	47	5	23	84.8	8	...	5	1	1

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 into consideration by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1903.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.	Not accused, Section
				Investigated by the Police.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			
				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
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property—contd.											
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	106	864	...	38	902	95·8	2	972	333
45a	409 ...	Attempt ... Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	12	86	...	...	86	100·0	...	1	...
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	28	261	...	...	364	100·0	40	432	12
46a	419, 420 ...	Cheating ... Attempt ...	14	179	...	...	179	100·0	...	193	44
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	58	910	...	43	953	95·5	1	969	300
48	461, 462 ...	Attempt ... Breaking closed receptacle.	...	19	...	...	19	100·0	...	19	7
		Attempt ...	...	4	...	2	6	66·7	...	4	2
		Total ...	1,680	18,799	3	1,148	19,950	94·2	157	20,639	5,921
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	3	38	...	...	38	100·0	1	42	14
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	44	293	...	...	293	100·0	2,617	2,954	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Offences against Excise Laws.	...	9	...	...	9	100·0	1	10	...
53		Offences against Opium Laws.	23	178	...	...	178	100·0	16	217	4
54		Offences against Railway Laws.	12	288	...	3	291	99·0	4	304	49
55		Offences against Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
56		Offences against Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	63	266	...	...	266	100·0	656	985	3
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sections 71 to 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.C. Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	40 12	613 526	...	9	822 526	98·9 100·0	223 111,009	1,076 117,547	108 1
		Total ...	197	2,411	...	12	2,423	99·5	114,530	117,158	183

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1904—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 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 close of the year.	Remarks.		
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)	
1	1	10	...	68	116	443	51	494	49	279	85.1	83	9	66	8	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	7	10	67	16	83	7	35	100.0 83.3	...	3	34	...	2	
...	...	2	...	3	11	404	35	439	88	265	75.1	40	2	29	6	14	
...	...	...	...	13	16	120	11	131	21	68	76.4	20	9	13	...	4	
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	4	100.0	1	...	...	...	...	
24	2	12	...	17	62	552	40	592	57	174	75.3	56	10	32	263	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	4	3	...	3	1	2	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	
123	49	185	2	4,221	1,697	8,436	480	8,916	1,130	5,746	83.6	954	129	607	350	127	
...	...	1	...	1	3	23	2	25	9	8	47.1	3	1	3	1	...	
...	...	...	...	3	93	2,554	492	3,346	887	1,812	67.1	94	...	356	197	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	8	100.0	2	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	10	192	2	194	11	167	93.8	10	1	1	4	1	
...	...	...	...	18	10	227	12	239	20	173	89.6	7	10	19	10	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	44	937	26	963	59	814	93.2	50	...	13	27	...	
2	5	2	...	3	37	919	31	950	101	668	86.9	69	54	45	13	3	
...	...	...	...	...	214	111,332	711	112,043	3,836	106,310	96.5	34	2	1,417	414	...	
2	6	3	...	27	420	116,497	1,276	117,773	4,923	102,853	95.7	269	68	1,854	666	34	

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME
PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1903.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	Not accused, Section
			Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated as on report (column 5) to total.			
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.									
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1836	7	28	...	...	28	100.0	...	35	1
(2)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	1
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878:	5	11	...	...	11	100.0	11	27	1
(4)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	1
(5)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 189	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
(6)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	2	3	...	...	3	100.0	9	14	...
(7)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	1	15	...	...	15	100.0	6	22	...
(8)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	395	396	...
(9)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	189	...	...	189	100.0	153	342	...
(10)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...
(11)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	1	1	...	1,647	1,648	0.06	...	2	2
(12)	Police Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
(13)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Sections 71 to 73.	1	2	...	...	2	100.0	11,713	11,716	...
(14)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	8	1
(15)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
(16)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	1	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	3	2
(17)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Total ...	20	265	...	1,647	1,912	13.9	12,293	12,578	10
	Grand Total of offences under L.P.C. and Special and Local laws.	3,656	39,227	6	4,463	43,696	89.8	127,245	170,134	10,379

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1904—concluded.

sent to Magistrate, if any, released under 169, C.P.C.		In which 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 close of the year.	Remarks.	
In which no such order was passed but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)
...	...	...	...	...	2	32	...	32	3	26	89.7	3	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	23	...	23	3	16	84.2	...	...	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	1	13	92.9	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	18	1	19	5	6	54.5	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	396	14	410	25	376	93.8	...	...	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	342	1	343	15	308	95.4	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,716	2	11,718	101	11,514	99.1	...	...	1	102	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	6	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	11	12,553	22	12,575	156	12,270	98.7	3	...	34	112	1
316	86	323	4	10,212	3,804	145,010	* 2,428	147,438	7,692	132,158	94.1	1,091	413	3,399	1,785	286

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-I.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
				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
1	115, 116 ... 117 ... 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.					
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	1	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	111	...	1	12
3a	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	2	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	3	...	...	...
3c	489-A to 489-D ...	Attempt ... Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	12	...	...	1
5	224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	...	360	...	24	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Attempt ... Rioting or unlawful assembly.	115	2,793	74	...	66
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	10	...	...	...
		Total ...	115	3,292	74	25	79
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ... " dacoits ... " robbers ... " poison ...	...	35	...	...	...
9			...	14	...	...	2
10			...	28	...	...	3
11			...	631	10	10	24
12	307 ...	Other murders ...	2	77	...	3	3
13	304, 308 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	221	...	...	2
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	2	...	...	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape by a person other than husband.	...	20	...	...	1
16	377 ...	Attempt ... Unnatural offences ...	...	4	...	...	1
17	317, 318 ...	Attempt ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	35	...	...	2
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	137	...	...	2
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	10	593	2	2	13
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	16	...	...	6
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Attempt ... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	1

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

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

[Para. 24.]

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only, of those shown in column 16
...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10.8	5	...	...	7	101	37	51	58.0	51	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	66.7	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.3	...	...	7	1	19	8	3	27.3	2	2	...	6	...
...	...	4	129	33	518	262	246	48.4	211	8	...	2	3
2.4	...	56	2,224	200	5,283	3,270	1,607	33.0	890	197	1	209	232
...	...	1	...	1	10	4	4	50.0	4	2	...	...	...
2.4	5	61	2,361	242	5,938	3,582	1,916	34.8	1,162	223	1	217	235
...	...	...	...	21	56	33	8	19.5	...	14	...	...	...
14.3	1	...	...	...	11	3	1	25.0	1	3	...	1	...
10.7	...	1	1	3	28	20	3	13.0	3	3	...	4	...
3.8	24	9	7	88	681	389	163	29.5	146	92	...	2	...
3.9	1	...	17	8	98	36	40	52.6	33	17	...	37	6
0.9	2	...	...	30	259	134	105	43.9	96	17	...	5	1
5.0	1	...	...	1	19	13	4	23.5	4	2	...	3	40
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
33.3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50.0	1	...	...	...	...
5.7	2	...	...	4	35	14	21	60.0	17	...	...	...	...
1.5	1	...	4	8	140	41	97	70.3	93	2	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2.2	...	7	242	66	889	301	351	53.8	285	47	4	190	34
37.5	...	...	...	...	10	6	2	25.0	2	2	...	...	...
100.0	...	...	59	5	161	97	55	36.2	33	8	...	1	7

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 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
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.							
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	26	873	7	4	55
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	109	...	1	20
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.	...	4	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	1	7
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	21	653	38	1	7
29	304-A, 338	Attempt ... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	64	...	...	1
Total ...			62	3,628	57	21	143
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	13	1,184	14	4	57
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	5	...	...	4
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. by other means. in dwelling house. on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies.	2	253 81 146	...	7 ...	13 4 17
33	392, 393	Robbery	...	300	2	1	16
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	235	1	2	16
35	428, 429	Attempt ... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	240	...	...	11
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Attempt ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24	4,641	1	28	153
37	449 to 452	Attempt ... House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	82 183	...	1	2 4
38	412, 413	Attempt ... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	5	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	6	...	...	...
Total ...			42	7,384	19	44	300

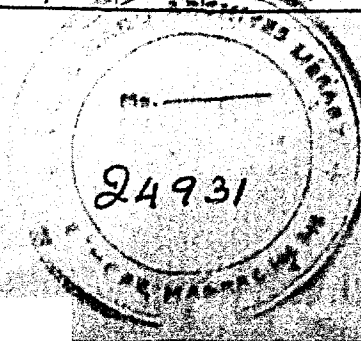
A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—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 337 and 338, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
6.3	9	12	427	79	1,334	412	317	43.5	232	78	2	527	52
18.3	1	...	8	10	106	69	22	24.2	22	4	...	11	...
...	...	...	16	...	1	...	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	24	16	8	33.3	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
1.1	...	3	376	43	1,121	604	468	43.7	327	29	...	20	37
...	...	4	11	3	1	1	35	52.2	32	1	...	6	3
3.9	42	86	1,168	379	5,061	2,226	1,702	43.3	1,338	326	12	807	180
4.8	20	9	53	125	1,301	650	380	36.9	376	214	2	57	...
80.0	...	...	...	10	11	10	1	9.1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5	5	...	8	14	257	93	115	55.3	114	46	1	3	2
49.4	...	...	5	13	95	46	43	48.3	47	6	...	...	...
11.6	1	...	...	7	135	65	65	50.0	64	3	...	2	2
5.3	3	5	9	30	318	148	138	48.3	136	25	...	7	9
6.8	3	3	277	6	496	401	73	15.4	45	20	1	2	1
...	...	1	72	17	2	2	140	46.5	116	17	...	1	2
9.5	...	1	7	...	25	7	14	66.7	12	4	...	...	...
3.3	30	24	164	238	4,857	1,583	2,895	64.8	2,833	363	4	16	7
2.4	1	...	...	2	80	32	46	59.0	44	1	1	1	1
2.2	1	4	105	2	282	158	113	41.7	86	9	...	2	9
...	...	...	3	1	9	4	1	20.0	...	1	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
4.1	64	47	703	466	8,194	3,360	4,024	54.5	3,870	710	...	...	33

2
2211, 193 + N04
N05



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 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
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
40	241 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5	328	...	...	7
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	3	176	...	...	8
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			8	502	...	...	15
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	48	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle { ordinary Attempt... ..	3 40	2,620 7,990	17 95	16 20	89 436
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	472	6	10	48
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	1	47	1	2	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	484	...	...	...
46a	419, 420	Cheating	1	164	...	...	14
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	14	885	...	6	13
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	6	...	...	2
Total ...			62	12,788	110	55	608
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	28	3	...	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	1	2,103	...	26	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	...	...	...	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws.	...	9	...	...	...
53		Do. Opium Laws.	...	158	...	...	1
54		Do. Railway Laws.	5	270	1	...	22
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws.	...	3	...	...	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sections 71 to 73 of Act III of 1889, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local laws.	Do. Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	1	232	...	...	2
57		Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	1	1,087	...	1	14
Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.			...	97,008	3	6	
Total ...			8	100,898	3	31	48

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

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

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, committed, or withdrawn including accounts of persons under sections 337 and 338, II.C., and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
2.1	1	...	270	15	608	232	107	31.6	79	28	...	241	7
4.5	...	9	81	5	248	67	138	67.3	110	1	...	42	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.0	1	9	351	20	856	299	245	45.0	189	29	...	283	17
...	...	...	11	1	60	12	45	78.9	35	2	...	1	...
3.4	19	16	153	142	2,808	1,124	1,495	57.1	1,448	173	3	16	35
5.5	39	46	1,055	228	8,882	3,279	5,214	61.4	4,927	307	5	82	81
1.6	...	...	6	4	70	32	50.0	31	5	...	...	1	...
10.2	1	11	68	18	506	201	283	58.5	271	20	1	2	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1	...	...	5	3	56	15	32	68.1	28	9	...	...	2
...	...	...	76	31	591	197	364	64.9	324	24	...	6	2
8.5	...	2	13	4	166	70	86	55.1	77	10	...	...	10
25.0	...	...	2	...	6	2	5	71.4	4	1	...	...	...
1.5	2	5	440	42	1,367	469	356	43.2	277	20	...	522	18
33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7	61	80	1,835	473	14,521	5,402	7,917	59.4	7,227	572	9	630	157
3.6	...	2	58	2	88	71	16	18.4	9	...	...	1	1
0.1	1	2	1,018	453	3,570	1,063	1,944	64.6	1,466	385	...	178	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.6	...	2	8	3	17	5	12	70.6	8	...	...	...	...
8.1	1	2	42	7	200	28	171	85.9	135	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	60	...	316	53	249	82.5	202	10	1	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100.0	3	...	...	...	...
0.9	...	...	708	7	944	115	818	87.7	203	4	2	7	...
1.3	...	5	770	28	1,864	614	1,195	66.1	722	34	3	21	78
0.01	...	33	18,119	649	115,445	4,144	100,899	96.4	94,046	1,285	292	117	...
0.05	2	46	20,783	1,149	122,447	6,003	114,307	94.9	96,794	1,718	298	329	92

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 offence.	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 163, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
			Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.		
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.					
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	41	...	...	...
(2)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	...
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	...	14	...	...	...
(4)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883	...	1	...	...	...
(5)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	1	...	...	...
(6)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	9	...	...	...
(7)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	19	...	...	...
(8)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889	...	529	...	...	...
(9)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	236	...	...	...
(10)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	...	...
(11)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	...	...	...
(12)	Police Act V of 1861	...	1	...	...	...
(13)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Sections 71 to 73.	...	15,041	...	...	...
(14)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	3	...	...	...
(15)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	4	...	...	...
(16)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	15,899	...	...	...
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	297	144,391	272	176	1,191

A—concluded.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—concluded.

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

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
											Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
...	...	...	10	...	51	17	34	60.7	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	15	...	26	9	23	88.5	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	19	1	18	94.7	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	19	5	6	54.5	6	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	17	546	50	487	90.7	487	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	121	1	858	15	323	95.3	227	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	14,859	191	14,667	98.7	14,066	...	184	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	100.0	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	100.0	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	157	23	15,891	285	15,568	98.2	15,441	29	184	9	...
0.8	175	283	27,362	* 2,752	172,912	21,251	145,679	87.3	120,221	3,807	513	2,375	714

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-I.

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

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of 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, etc.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	2
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	21	4	95	5,424
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	1	2	17	113
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	32	3	85	653
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	3	...	9	192
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	3	215
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	16
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	...	4	418
Total ...			58	9	213	7,033
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	...	4	19
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	1
Total ...			4	...	4	20
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	2	11	362
		Attempt	...	...	...	4
Total ...			...	2	11	366
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	1
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	4	110	25,920
		Attempt	...	...	...	1
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	11
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1	...	146	15,816
		Attempt	...	...	...	5
Total ...			3	4	256	41,764

B.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1904.
cognizable cases.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.	Under trial.	Under trial.			Cases of death, escape or injury during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 217, 218, 223, 333, 315 and 401, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	24	5,801	239	729	4,558	8	1	97	14	1	163	7
21	7	154	22	57	47	...	1	14	1	...	12	5
98	61	871	139	375	230	4	6	67	18	...	12	10
11	8	215	40	107	46	2	2	13	2	...	3	2
24	4	242	9	35	191	...	...	2	5	...	...	3
1	...	17	3	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
95	29	518	3	78	424	2	...	4	3	...	4	1
507	132	7,820	456	1,331	5,501	16	10	218	43	1	194	23
4	17	31	13	9	1	2	...	4	1	...	1	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	18	32	14	9	1	2	...	4	1	...	1	...
4	38	379	97	210	23	6	...	21	19	...	3	6
...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	38	383	97	213	24	6	...	21	19	...	3	6
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	44	26,075	5,277	5,820	1,708	1	3	119	26	1	13,120	17
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	11	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
9	25	16,972	2,233	3,555	1,333	4	...	103	22	2	8,720	20
...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
38	69	42,065	7,510	9,378	3,047	5	3	222	48	2	21,849	27

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

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of 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
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417, 418	Cheating	3	2	10	665	4	19
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	2	...	13	352	12	27
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	4	12	33	4,805	37	33
		Total ...	9	14	57	5,822	53	79
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	8	...	1
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	1	18	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	1	1	21	1,142	6	20
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	11	778	1	14
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	10	4	63	10,838	57	42
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	18	...	55	5,983	607	46
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2	...	14	109	10	4
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	6	1	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1	...	5	17	...	1
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	...	7	1,260	...	...
		Total ...	32	5	183	20,155	681	128
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.							
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	1	...	21	8,438	132	...
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	2	...	2	52	14	...
(3)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1869 ...	...	...	...	...	458	5	...
(4)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
(6)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891 ...	...	68	...	36	2,758	...	5
(7)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(8)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
(9)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
(10)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	...	...	97	3,936	...	...
(11)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
(12)	Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)	...	...	...	...	49	9	...
(13)	Emigration Act XXI of 1863	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
(14)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	...	...	2	179	...	...
(15)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	5	...	1	37	4	2
(16)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	...	55	10,454	21	...
(17)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	...	...	4	...	4,990	...
(18)	Harbour Trust Act II of 1886	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
(19)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	...	20	1,676	9	...
(20)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	...	...	211	25,566	25	...
(21)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	1	...	...	6	6	...
(22)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816.	...	...	...	5	423	2	...

3—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

cognizable cases—continued.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.		Under trial.			Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned or compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 253, 255, and 494, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
				With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
684 1 379 4,991 6,055	317 ... 96 1,136 1,549	290 ... 196 1,330 1,816	40 ... 53 395 488	 1 6 7	3 1 4	20 1 10 25 56	8 ... 18 15 41	1 ... 1 1 3	5 ... 4 2,082 2,091	5 ... 2 6 13
8 19 1,171 1 790 10,972 6,663 ... 135 7 23 1,267 21,056	5 3 276 ... 268 2,200 77 ... 3 1 3 113 3,039	1 2 386 1 224 2,151 512 ... 12 6 12 191 3,498	... 3 91 ... 46 947 5,931 ... 98 ... 4 392 7,512	 1 ... 3 2 1 7 2	 1 ... 1 2	 25 ... 22 46 48 ... 7 ... 3 3 154	 4 ... 1 13 15 33	 1 1	2 11 387 ... 228 5,522 77 ... 14 ... 1 568 6,610	 9 ... 1 6 5 21
8,592 70 463 4 15 2,862 1 20 4 4,033 3 58 49 181 47 10,530 4,994 10 1,705 25,802 13 430	8 3 7 2 1 534 1,124 ... 4 ... 182 835 ... 20	148 10 37 1 4 775 1 ... 4 429 ... 6 5 15 5 1,446 114 ... 217 2,893 2 116	8,399 43 404 1 7 400 ... 30 ... 1,189 3 48 43 157 22 6,083 4,736 10 902 17,814 8 268							

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

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Pending at beginning of year.		Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	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.				
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police—contd.</i>						
(23)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	1	...	...
(24)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	...	3	...	...
(25)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	8	...	4	...	146	4
(26)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	1	...	...
(27)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889.	...	...	...	282	39	...
(28)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	...	...	13	1	2
(29)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	...	2	...	2	...
(30)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	1	2	32	2	...
(31)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	3	17	1,153	16	...
(32)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	...	29	1	...
(33)	Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865	...	...	...	2	...	...
(34)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	...	...	...	3	...	...
(35)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	1	...	1,807	3	...
(36)	Stamp Act II of 1899	1	...	2	75	...	1
(37)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	2	2	1
(38)	Tramways Act XI of 1886	...	...	...	2	...	...
(39)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	9	...	1
	Total ...	86	5	481	57,562	5,429	16
	Grand Total under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	192	* 39	* 1,205	132,822	6,716	481

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-I.

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

cognizable cases—concluded.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.					Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 217, 248, 250, 323, 345 and 491, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
				With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	2	17	117	2	...	11	4	...	5	2
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	1	16	301	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
14	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	2	9	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
1,189	10	41	1,061	...	...	23	...	...	49	...
30	...	5	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,811	...	11	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
78	3	8	56	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63,563	3,767	6,317	43,949	2	12	579	21	...	8,886	29
140,974	16,432	22,642	60,522	45	31	1,254	206	8	39,834	134

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, etc.	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	1	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 225	Offences against public justice	48	5,912	184
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	26	145	46
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	72	984	65
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	18	300	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	221	23
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	...	20	1
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	1,736	307
	Total ...		167	9,319	628
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	19	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...
	Total ...		3	19	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.					
13	381 to 389	Extortion	20	779	...
	Attempt		...	8	...
	Total ...		20	787	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	4	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	159	52,316	3
	Attempt		...	1	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	18	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	325	36,426	12
	Attempt		...	12	...
	Total ...		484	90,777	15
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.					
18	417, 418	Cheating	7	525	4
	Attempt		...	...	...
19	403, 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	20	496	11
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	120	10,535	49
	Total ...		147	11,556	64

B--continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1904—continued.

concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Number convicted of cognizable offence of those in column 11.	Persons died, escaped, or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
27	6,108	72	979	4,853	79.6	60	144	1	9
...	217	...	116	77	40.3	2	22	...	...
15	1,106	20	713	299	28.5	63	11	...	...
2	318	3	240	50	16.6	19	6	...	...
...	245	1	50	193	79.1	1	...	...	...
...	21	...	12	8	38.1	1	...	...	...
8	2,037	2	551	1,570	72.0	7	7	...	...
52	10,053	98	2,661	6,951	69.9	153	190	1	9
1	21	...	19	2	10.5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	21	...	19	2	10.5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	785	8	713	34	4.1	19	11	...	...
...	8	...	6	2	25.0	...	...	...	...
14	793	8	719	36	4.6	19	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	52,081	5,839	14,101	2,659	5.5	188	29,094	...	27
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	18	...	4	7	38.9	...	7	...	...
413	38,347	3,346	10,411	2,632	6.8	190	21,768	4	3
...	12	...	2	2	16.7	...	8	...	...
783	90,463	9,185	24,522	5,500	6.1	378	50,878	4	30
7	529	27	429	45	8.5	21	7	1	...
5	522	5	445	59	11.6	9	4	...	...
75	10,622	633	3,716	730	6.9	58	5,465	...	7
87	11,673	665	4,590	834	7.2	89	5,496	1	7

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
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	35	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	8	39	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	29	2,011	...
		Attempt ...	...	2	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	12	1,068	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, and insult and annoyance ...	77	18,358	40
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	64	6,752	667
27	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	2	176	26
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	6	1	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	76	57	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	6	1,247	...
	Total ...		280	29,744	740
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.				
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886 ...		28	8,741	106
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878 ...		1	53	14
(3)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899 ...		...	472	5
(4)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897 ...		...	10	...
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890 ...		...	44	...
(6)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891 ...		76	6,789	...
(7)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...		...	2	...
(8)	Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 ...		...	30	...
(9)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1853 ...		...	10	...
(10)	Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...		107	4,537	...
(11)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870 ...		...	3	...
(12)	Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) ...		...	46	11
(13)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883 ...		...	51	...
(14)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 ...		2	176	...
(15)	Explosives Act IV of 1884 ...		1	43	1
(16)	Forest Act V of 1882 ...		78	22,785	24
(17)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 ...		4	...	4,984
(18)	Harbour Trust Act II of 1886 ...		...	10	...
(19)	Local Boards Act V of 1884 ...		29	1,563	9
(20)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...		141	25,364	47
(21)	Opium Act I of 1878 ...		...	6	4
(22)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816 ...		5	638	3
(23)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899 ...		...	1	...
(24)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888 ...		...	3	...
(25)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859 ...		11	...	152
(26)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859 ...		...	1	...
(27)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1859 ...		...	285	39
(28)	Post Office Act VI of 1893 ...		...	16	...
(29)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 ...		...	...	3
(30)	Prisons Act IX of 1894 ...		1	32	6
(31)	Railways Act IX of 1890 ...		11	1,242	25
(32)	Registration Act III of 1877 ...		...	52	3
(33)	Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 ...		...	7	...
(34)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884 ...		...	15	...
(35)	Salt Act IV of 1880 ...		...	1,858	...
(36)	Stamp Act II of 1899 ...		2	89	...
(37)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1893 ...		...	1	...
(38)	Tramways Act XI of 1886 ...		...	2	...
(39)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...		...	13	...
	Total ...		499	74,990	5,435
	Grand Total under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws ...		* 1,600	217,192	6,882

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-I.

B—concluded.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1904—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 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 against whom processes issued, but who died, escaped, or became humile during trial.	Number convicted of cognizable offence of those in column 11.	Persons died, escaped, or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	35	22	2	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	47	...	3	10	25.6	...	34	...	...
16	2,024	204	929	118	5.9	33	740	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,085	84	500	54	5.0	38	409	...	...
107	18,366	1,937	4,453	1,253	7.0	69	10,614	...	...
24	7,458	25	877	6,468	87.2	13	75	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	202	...	39	160	79.2	2	1	...	...
...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	133	10	98	19	33.3	1	5	...	...
1	1,252	99	191	392	31.4	2	568	...	...
152	30,611	2,382	7,100	8,514	27.0	158	12,457	4	1
12	8,863	...	194	8,654	97.8	11	4	...	...
...	68	...	19	45	67.2	1	3	...	...
...	477	1	37	424	88.9	1	14	...	...
...	10	2	8	2	20.0	...	...	...	...
102	6,763	519	2,331	838	12.3	90	2,985	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	30	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	4,604	400	630	1,615	35.6	14	1,945	...	12
...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	57	...	7	50	87.7	...	...	...	...
...	51	...	5	45	88.2	1	...	...	...
1	177	...	15	157	89.2	1	4	...	...
18	27	...	5	22	50.0	...	...	...	...
265	22,621	1,025	4,199	13,558	59.4	84	3,655	...	1
7	4,953	...	114	4,737	95.0	97	5	...	28
...	10	...	...	10	100.0	...	...	...	...
19	1,579	155	266	929	59.1	2	227	...	3
347	25,193	404	2,763	17,899	70.5	209	3,918	...	12
...	10	...	2	8	80.0	...	...	...	...
4	642	48	199	359	56.0	4	32	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	1	2	66.7	...	...	...	...
3	160	...	39	119	78.3	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	324	...	17	304	93.8	1	2	...	...
...	16	...	4	9	56.3	...	3	...	...
...	5	...	4	1	33.3	...	...	...	...
1	37	...	13	24	64.9	...	...	...	...
23	1,254	1	64	1,155	91.2	17	17	...	1
...	55	...	18	36	65.5	1	...	...	...
...	7	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	15	...	4	11	73.3	...	...	...	...
...	1,858	...	12	1,815	97.7	...	31	...	...
...	91	5	9	63	70.8	...	14	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	1	12	92.3	...	...	...	...
830	80,037	2,560	11,022	52,945	65.8	634	12,876	...	57
1,919	223,651	14,898	50,633	74,782	33.4	1,430	81,908	10	104

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ...	a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	6,371	2,735	42.9	5,54,637	98,502	17.8
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	71	...	...	14,581	...
	c. Other thefts ...	14,980	7,051	47.1	5,09,816	1,74,278	34.2
2. Robbery.	a. Dacoity ...	429	120	30.1	1,00,235	14,240	13.0
	b. Other robbery ...	667	211	31.5	38,619	6,709	17.4
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	...	1,902	531	27.9	1,78,948	72,113	40.3
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	...	127	25	19.7	18,720	7,162	38.3
Total ...	24,458	10,753	44.0	14,10,035	3,87,585	27.5	Recoveries made during the year, property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 7,076.
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion ...	247	17	6.9	3,302	270	8.2	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	254	58	22.8	13,727	2,990	21.8	
Total ...	501	75	15.0	17,029	3,260	19.1	

STATEMENT D.
Return of Professional Crime for the year 1904.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.							
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction had taken place up to beginning of the year.	3 Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		9 Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	7 Convicted.	8 Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.	Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
			4 Of those in column 2.	5 Of those in column 3.						1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1902.	1903.	1904.	
Thuggee—															
(a) By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) By poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
* Other Professional Crime, viz.—															
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Under G.O., No. 1306, Judicial, dated 20th August 1908, only crimes committed by gangs whose sole occupation is crime are to be shown under this head. There were no such crimes during the year.
† In one case there was no robbery.

STATEMENT E—concluded.
Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year 1901—concluded.

Districts.	Distribution of force—cont.				Area of the whole Province (or District) in square miles.	Population of the whole Province (or District).	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).											
	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.			In cantonments.					To area			To population								
	Officers.	Men.	Total.						Of the whole Province (or District).	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the force in Towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside of Towns.	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the force in Towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside of Towns.	Total amount of crime reported (col. 5 of part III of statement A).	Proportion of crime in the Province (part I, and cols. 8 and 10 of crime, cols. 32 and 33).					
																36	37	38	39	40
Northern Range.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	137	982	...	27	506,346	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Total	188	1,316	...	60,816	10,297,455	431	4	10.6	15.1	76	2,989	8,076	894	37,327	7.9	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gadikal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Total	255	1,823	47	59,731	11,973,492	693	19	7.6	10.8	33	1,757	2,369	559	47,680	7.3	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamilnadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	391	2,139	13	40,669	14,818,869	262	16	6.3	10.2	29	2,361	3,416	727	61,039	10.2	...	...	...	...
	Special Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Madras Railway (North-West and South-West lines and Calcutta Branch) Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shorapur-Cochin Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway N. E. Line Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway N. E. Line Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway N. E. Line Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway N. E. Line Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway N. E. Line Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway N. E. Line Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement excludes punitive police and private guard.

STATEMENT F.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and general Internal Management of the Force for 1901.

Districts.	Total strength.			Armament of the force.			Punishments.			Rewards.			Education.			Number who have left the force during the year.			Percentage to total actual strength of force.		
	Sanctioned.			Actual.			Not with fire-arms.			Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.			Re-warded during the year.			Number of Police who can read and write.			By death.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Range.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* There are 45 revolvers in stores and 211 revolvers at stations for use, when required.
† The excess of the actual strength over the sanctioned strength was 1,000 men, in anticipation of sanction.
Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of Higher Rank.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Mr. C. H. Travers was in charge of the City Police up to the 31st of October 1904 when the undersigned resumed charge.

2. *Strength of the force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 1,445 and the actual strength at the close of the year was 1,367, being 78 under the sanctioned strength. Difficulty is experienced in recruitment. The cost of the force was Rs. 2,83,042-2-11.

3. *Conduct of the force.*—

	1903.	1904.
Number punished with black marks only	363	289
Do. fined	658	613
Do. suspended	23	12
Do. degraded	51	29
Do. dismissed	20	39
Do. convicted by Courts	6	22

Three constables were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, for receiving illegal gratifications, six pies in one case, two annas in another and three annas in the third. Another constable was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to extort Rs. 15. These severe sentences have enhanced the difficulty of recruitment at present.

The number rewarded by money grants was 85 against 60 in 1903. One was rewarded by promotion.

The amount disbursed in rewards was Rs. 517-11-8 and that of fines inflicted was Rs. 334-0-7 against Rs. 185 and Rs. 395, respectively, in 1903.

4. *Enlistment.*—Two undergraduates who had passed the Station-house Officer's Test at the Vellore Training School were entertained as second-grade head constables and station-house officers.

5. *Inquests.*—During the year the Police held 249 inquests in cases of death against 250 in 1903.

6. *Fires.*—Ninety-six fires occurred during the year. Three lives were lost and property valued Rs. 2,500 was destroyed.

7. *Stray children, etc., helped by the Police.*—Two hundred and ten children were restored to their parents or guardians and 237 injured and helpless persons taken to hospitals or their homes, the number under these heads in 1903 being 295 and 474, respectively.

Twenty lunatics were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, by the Police during 1904, as compared with 16 in the previous year.

8. *Crime.*—The following are two statements of crimes:—

Statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police.

Statement A.—Parts III and IV.

		Cases.				Persons.			Property.		
		Total reported.	Con-sidered true.	Ending in con-viction.	Per-centage.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Per-cent-age.	Lost.	Re-covered.	Per-cent-age.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Total crime.</i>											
Classes I to V.—	1902.	2,159	1,582	1,141	72.1	1,473	1,255	85.2	58,006	23,954	41.2
Offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1903.	2,235	1,540	931	60.4	1,323	1,060	79.8	56,913	19,691	34.5
	1904.	2,528	1,650	1,027	62.2	1,534	1,200	78.2	59,015	36,593	62.0
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion, and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1902.	52,611	52,786	50,986	96.5	57,889	57,459	99.6	...	...	...
	1903.	54,219	54,208	52,455	96.7	60,023	59,661	99.3	...	...	...
	1904.	51,892	51,881	51,248	98.7	57,418	56,999	99.2	...	...	...

Statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police—cont.

Statement A.—Parts III and IV—cont.

—	Cases.				Persons.			Property.		
	Total reported.	Con- sidered true.	Ending in con- viction.	Per- centage.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Re- covered.	Per- cent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Grave Crime.										
Murder ...	1902. 7 1903. 8 1904. 9	7 8 7	3 3 5	42.8 37.5 71.4	7 5 19	2 3 11	28.5 60.0 57.8	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	1902. 8 1903. 5 1904. ...	6 2 ...	3 1 ...	50.0 50.0 ...	11 14 ...	8 4 ...	72.7 28.5 ...	231 20 ...	15 6 ...	6.4 30.0 ...
Robbery ...	1902. 31 1903. 30 1904. 58	14 9 18	10 6 13	71.4 66.6 72.2	18 11 26	17 7 21	94.4 63.6 80.7	650 313 2,301	363 216 233	55.8 69.0 10.1
House-breaking ...	1902. 291 1903. 247 1904. 294	213 189 211	120 54 83	56.3 28.5 39.3	139 83 123	108 72 100	77.6 86.7 81.3	16,628 20,114 20,936	9,316 5,619 7,896	56.0 27.9 37.7
Theft ...	1902. 1,279 1903. 1,239 1904. 1,391	987 887 958	744 552 607	75.3 62.2 63.3	853 664 743	785 582 654	92.0 87.9 88.0	24,329 26,700 25,368	9,570 10,762 11,988	39.3 40.3 47.2

Statement of crime taken up direct by Magistrates.

—	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
	Reported.	Ending in conviction.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Lost.	Recovered.
Cognizable ...	1903. 613 1904. 709	23 42	999 1,161	31 52	65,323 85,800	46,152 60,259
Non-cognizable ...	1903. 18,561 1904. 17,643	11,583 9,985	23,650 22,470	11,743 10,139	526 445	130 112

9. Murder.—There were seven true cases and five of them ended in conviction—a good result.

Two Reddis, notorious characters of Chingleput, who sought to murder a person who had complained against them to the Police, brutally assaulted at Kodambakam his servant who was carrying information to his master of the conspiracy against his life. The servant died from the effects of the assault. One of the two Reddis was discharged and the other was sentenced to be hanged. Three others concerned in the assault were transported for life.

In two other cases two persons were sentenced to be hanged, one for murdering his wife and another his mother-in-law.

In the fourth case one Joseph killed his neighbour with whom he had a quarrel, by dropping a grinding stone on his head. The sentence of death passed on him was commuted by Government to transportation for life.

In the fifth case four persons, who killed a man with whom they had a quarrel, were transported for life.

A widow threw herself and her three children into the Parthasarathi Covil tank at Triplicane, because, as she alleged to the Police, she was disgusted at having to depend upon her brother for her maintenance; she was rescued with two of the children, the third having been drowned, and was charged with murder but was acquitted at the Sessions, where she pleaded that she had slipped into the tank with two of her children one in her arms and one holding on to her while trying to rescue the third who had accidentally fallen in.

10. Under robbery, house-breaking and theft, the number of cases reported was larger than in the previous year, but the detective results were less unsatisfactory.

11. *Escape from custody*.—Five persons escaped from lawful custody and all of them were recaptured.

12. *False cases*—

	1903.	1904.
Not investigated (section 157, clause (b), Criminal Procedure Code)	36	84
Considered false owing to mistake of fact or law	290	391
Considered wilfully or maliciously false	223	215
Found false after trial	126	172

In nine cases the complainants were prosecuted for preferring false complaints and four of them were convicted.

13. The total number of cases prosecuted by the Police, including nuisances and offences under Special and Local Laws, was 53,139 against 55,320 in 1903.

14. *Preventive sections*.—Seventy-six persons were bound over to keep the peace under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, against 53 in 1903. Thirty-eight persons were put up before the Magistrates and bound over under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 7 in 1903. There was an improvement in the year's work in this respect.

15. *Known depredators*.—During the year 213 old offenders were convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, against 175 in 1903.

The finger prints of 1,481 persons were taken, and of 338 references made to the Central Bureau for identification, 109 were successful.

16. Licenses issued by the Commissioner—

Under the Arms Act.

	1903.	1904.
Licenses to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India	138	143
Do. to import arms, sulphur and shot	105	118
Do. to export arms and ammunition to Native States	242	309
Do. to export arms and ammunition to other places	110	73
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur	39	38
Do. to possess arms for personal use including renewals during the year	443	450
Do. to go armed on a journey	34	26
Do. to transport gunpowder, etc., for blasting purposes..	75	165

Under the Explosives Act.

	1903.	1904.
Licenses to import ammunition, blasting materials and fire-works	128	122
Do. to manufacture, possess, sell or possess and sell blasting materials and fire-works	326	208

Under the Emigration Act.

	1903.	1904.
Natal, Mauritius, Fiji and the Seychelles Isles	28	27

Under the City Police Act.

	1903.	1904.
Hotels, eating and boarding houses	777	621
Toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops	418	413
Gymnasium and places of public resort	20	24

17. *Hackney Carriage Act*.—The number of carriages registered during the year was 2,638 against 2,352 in 1903 and 2,401 drivers received licenses, as compared with 2,417 in 1903.

Fees collected under this head amounted to Rs. 3,750-0-6 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,199-2-11 against Rs. 3,630-12-0 and Rs. 3,230-0-4, respectively, for the previous year.

18. The Madras Fair held at the People's Park under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association lasted for six days at the end of December 1904. There were no accidents or thefts of any valuable property. The Police employed at the Fair did their work well.

O. R. JONES,
Commissioner of Police.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
24th March 1905.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of Justifiable Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1904, classified according to the Results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code.

APPENDIX C.]

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Ranges.	Districts.	Justifiable Homicides.				Suicides.				Accidental Deaths.				Found dead, Injuries and Causes unknown.				Deaths from Drinking.									
		Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.									
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	23	...	54	54	18	28	21	121	5	1	4	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	59	...	92	153	108	106	84	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	87	...	129	203	207	94	102	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Joyपुर	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	16	122	50	39	36	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goddavari	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	140	...	184	155	126	94	64	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	107	...	153	121	76	133	85	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Range.	Guntūr	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	126	150	81	175	97	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	86	...	126	150	81	175	97	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	...	1	219	2	503	13	737	932	663	678	477	2,750	11	...	7	...	18	15	...	...	...	15	
	Kernool	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	57	...	80	64	45	58	37	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	40	...	73	66	31	68	48	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	110	...	53	47	39	136	61	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Range.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	87	...	110	138	80	190	93	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	89	...	158	184	208	340	198	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	27	...	153	184	208	340	198	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	42	...	110	122	100	130	96	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	93	...	124	168	163	323	32	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	...	2	301	5	490	12	808	1,023	891	1,402	725	4,041	5	1	2	1	9	6	...	...	...	6	
The Railway Police.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	21	...	54	134	167	119	125	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	53	...	91	125	147	130	105	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	87	...	119	131	154	195	106	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	100	...	144	86	103	126	45	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	111	...	173	159	120	272	153	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	43	...	106	311	136	150	123	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	758	1,129	936	1,056	827	3,945	11	1	4	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	10	63	2	11	5	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	The Railway Police.	...	...	...	...	...	860	13	1,458	38	2,367	3,198	2,510	3,175	2,055	10,938	32	3	17	3	55	22	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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[APPENDIX C.]

Return showing the number of Justifiable Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1904, classified according to the Results of the investigations held under Section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Deaths from Neglect or Want.				Deaths from Exposure.				Deaths from other Causes.				Total.				Grand Total.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joyपुर	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goddavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Guntūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kernool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1904.

Ranges.		Districts.	Suicides																								Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			By drowning.						By hanging.						By poison.						By lethal weapons.							By other causes.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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			Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1904—concluded.

Ranges.		Districts.		Accidental Deaths.																								Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				By drowning.						By wild beasts.						By snakes.						By railways.								By other causes.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
				Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.				Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
				Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Northern Range.	Madras City	23	...	11	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Para. 27.]

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1904.

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as maliciously and wilfully false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 5 in which complaints were prosecuted.		Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by Criminal Court.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction granted.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	...	215	208	7	...	6	6	1	5	5	4	4	5	53,143	172	0.3	Madras City.
Ganjam.	4	31	26	4	...	6	5	8	11	2	3	4	...	2,499	50	3.6	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	...	84	77	5	...	26	22	8	11	8	3	4	...	4,400	88	2.0	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	9	55	44	...	20	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	...	258	12	4.7	Jeypore.
Gōdāvari	...	183	189	7	...	31	18	7	11	11	13	6	15	4,923	94	1.9	Gōdāvari.
Kistna	38	220	220	8	...	30	39	34	2	2	10	1	9	3,147	64	2.0	Kistna.
Guntūr	...	72	31	1	...	7	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	754	6	0.8	Guntūr.
Nellore	44	232	247	12	...	14	14	6	...	...	5	2	...	4,245	39	0.9	Nellore.
Kurnool	...	17	119	109	23	4	24	19	1	1	13	5	9	1,635	59	3.6	Kurnool.
Bellary.	24	169	146	11	...	15	14	1	6	6	8	10	4	4,094	61	1.5	Bellary.
Anantapur	...	13	142	114	14	27	26	11	4	4	6	4	6	1,264	18	1.4	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	16	204	273	10	...	27	27	5	3	1	2	...	1	3,586	131	3.7	Cuddapah.
North Arcot	...	52	105	121	6	30	64	29	14	14	14	4	7	5,682	146	2.6	North Arcot.
Chingleput	5	92	84	1	...	13	13	5	1	1	...	...	...	3,995	113	2.8	Chingleput.
South Arcot	25	342	331	9	...	27	25	7	...	...	57	15	29	5,755	100	1.7	South Arcot.
Salem	111	387	381	27	...	99	73	22	8	8	14	7	12	4,385	93	2.2	Salem.
Tanjore	36	126	141	2	...	14	13	5	1	1	6	1	5	8,823	134	1.5	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	...	29	182	175	3	33	5	...	4	4	12	2	11	3,447	57	1.7	Trichinopoly.
Madura	109	272	334	19	...	27	46	11	2	2	10	...	...	11,103	184	1.7	Madura.
Tinnevelly	37	161	164	3	...	31	27	7	6	4	17	5	6	4,094	44	1.1	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	49	206	194	15	...	46	32	10	4	4	12	1	12	3,411	81	2.7	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	10	9	...	...	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1,497	20	1.2	The Nilgiris.
Malabar	42	204	208	3	...	35	79	45	18	17	12	7	17	7,741	84	1.1	Malabar.
South Canara	15	183	172	1	...	25	7	2	3	3	6	5	4	1,495	45	3.0	South Canara.
The Railway Police	4	53	63	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,864	43	2.3	The Railway Police.
Total	701	4,159	4,050	193	617	814	559	242	112	106	235	88	165	147,438	1,991	1.4	Total.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

AD—the following paper:—

Letter—from W. O. HORNE, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 13th July 1905.

No.—2810.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting his report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

No. 1567, Judicial, dated 29th September 1905.

The Inspector-General's report is concise and interesting. Mr. Horne was in charge of the Police department during the whole of the year.

2. *Recruitment.*—The Inspector-General points out the difficulty experienced in recruiting constables for the police force during the year, mentioning Bellary as the district where this difficulty was most acutely felt. It may be hoped that the remedies now under consideration for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the constabulary will prove an adequate solution of this question. In particular the contemplated grant of local allowances to the constables of Bellary district should prevent the continuance of the present undermanned condition of the police force of that district.

3. *Strength and conduct of the force.*—Including the temporary forces sanctioned during the year for employment on plague duty and the additional force provided for the new Guntūr district, the strength of the police force in the presidency rose from 8,819 in 1903 to 24,521 in 1904, both figures being calculated on the 31st December of the year in question.

It is observed that during 1904 the total number of punishments of all kinds inflicted upon the members of the force was greater than in the preceding year, North Arcot, Madras, Madura, Malabar and Anantapur contributing mostly to this result. On the other hand there was an increase from Rs. 3,331 in 1903 to Rs. 5,585 in 1904 in the amount of rewards disbursed during the year on account of good work done. The Inspector-General is no doubt right in pointing out that as the number of punishments inflicted on members of the temporary police force employed on plague duty is included in the general figures for the year, the latter conveys a false impression of the conduct of the force as a whole. The number of punishments in a district depends very much on the idiosyncrasy of the Superintendent. This is evident in the number of punishments in North Arcot, where Mr. Lane's administration appears to have been marked by much energy. Except that this officer appears to have used fines as a method of punishment in a way that is undesirable, the conduct of the work of his district was probably sound. The largest increase in the number of rewards granted occurred in his district—a fact which shows that he is as alive to the importance of rewarding as of punishing his men—while the steady decline in the number of dacoities there since 1902 is very remarkable and must be placed to the Superintendent's credit. It certainly is not safe to draw any conclusions as to the general condition of the force from the figures of the year. Under the new scheme of pay, good or bad conduct will have a more direct effect on the documents drawn by the Police than is at present possible, and one result should be

a decrease in the number of punishments inflicted. More important as an indication of the conduct of the force in its relation to the public is the number and character of the judicial punishments. In this matter although the total number of judicial convictions of police constables increased, the number of serious cases was not large. It is creditable that no Inspectors and only four head constables were convicted during the year, while of the number of constables judicially punished the large majority were for petty offences. The Government disagree entirely with the Commissioner of Police as to the severity of the punishments he refers to in the City of Madras. Although in those cases the illegal gratifications were small, no doubt they indicated habitual misconduct. The sentences were most properly severe. There was again a slight rise in the proportion of illiterate constables employed in the force, viz., from 15.5 per cent. in 1903 to 15.8 per cent. in 1904, Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts possessing as usual the most uneducated district forces.

4. *Police Training school.*—The Police Training school continued to justify its existence by a successful year's work. It is satisfactory to hear that by general report the men who have passed through the school are doing well and are keener than the majority of the more old fashioned Inspectors. Under the new conditions the work of the school will be much extended.

5. *Cost of the department.*—The total expenditure of the department rose by Rs. 84,253 from Rs. 46,93,078 in 1903 to Rs. 47,77,336 in 1904.

Slightly over half of this increase represents the pay of the temporary police employed on plague duty and over one-quarter represents the cost of clothing and the armament of the force incurred in 1904 owing to the delay in receipt of portion of the jail supplies due in December 1903 and the supply of Martini Henry Rifles to eleven districts.

6. *Village Police.*—The Government regret to learn that in spite of constant efforts on the part of the police authorities, co-operation between the village police and the regular police continued to be unsatisfactory. In this country where the ordinary police of the district are so pre-eminently dependent upon the village authorities for the first intimation of the commission of crime and for subsequent assistance in its detection, the importance of prompt and mutual co-operation between the regular and village police cannot be too highly estimated. The attention of all District Magistrates will again be drawn to this matter and they will be requested to impress upon their Divisional officers and the Tahsildars the necessity for constant continuous personal effort to ensure better relations between the village and district police authorities. As the Inspector-General points out the reduction in the number of the Police Stations and the less frequent village inspection, which will result from the new arrangements now being introduced, make it more than ever important that the magistracy should insist upon the village officers playing their proper part in the punctual reporting of crime and the watching of bad characters. The attention of all officers concerned is drawn to the remarks of the Police Commission on the subject of village police, the importance of the matter can hardly be overrated. As regards the work of ghât talaiaries, in view of the favourable reports passed on the system by the Superintendents of North Arcot and Cuddapah, officers whose opinion is valuable, the Government cannot but think that in Anantapur the failure reported must to some extent be due to want of supervision on the part of the Superintendent and the District Magistrate.

The delay in revising the Village Officers' Manual with regard to the prescription of a uniform set of village registers for all districts will be brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue.

7. *Crime II and III.*—A rise in the prices of the principal food-grains occurred towards the close of the year and had the effect of increasing the total amount of grave crime committed in the presidency.

The number of murders increased by 35 during the year, the figures for 1903 and 1904 being 451 and 486, respectively. Dacoities were also more numerous having increased from 424 in 1903 to 445 in 1904, though this increase is more than accounted for by a temporary and abnormal outbreak of this crime in Guntur and Nellore districts.

Robberies increased from 556 to 693, the increase being generally marked throughout the presidency. The decline of dacoities in Madura and North Arcot was very satisfactory. It may be hoped that now the Kistna district has been divided, the Superintendents of Kistna and Guntur may be able to make more head against this form of crime than has hitherto been possible. The locating and watching of gangs are the important measures to take and the Inspector-General has done right in directing the Superintendents to give special attention to these points.

The Government regret to observe that there was a marked falling off in detection of crime by the police in every class of grave crime except dacoity—Tinnevely district again showing the lowest percentage—and that this deterioration is not peculiar to the year 1904 alone, but has unfortunately been continuous since the year 1900.

The explanation suggested by the Inspector-General may possibly be correct. But if so, the effect should be temporary. It may be hoped that when the different schemes proposed by the Police Commission for the reorganization of the department have been introduced and had time to work throughout the Presidency, the present condition of this most important branch of police work may show improvement. Results, however, must necessarily be slow. The successful detection of dacoities in Chingleput was very creditable to Mr. Agar.

8. *Disturbance of the peace.*—Only two serious disturbances of the public peace occurred during the year and it is satisfactory to note that the principal offenders concerned therein did not escape adequate punishment.

9. *Personal investigation by superior officers.*—The personal investigation by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of grave crimes during the year under review showed a most satisfactory improvement. Messrs. Stuart and Powell, however, failed to investigate an adequate number of their cases without any excuse. These two officers were also specially named last year for having failed in their duty in this respect. The Inspector-General is requested to warn them that results of similar neglect to obey orders in this year may be serious.

10. *Criminal gangs.*—It is satisfactory to observe that steps were taken to work with success the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against the members of criminal gangs in Tinnevely. It is also noted that in Cuddapah special attention was paid to the matter of watching gangs and that in some instances members of criminal gangs were induced to settle down to earn a honest livelihood as cultivators. The subject of the treatment of criminal gangs is a most difficult one, but the only permanent remedy to the trouble they cause is to be found in their permanent settlement as cultivators and any successful steps in that direction are very welcome.

During the year increased attention was paid to the working of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and generally with success. The failure in Anantapur points either to some serious defect in the method of putting such cases before the magistracy by the police or to a grave misconception on the part of the magistracy of their duty in using these sections of the Code. It would be well if the Inspector-General obtained the records in some of the cases in this district where the Superintendent has so conspicuously failed and examined the validity of the excuse he has put forward. This is a matter also in which it is the duty of the Deputy Inspector-General to make special enquiries. These enquiries should be undertaken at once and a special report made to Government on the subject.

11. The working of the finger print bureau continued to be satisfactory. The detection of the heavy case of house-breaking in Madura by means of the evidence derived from the finger marks left at the scene of the crime is interesting. The large increase in the number of slips received for record in the Head office is noticeable and it is likely that this increase will continue in the future.

12. The special police forces employed at Blayangudi in Madura district and at Koilpatti and Surandai in Tinnevely district were disbanded during the year.

13. The general administration of the department during the year continued to be efficient and the inspection work done by the Inspector-General and his officers was satisfactory. The Government note with pleasure the commendations bestowed

by the Inspector-General upon the officers of the department mentioned in paragraph 31 of his report. In succeeding reports the work of the Police Reserves and their condition and the work of the Railway Police should be specially noticed.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 098.

உவணைத்தாள்.

சே எண் :

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