

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1907.

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1908.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	1
Recruitment	2	2
Casualties	2	2
Conduct	3	2
Appeals	3	2
Judicial punishments	3	2
Rewards	4	3
Education	5	4
Provincial Training School	5	4
Probationers	5	5
Cost	6	5
Village Police	7	5
Ghat Talaiyaris	7	6
Reserves	8	6
The Railway Police	9	6

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Changes in the returns	10	7
General character of the year	11	7
Total cognizable crime	12	7
Distribution of crime	13	7
Grave crime	14	7
Murders	15	9
Infanticide	16	10
Riots	17	10
Dacoity and robbery	18	11
House-breaking	19	11
Thefts	20	12
Cattle-thefts and cattle-poisoning	21	12
Counterfeiting coin	22	12
Swindling cases	23	12
Justifiable homicides	24	13

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Detection	25	13
Murder	25	13
Dacoity	25	13
Property lost and recovered	26	15
Personal investigation	27	15
Attendance at Sessions	27	16
Prosecutions	28	16
Prosecuting Inspectors	28	16
Inadequate sentences	29	16
Escapes	30	16
Prosecution for false complaints	31	17
Cases found false after trial	31	17
Prevention—Habitual criminals	32	17
Houses of bad repute	32	19
Criminal gangs	32	19
Old offenders	32	20
Finger-Print Bureau	32	20
Security for good behaviour	32	20
Criminal Investigation Department	33	21
Execution of warrants	34	22
Inspection	35	22

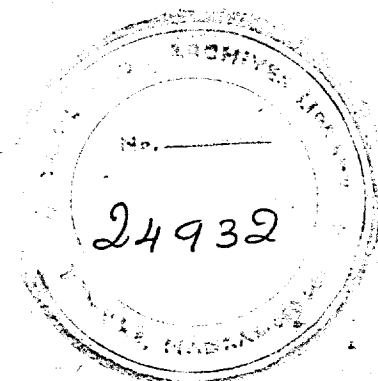
CONCLUSION.

Re-organization of the Police	36	22
Work of officers	37	23
Summary	38	23

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மு.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்.

APPENDIX A.

	PAGE
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I) *	26—28
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	29—31
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	32—35
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	36—39
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) *	40
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D) *	41, 42
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) *	43, 44

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras	45—48
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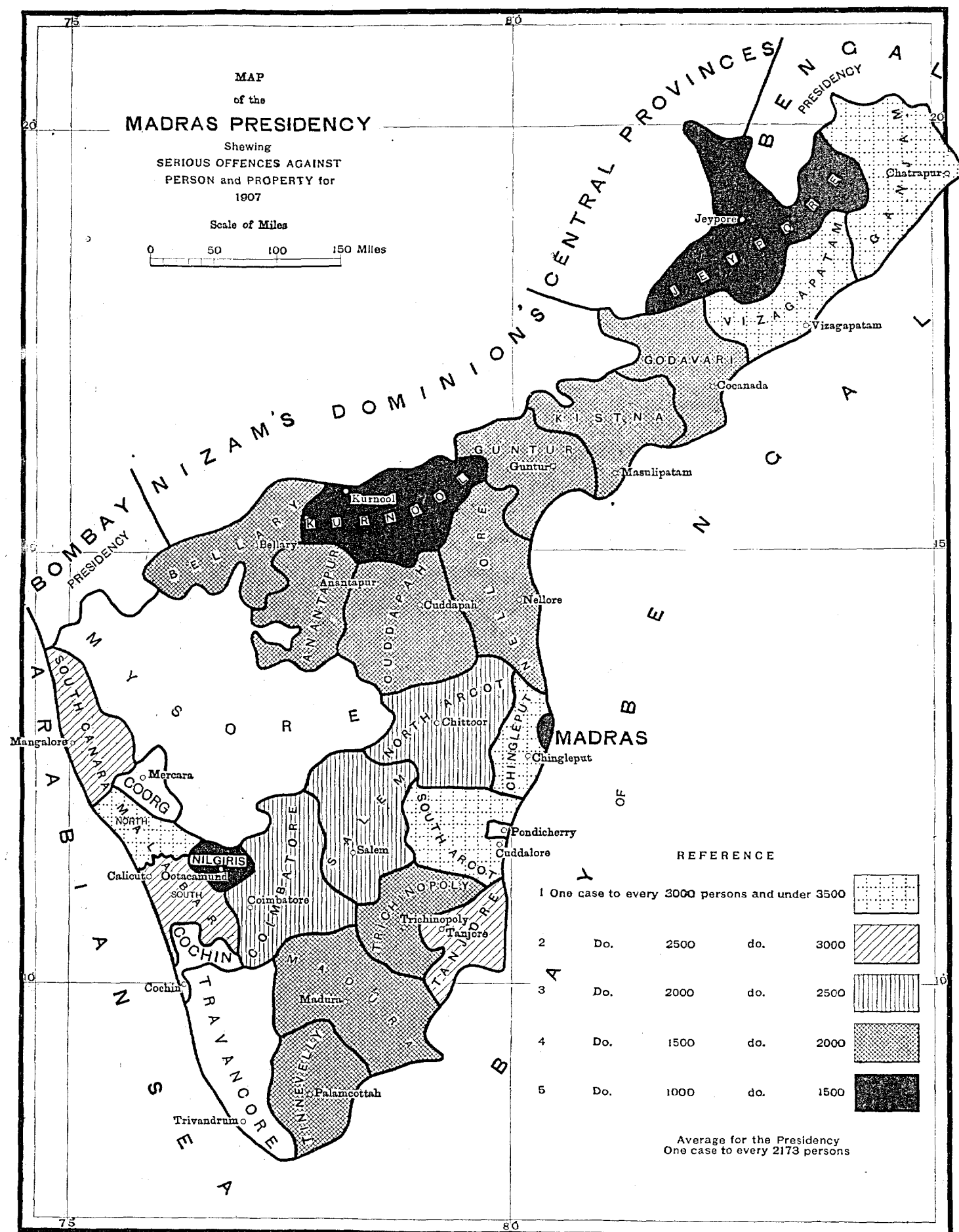
APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code †	50, 51
Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths †	52, 53
Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the police and found false after trial †	54

* Letter from the Government of India, No. 175, Home Department (Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, J.D., dated 13th February 1908.

† G.O., No. 1571, J.D., dated 5th October 1901.



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. W. O. HORNE, I.C.S., the permanent Inspector-General, proceeded on leave on March 29th, from which date I acted for him until his return on December 26th.

Mr. H. G. Young, the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, was absent on leave from April 10th to October 9th, when Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael acted for him. Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott held charge of the Central Range until March 15th, when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun acted for him until October 21st and Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael thereafter. Messrs. H. Douglas Robertson and F. Fawcett continued in charge of the Southern Range and the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, respectively, throughout the year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission the district of Malabar was divided into two police districts—North and South Malabar—and a new Assistant Superintendent's division was created in each of the districts of Kurnool and Bellary with head-quarters at Markapur and Hospet, respectively. An Assistant Superintendent was appointed to command the punitive force employed at Cocanada on the occurrence of the disturbance there and he was also placed in charge of a sub-division formed out of the Superintendent's range. The punitive force was disbanded at the end of the year, but the Assistant Superintendent continues. Changes in district charges were more numerous than in previous years and were, in the main, due to leave arrangements and unavoidable transfers. In only 11 districts was there no change, in 10 there was a single change and in 5 there were two. Owing to Deputy Superintendents being available, the number of sub-divisions left vacant for want of officers was only four, namely, Parlákimedi (nearly the whole year) and Narasapatnam, Negapatam and Erode (about two months).

2. The sanctioned strength on the last day of the year was 25,836. This figure includes the strength of the punitive police and private guards which, according to a long-standing practice, was excluded from the return in former years, and excludes village watchers who, though not enrolled as police officers, were formerly included. The procedure now adopted appears to be in agreement with recent orders (*vide* note at the foot of Statement D circulated with Government of India's letter No. 175, Home Department—Police, dated 7th February 1908) and with the suggestion of the Assistant Director of Statistics of the Government of India that the figures of the sanctioned strength of the subordinate police in both Statements D and E should be the same. Leaving the strength of the punitive police, private guards and village watchers out of account altogether, the sanctioned strength on the last day of 1907 showed an increase of about 1,000 over what it was at the end of 1906 and this was mainly due to (i) the re-organization of the Madras City Police, (ii) additional appointments sanctioned in the grade of Sub-Inspectors in the districts and (iii) an increase in the temporary plague police force.

The "temporary additional forces" shown at the end of the statement comprise the following:—

(i) Plague police (831), (ii) Madura punitive force (55), (iii) Sivakási and Srívaikuntam temporary forces (106 and 24, respectively), (iv) Temporary private guards (55), (v) Cash-chest guards on Railway lines under construction (13)

(vi) Temporary policemen sanctioned for strengthening the guard stationed at the Secretariat buildings (8), and (vii) Temporary stage carriage establishment in Madura (2).

In most districts recruiting was easy and the quality of recruits improved.

Recruitment. In Madras City, Kistna, Anantapur and Coimbatore, however, the number of vacancies in the permanent force at the end of the year was large in spite of the improved pay and prospects of the constabulary. This was due to the general rise in wages and the demand for labour prevalent during the year, while in Anantapur the Superintendent, Mr. Powell, erroneously insisted upon recruiting only men who could read and write, a difficult matter in the Ceded districts. It remains to be seen what effect the establishment of the Central Training Schools for recruits will have upon recruitment.

Casualties: The total number of casualties during the year was 2,264 as against 2,302 in 1906.
Statement E, columns 31 to 36.

3. Judged by the statistics of punishments awarded during the year, the

Conduct:		Percentage of men		
Statement E, columns 10 to 21.		punished (inclusive of the number punished with black marks only).		
		1905.	1906.	1907.
For all offences including absence without leave	...	60.4	47.9	42.7
For offences other than absence without leave	...	49.9	39.7	34.5
Number judicially convicted	...	268	232	221

conduct of the force improved. There was again a marked decrease in the number of departmental punishments. Fines were only inflicted for absence without leave and on men temporarily employed. Black marks were less frequently earned and inflicted than in the previous year and it is now beyond doubt that, while the men have learnt the consequences of this form of punishment and take care to avoid it, officers realize that it is a more real punishment than formerly and are careful not to punish slight offences with undue severity. Of the districts, the Nilgiris showed the highest percentage of punishments, the next being Coimbatore and North Malabar. The percentage of punishments for absence without leave was the same as in the previous year (8.2).

In Coimbatore nine constables were found guilty of an insubordinate conspiracy against their Inspector. Five of the ringleaders were prosecuted and convicted and all the nine were dismissed. Five men in Chingleput were dismissed for misconduct on the occasion of the riot at Cocanada on May 31st and in the same district a head constable and four men were dismissed for allowing a gang of convicted dacoits to escape, a very discreditable case.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was considerably heavier than in the previous year, while that of the Inspector-General slightly decreased. The results call for no remarks. There were 19 appeals to Government, in all of which the original orders were upheld.

Judicial punishments. The number of judicial punishments declined during the year. Out of 221 men convicted, 147 or 66.5 per cent., as against 51.3 per cent. in the previous year, were so dealt with for offences committed in their official capacity and 74 for offences committed in their private capacity. Of the former, 52 were convicted under the Police Act, XXIV of 1859, and 57 for negligently suffering prisoners to escape. In South Malabar a head constable was convicted of extortion, a serious case which also led to the dismissal of an Inspector who had connived at his subordinate's misconduct. This case was successfully handled by Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., doing duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat sub-division. There were also a number of convictions for wrongful confinement, extortion or bribery, but none of the cases call for remark. A head constable and a constable of Nellore town were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each for robbing a man and his wife of property that they had stolen. In Cuddapah a head constable was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 418-8-0 for misappropriating Government money entrusted to him by his Inspector. In North Arcot a head constable on sentry duty misappropriated three sovereigns belonging to a prisoner confined in a sub-jail and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

4. Rewards were granted during the year on a more liberal scale than before and a larger number of men were rewarded. The public continued to evince gratifying liberality in rewarding members of the force for valuable services rendered. Coimbatore and North and South Malabar, all districts where discipline was firmly enforced as the figures of punishments show, return a satisfactory number of men rewarded for good work, the number being largest in Coimbatore. In North Arcot the number was considerable and there was a satisfactory increase in Vizagapatam, Salem and Tinnevely. On the other hand, in the Nilgiris, Jeypore, Anantapur, Ganjam and Chingleput very little use was made of rewards and the fact is to be regretted as the hope of a reward is an effective incentive to good work. The attention of the Superintendents of the districts named has been drawn to this matter. In Madras City the number rewarded was 77 against 76 in 1906.

The grant by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of a *sannad* conferring the title of "Khan Sahib" on First-class Inspector Yusuf Ali Sahib Bahadur in charge of Balliguda Reserve of the Ganjam district in recognition of his faithful services to Government deserves special mention.

Valuable work was done and rewarded in the cases mentioned below:—

First-class Inspector Rao Bahadur T. Jey Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department received a reward of Rs. 200 for successfully working up a case of triple murder in the Gódvári district, known as the "Dwarapudi murder case," in which the local police failed most discredibly. Two of the accused in the case were hanged and one was transported. The investigation led to the breaking up of a notorious gang of gamblers whose existence had been connived at by the local police. An influential ryot belonging to the same caste as the accused gave the police very material assistance and was presented with a gold bangle with a suitable inscription.

A reward of Rs. 265 was earned by Inspector G. N. Venkateswara Aiyar and eight other police officers of the Madura district for good work in breaking up the famous Sandana Tevan's gang of dacoits, the leaders of which were captured or obliged to surrender and were sentenced to death. Rupees 150 went to the Inspector. A reward of Rs. 500 was paid by Government to the villagers who brought about the arrest of Sandana Tevan. Inspector T. Sivachidambaram Pillai of the Government Railway Police was given a reward of Rs. 100 for a similar piece of good work against a gang of railway thieves, three of whom were convicted, two being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. A reward of Rs. 75 was granted to Inspector V. Muhammad Khan Sahib of the South Arcot district for good work resulting in the conviction for dacoity of 15 members of a dangerous gang of Gudu Dasaris, who had been responsible for a large number of dacoities in and around the district. Inspectors T. P. Annamalai Pillai and S. Bavanandam Pillai and Sub-Inspector H. F. Paulie of the Madras City and the following Inspectors in the mufassal were granted rewards of Rs. 50 each for good work in certain cases:—

Amir Husain Sahib Jeddi, N. Venkatarama Aiyar, C. K. Vengu Aiyangar, K. Gopalaswami Aiyangar, K. S. Rajagopala Aiyangar (Sub-Inspector), T. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar (since resigned), M. A. McMahon, N. Durairaghavachari, A. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, K. Achyutan Nayar, K. Raman Nayar and K. Srinivasa Kini.

A constable in the Coimbatore district was rewarded with Rs. 200 by the Superintendent of Police, Balaghat, Central Provinces, for arresting a notorious railway thief, and another constable in the same district received a reward for plucky conduct in shooting a known depredator who attempted his life while on night patrol.

Among the rewards accepted from private parties may be mentioned—

(1) a reward of Rs. 435 granted to Inspector S. Bavanandam Pillai and ten other police officers of the Madras City for recovering in Madras City notes and sovereigns to the value of Rs. 8,700 out of Rs. 17,800 stolen in currency notes in Shiyali, Tanjore district;

(2) a reward of Rs. 280 presented by the Superintendent of the Mysore Gold Mining Company to Inspector C. Kuppachari and six other police officers

of the North Arcot district for the successful detection of a case of theft of gold from the mines;

(3) a reward of Rs. 100 granted by the Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada, to Inspector T. V. Subba Rao and three other police officers of Cocanada taluk, Gódvári district, for the detection of a theft of castor-oil seeds from certain cargo boats;

(4) a reward of Rs. 100 presented by Messrs. Parry & Co., Cuddalore Old Town, to the South Arcot police for good work in extinguishing a fire that broke out in their godowns;

(5) a reward of Rs. 100 given by Her Highness the Maharani of Nepal to Inspector P. Narayana Aiyar and three other police officers of the Chingleput district for their services in tracing a watch lost by her; and

(6) a reward of Rs. 25 presented by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of Calcutta to Sub-Inspector M. Ramakrishna Pai of South Canara for detecting a forgery of the cheques of the bank by a schoolboy of Mangalore.

It is also satisfactory to note that the rewards granted to private individuals and village officers and servants for aiding the police in the arrest of criminals and in the prevention and detection of crime were more numerous than in the previous year.

Three thousand two hundred and sixty-six good-conduct stripes were earned in 1907 as against 3,021 in 1906.

Education:
Statement E,
columns 24 and 25.

The Provincial
Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

5. The proportion of illiterate constables showed a slight increase, 13.1 per cent. against 12.1 per cent. in 1906 and 12.7 per cent. in 1905, but this was due to the large number of temporary police enlisted for plague duty.

The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to do excellent work under its Superintendent Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson. The discipline, tone and management of the school continued to be all that could be desired. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S., Acting Director of Criminal Intelligence, who visited the school in December 1907, has left it on record that "he was much interested in the excellent administration which was noticeable in all directions" and that "the school struck him as being run on thoroughly sound lines and in a high state of efficiency, for which Mr. Stevenson deserved to be congratulated."

The year opened with 177 Sub-Inspectors on the rolls, of whom 61 were in the senior class (formed in April 1906) and 116 in the junior (formed in October 1906). In the first batch, 59 out of 60 that appeared, passed the final examination at the school in March 1907 and in the second, 104 out of 109 who appeared for the examination, passed in September 1907. The results reflect credit on the teaching staff. The probation of the men who failed to pass was stopped forthwith. All the 163 successful candidates were under practical training in districts at the close of the year. Two fresh batches, one of 125 students and the other of 111, joined the school in April and October 1907, respectively, and these were in session at the close of the year.

Under the orders of Government the teaching of short-hand was introduced in October. Though the course is only optional, many of the Sub-Inspectors have taken up the subject, and it has been arranged, with the approval of Government, to hold an examination at the end of each session and to grant certificates to the successful candidates. A good deal of practical instruction was given to the students and when out in camp in the Gudiyáttam division, of which the Principal is in charge, they were given regular Police duties to perform. The school now enjoys an annual recess of six weeks from the middle of April. Government have sanctioned an annual contribution towards the upkeep of the band attached to the school and an immediate grant of Rs. 500 towards the renewal of the band instruments. Proposals for constructing a reading room for the school were also under consideration at the close of the year and an estimate has since been sanctioned.

Riding has been efficiently taught and it is very gratifying to mention that Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., the District Magistrate, has kindly offered to give a prize (saddle and bridle complete) to the best rider in each batch of Sub-Inspectors. The first competition was held in October last and was keenly contested.

Four probationary Assistant Superintendents were under training at the school at the beginning of the year. In September two of them were appointed to districts and the third to be Personal Assistant to the Principal, Provincial Training School. The fourth had to remain in the school owing to illness and was posted to a district in March 1908. The two probationers last mentioned passed all the examinations necessary for their confirmation before leaving the school. Five probationers arrived from England during the year and joined the school in December.

Eleven probationary Deputy Superintendents appointed by direct recruitment or from other departments of the service of Government joined the school early in the year and were under training at the end of it. These officers are trained in the same way as Assistant Superintendents and have to pass the same departmental examinations. Special reports have been submitted to Government regarding the progress made by these officers.

Recruit constables continued to be trained at district head-quarter schools. This system will ere long cease to exist. Government have approved of the proposals to locate the four Central Recruits' Schools at Vizianagram, Gooty, Vellore and Coimbatore and the one at Vellore has already been opened.

The Uriya School at Párvatipuram, Vizagapatam district, for the training of station-house officers for the Agency tracts continued to do good work under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Párvatipuram. Recruit constables enlisted for the hill tracts are also trained in this school.

6. In accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India the practice of showing the cost against each district in columns 16, 17 and 18 of Statement D has been discontinued and only the totals for the Presidency have been given. The total expenditure in 1907 was Rs. 61,49,621 as against Rs. 53,53,053 in 1906. For the reasons already given—vide paragraph 2 *supra*—these figures do not admit of comparison with each other. The actual increase is, however, over 7.5 lakhs. This was in the main due to the further progress made in giving effect to the schemes for the re-organization of the department and it occurred under the following heads:—

	LAKHS.
(1) City Police	80
(2) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	58
(3) Deputy Superintendents	37
(4) District Executive Force	3.31
(5) Travelling allowance of officers and Police force	44
(6) Petty works of construction and repairs to buildings	95
(7) Postage charges	17
(8) Criminal Investigation Department	52
(9) Railway Police	25

7. The majority of the reports received from the districts indicate that on the whole the village police have shown some slight improvement. Village magistrates have, in many instances, failed to realize the importance of their position and the new responsibilities imposed upon them by the abolition of the village beat system, which measure had a curious effect in one taluk in South Malabar where the village magistrates, either out of fear of getting into trouble for neglect or with the intention of acquiring more power, gave the people to understand that no complaints of crime were to be made direct to the Police and that, if made, the Police would not take cognizance of them. The people who were generally aware that changes in the Police system were in contemplation believed this to be one of them. The Superintendent also reports a few cases in which the village magistrates acted independently of the Police. Whether the village magistrates and police become the useful body that they should be depends mainly on the interest taken in their work by the District officers and the superior officers of the Police and that there is an active interest is clear from the reports. The old beat system was only abolished early in the year and the village magistrates have not had time to settle into their new duties though District Magistrates generally have taken effective measures to have them instructed and supervised. I am inclined to believe that the complaint of at least one District Magistrate that the inferior

officers of Police do not treat village magistrates with the consideration due to their position is well founded and that Inspectors of Police could, by the exercise of tact obtain much more valuable assistance and co-operation than is the case at present.

I regret to state that the revised Village Officers' Manual has not, as yet, been issued.

During the year badges and staves were issued to village talaiyaris in three more districts. The supply to the Presidency is now complete.

The work of the ghât talaiyaris was, as usual, of a useful character. The ghât talaiyari establishment in Anantapur was thoroughly re-organized during the year and put on a satisfactory basis.

Ghât Talaiyaris.

8. The district head-quarter reserves, which exist in all but the Nilgiri and North Malabar districts, were generally kept up to strength and in a high state of efficiency. In a few districts additional

Reserves.

Sergeants were appointed. The usual annual mobilization was carried out in all districts and the standing orders on the subject were promptly and satisfactorily obeyed. In Anantapur, South Arcot, Nellore and Madura the reserve was mobilized a second time, and in Gôdâvari and South Malabar, thrice, either for a course of drill, for duty on special occasions or under special circumstances. In Nellore there was a special mobilization for about ten days during the Dasara festival. The second mobilization in Madura, which lasted for about ten days, was held in consequence of a report, proved to be unfounded, of a disturbance said to be imminent on the announcement of the Privy Council's decision in the Kamuthi temple suit. In Gôdâvari the additional mobilizations were held once on the occasion of the disturbance at Cocanada and the second time in anticipation of the arrival of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras. In South Malabar they were held in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit and the Inspector-General's inspection.

9. The Railway Police worked well during the year. The total mileage under

The Railway Police.

the jurisdiction of the Superintendent stationed at Trichinopoly was the same as in the previous year (1,881 miles) and that under the Superintendent at Madras was 1,782 against 1,763 in 1906. The total of cognizable crime as well as grave crime decreased in both the districts and appreciably so in the Madras Railway Police district. Detection improved in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district and was much better than in the other district. In the matter of the recovery of property both the districts were less successful than in the previous year. As usual, a large number of railway servants were responsible for crime and no less than 108 were convicted, besides others who were departmentally dealt with. Five cases under section 126 of the Railways Act, 1890, were reported in the Madras Railway Police district, of which two were detected; none of these were genuine attempts at train-wrecking. In the other district, out of five cases reported under that section one was rather a serious case which occurred on the Southern Mahratta Railway and in which the engine was severely damaged by five big stones placed on the line. It was detected and the accused was sentenced to ten years' transportation. There were no collisions of a serious nature. The relations between the District Police and the Railway Police were good and the former received considerable help from the latter in the detection of crime. Steps were taken to secure a more complete exchange of information between the District and the Railway Police. The duty of shadowing convicts on release from jail was satisfactorily performed. With the concurrence of the Inspectors-General of Police, Bombay, Bengal and Mysore, and the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, an experimental scheme was started in August for the interchange of Railway Police constables on the frontiers of the Presidency in order to effect mutual co-operation in maintaining watch over and arresting criminals. So far the system has been beneficial to other Provinces and the men of the Madras Railway Police district did some useful work. Further results of the experiment will be watched with interest. The relations between the Railway Police and the servants of the Railway Companies continued to be generally satisfactory. The members of the Railway Police Committee appointed by the Government of India

to enquire into and report on the question of the distribution of the cost of the Railway Police between Government and the Railway Companies visited this Presidency in the course of their tour.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

10. In accordance with the orders of Government the statements appended to this report have been prepared in the revised forms circulated with the Government of India's letter No. 175 (Home Department—Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O., No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

11. The season was generally unfavourable over the greater portion of the Presidency, but work was available. The prices of food-grains continued as high as before and rose still further at the close of the year. In spite of this, however, grave crime decreased appreciably—*vide* statement annexed.

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime. (True cases.)
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1905	10.4	17.4	17.8	29,694
1906	9.0	14.9	14.7	28,493
1907	8.7	14.9	14.6	28,530

12. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported during the year was much the same as before, 47,500 against 48,086 in 1906. In some districts, however, the variations were marked and were also noticeable under grave crime—Coimbatore (— 436), Guntûr (— 343), Anantapur (— 232), the Madras Railway Police district (— 222), Trichinopoly (+ 321), Madras City (+ 256) and North and South Malabar (+ 218). Offences under special and local laws increased by 1,932 cases, while under nuisance cases there was but little difference, 130,938 against 131,263 in 1906.

13. A map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property during 1907 is, as usual, prefixed to this report. Madras City, Jeypore, Kurnool and the Nilgiris were again the most criminal districts of the Presidency.

14. There was a slight increase under dacoity and robbery, but under other heads the numbers decreased, the total for the Presidency falling by 963 cases. The decrease in crime occurred in a majority of the districts and was most marked in Coimbatore, the Madras Railway Police district and Chingleput, and in a lesser degree in Guntûr, Bellary, Anantapur, Madura and Tinnevely. Cattle-thefts were fewer in Madura and Coimbatore, this being the result of the continued working of the special party of police referred to in my last report. The preventive measures taken to guard trains and better vigilance all round resulted in a large decrease in thefts in the Madras Railway Police district. The decrease in Chingleput is ascribed to a good season and to work being available, but there is reason to believe that crime was being hushed up and this detracts from the value of the figures of this district. In a few other districts the decrease is put down to the vigorous working of the preventive sections and this, to some extent, is true. Eight districts showed an increase, but in only three of these, Trichinopoly, North and South Malabar and Madras City, was it noticeable. In Madras City the Commissioner thinks that the increase was due to better registration, while in the other districts it is attributed mainly to an unfavourable season and the continuance of high prices.

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

Districts.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Robbery.			House-breaking.			Theft, ordinary.			Cattle-theft.			Total.		
	302, 303, 306, I.P.C.			305, 307, 308, 309, 402, I.P.C.			304, 307, 308, 302, 303, I.P.C.			454, 456, 457 to 460, 449 to 452, I.P.C.			379 to 382, I.P.C.			379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ganjam	11	10	16	11	11	14	14	12	12	224	304	246	1,088	1,026	1,145	18	60	7	1,344	1,236	1,414
Vizagapatam	11	21	20	11	17	12	16	16	16	258	304	349	580	699	608	42	60	66	924	1,002	1,061
Joyapore	3	13	11	22	27	19	11	9	9	474	481	425	707	720	698	32	111	114	1,300	1,306	1,280
Godavari	17	26	14	6	6	10	27	26	26	208	290	237	139	155	126	49	71	64	432	505	475
Kistna	23	15	32	14	14	10	33	26	26	465	425	457	927	822	838	80	80	100	1,524	1,378	1,346
Guntur	27	32	22	41	42	36	82	75	69	680	494	399	672	752	768	126	134	136	1,766	1,435	1,419
Nellore	18	8	17	41	36	43	50	40	50	445	478	385	389	387	598	138	130	95	1,405	1,373	1,213
Kurnool	24	22	38	34	20	46	32	32	31	400	291	275	319	360	394	108	141	130	1,103	803	989
Bellary	16	24	18	34	22	33	30	30	33	353	328	275	407	396	295	81	59	78	818	800	763
Anantapur	18	30	17	22	22	22	28	30	30	180	234	208	271	265	193	46	88	85	917	899	774
Cuddapah	41	31	37	17	12	16	47	31	31	353	393	392	370	276	303	144	70	105	1,072	804	884
North Arcot	28	19	19	27	13	14	46	43	42	558	510	528	739	779	819	231	203	210	1,629	1,503	1,630
Chingleput	7	13	12	32	6	18	30	27	35	403	362	262	552	497	417	181	129	98	1,173	1,017	801
South Arcot	35	33	39	31	37	36	75	35	34	445	381	417	855	806	875	338	233	245	1,726	1,580	1,602
Salem	8	13	18	21	16	13	30	26	23	437	384	462	471	539	507	101	69	81	1,068	1,147	1,094
Tanjore	43	59	51	23	36	34	25	17	29	384	367	406	471	539	507	101	69	81	1,068	1,147	1,094
Trichinopoly	12	12	19	11	9	13	25	17	29	384	367	406	471	539	507	101	69	81	1,068	1,147	1,094
Madura	38	46	38	26	44	33	79	49	35	533	638	741	623	627	558	335	444	342	1,636	1,803	1,762
Coimbatore	66	69	63	70	58	59	81	110	83	389	389	342	691	756	684	711	1,019	800	2,008	2,401	2,076
The Nilgiris	19	43	28	11	6	8	16	17	17	54	61	60	157	212	204	4	8	3	216	283	271
North Malabar	9	20	17	6	7	12	12	14	14	429	475	174	809	757	613	390	124	109	1,373	1,122	1,143
South Malabar	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	187	226	245	359	454	407	24	29	18	597	750	725
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Madras	472	566	539	484	503	503	805	751	796	9,342	9,199	9,057	14,581	14,408	14,015	3,895	4,012	3,593	29,684	29,493	28,530
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	472	566	539	484	503	503	805	751	796	9,342	9,199	9,057	14,581	14,408	14,015	3,895	4,012	3,593	29,684	29,493	28,530

15. In 1906 the number of murders was the highest on record and in 1907 there were only 13 less. As usual, Coimbatore headed the list with 63 cases, being followed by the neighbouring districts of Madura and Salem with 51 and 39, respectively. There was rather a marked increase in Kistna and Kurnool.

Murders.

The following cases are worthy of notice:—

In Kurnool a man in a fit of drunken madness murdered three persons and attempted to murder four more. He was convicted and hanged.

In Kistna a woman at the instance of her brother-in-law and paramour killed her husband by mixing aconite with his food. She was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, but the conviction of the paramour, who was sentenced to transportation for life for abetment, was quashed by the High Court on appeal.

A Mappilla woman belonging to a rich and influential family in North Malabar grew jealous of her maid-servant with whom her husband was on terms of intimacy, and murdered her with a bill-hook. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life.

In Chingleput a woman, in consequence of her chastity being impugned, threw her four children into a well and committed suicide. One of the children, a boy of ten, managed to escape from the well.

In Gódvári the Reserve Inspector was shot in cold blood by a constable whom he had roughly corrected on parade. The murderer committed suicide. Instructions have since been issued explaining to European Inspectors and Sergeants joining the Police the manner in which they should treat the men under their command.

In Jeypore three Doms concerned in some cases of dacoity and robbery and confined in a sub-jail effected their escape and brutally murdered a police informant who had been instrumental in effecting their arrest. Two of the murderers were rearrested and hanged. The third is absconding. In another case, reported from the same district, a villager who was assisting a party of the Kalahandi State Police in escorting four Doms was attacked and killed by a mob of Doms. The case is under trial.

In Trichinopoly a Palla murdered a village talaiyari who tried to arrest him when he was running away with a stolen fowl. The Palla was condemned to death.

In the case popularly known as the "Tuticorin Bomb Outrage," reported from the Tinnevely district, a Muhammadan engineer in a local cotton firm was killed and a bystander seriously injured by the explosion of some substance contained in a tin canister which was handed to the murdered man as sent by a friend and containing medicine. Evidence pointed to several dismissed employees of the firm as the culprits and four men were committed for trial. They were, however, acquitted by the Sessions Court for want of evidence. In spite of elaborate enquiries the nature of the explosive used could not be ascertained.

In Coimbatore the murder of the Brahman accountant of a private bank in the heart of Karúr town created some local sensation. The bank was attacked by dacoits and the murder was not premeditated. A ryot whom the bank had dunned for a debt organized this dacoity, employing some Koravars and one of the employees of the bank. Four men, including the organizer, were sentenced to transportation for life and one other to transportation for seven years. The actual murderer, however, is said to be at large.

A Mappilla workman on the railway bridge under repairs at Nandalur in the Cuddapah district fell out with another Mappilla, ran amuck and, being armed with a railway eyebolt and a knife, attacked no less than 11 persons, of whom three were seriously injured, one fatally. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

In two instances, one reported from Salem and the other from Coimbatore, the motive for murder was very trivial. In the first a coolly murdered a lad of sixteen for a few annas worth of personal property; in the second the murder was committed in order to prevent the disclosure of the theft of a few brinjals. The prisoners in both cases were transported for life. In the first of these two cases

the discovery of some bones and two cloths belonging to the murdered boy and the disposal of the property in the victim's own village by the prisoner led to the detection of the murder. The villager who found the remains of the deceased was given a reward of Rs. 75 by the District Magistrate.

In Gódvári a constable of the Cocanada Punitive Force was tried for an attempt to murder Mr. C. M. Atkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, two other constables being tried with him for abetment. All three were acquitted by the Sessions Court.

In Madras City a life-convict in the Penitentiary who attempted to murder another convict was sentenced by the High Court to be hanged.

16. Three cases of infanticide, which ended in the conviction of the mothers, were reported during the year. In one case the murdered infant was illegitimate and the woman did away with it to avoid disgrace. She was sentenced to transportation for life, but Government commuted the sentence to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In the other two cases the children were legitimate and the murders were due to despair caused by poverty and illness. The women concerned were sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence on one was modified by Government to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

17. On the night of May 31st there was a serious riot at Cocanada in the Gódvári district. Earlier in the evening Captain Kemp, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, had struck a Brahman boy who had insulted him and this incident was made an excuse for the collection of a mob which, after parading the streets and assaulting two Europeans, raided the English Club where Captain Kemp was, and did considerable damage to property. The District Magistrate, Mr. J. A. Cumming, quickly arrived on the scene with some constables and, though seriously hurt in the face, dispersed the rioters and prevented the disturbance from becoming more serious. A party of the Reserve police from Rajahmundry was brought in to Cocanada with commendable promptitude and was soon reinforced by parties from other districts, but there was no further trouble. In consequence of this riot a punitive police force consisting of one Inspector, one Sergeant, six head constables and 75 constables was quartered in the town for six months. Fifty persons were prosecuted for participation in the riot, of whom 13 were finally convicted and punished. This result was disappointing, but, such as it was, it was achieved in spite of serious difficulties and was due entirely to the untiring and loyal exertions of Rao Bahadur T. Jey Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department, who in his investigation and prosecution of the case showed a keenness and resource which were refreshing in their contrast with the shameful neglect, apathy and inaction of Inspector W. Elliot and the local police both before and after the riot. Government granted Inspector Rao Bahadur Jey Singh a reward of Rs. 500 and reduced Inspector Elliot from first to third class. Three head constables and 15 constables of the local staff were dismissed by me.

At Villupuram in the South Arcot district there occurred a somewhat serious riot on December 10th, which was due to the Hindus opposing a Roman Catholic procession which had been permitted by the District Magistrate to pass along a certain Hindu street, an innovation that was resented. A crowd of Hindus made a demonstration in front of the Roman Catholic church as the procession was about to start, defied the Head Assistant Magistrate's order to disperse and only became more violent when an ineffectual fire had been opened on them. The police were driven back and the mob set fire to the cars and images in the compound of the church. Mr. Walsh, the Head Assistant Magistrate, and other officers were compelled to retreat to the railway station escorted by the South Indian Railway Volunteers who also fired on the mob but with very little effect. The house of a leading Roman Catholic merchant who had, in fact, been the author of the innovation at which the Hindus had taken offence, was then attacked, his property damaged and his family maltreated, but with this the disturbance came to an end. The police who, considering the size of the force on the spot, had done perhaps all that could be expected, were promptly reinforced and order was restored in the town. About 20 persons were slightly wounded but no lives were lost. Eighty-seven persons were

charged in four batches before the Special First-class Magistrate, Cuddalore, and the cases against two of the batches have since been disposed of, resulting in the conviction of 20 persons out of 43 prosecuted. In connection with the attack on the merchant's house 18 persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom nine were convicted.

A disturbance at Kallurni in the Madura district on July 1st between Shanars and non-Shanars may also be mentioned. The Shanars, in the assertion of their equality with the other castes in the matter of processions and the drawing of water from caste people's wells, made a demonstration in the village, threw stones at the houses of their opponents and assaulted some people. Twenty-eight Shanars were convicted of assault and trespass and were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

18. Dacoities were slightly more numerous than in the previous year. Eleven districts showed an increase and the same number a decrease, but the differences were generally slight except in the case of Kurnool (+ 26 cases) where the occurrence of this description of crime was due principally to the unfavourable season. Coimbatore, as usual, returned the largest number of dacoities (59), Kurnool coming next with 46. The Superintendent of Coimbatore explains that many of the dacoities in his district were not the work of professionals, but were the result of factious disputes, enmity and such other causes. There was a noticeable decrease in house dacoities in this district.

There were 796 robberies as against 751 in the previous year, but in none of the districts was the variation remarkable. This crime was most prevalent in Tinnevely which returns 19 more cases than in 1906. In this district many cases were those in which women leaving their houses before dawn were robbed of their earrings—a form of crime referred to in previous reports. Coimbatore returns 88 cases, or 22 less than in the previous year. In Guntur, Nellore and North Arcot the number continued to be large.

In South Malabar an influential Mappilla, the son of a man deported after the Mappilla outbreak of 1894, who had a large following of desperate characters, was refused blackmail and in consequence organized a dacoity which he carried out with the assistance of a number of Mappillas. He was convicted with 22 of his followers and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Inspector K. Achyutan Nayar who worked up the case was given a reward of Rs. 50 and an adhigari was presented with a signet ring by the District Magistrate.

A rich Komati's house in Nellore was raided by a large band of dacoits on the eve of a marriage and property worth Rs. 6,000 carried off. The police succeeded in recovering nearly one-third of this and in securing the conviction of 12 dacoits who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 5 to 7 years.

In Kurnool a gang of dacoits was rapidly and successfully tracked down and captured by Sub-Inspector C. A. Walton. Five of them were sent to jail for dacoity and 4 under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

19. The number of burglaries reported was almost the same, 9,057 as against 9,199 in 1906. The highest number (741) was shown by Madura where there was some increase due to the activity of the Togamalai Koravars from Trichinopoly and a gang of Dasarais from Pudukkottai, whose presence was eventually detected and who were successfully proceeded against. Tinnevely, though it suffered less than in 1906 (— 81), returned 540 cases and it is explained that a large number of these were the result of enmity rather than committed for the sake of plunder. In some of the other districts there was a perceptible decrease, but for the reasons already noted the figures for Chingleput are misleading. Ten districts on the other hand showed an increase, the most conspicuous being Trichinopoly.

The detection by the Kistna police of a heavy burglary in the house of the Zamindar of Mirjapuram, Kistna district, in which property worth Rs. 60,000 out of Rs. 82,000 lost was recovered, was a creditable piece of work. The Zamindar was away from home and the first intimation that the police had of the crime was on the discovery of a bundle of cloths in a well. A servant of the Zamindar and two accomplices were convicted. The Zamindar gave a reward of Rs. 1,000, out of which Rs. 825 went to the police, who had previously been rewarded by me, and Rs. 175 to a village magistrate.

20. Reported thefts decreased in most districts, noticeably in the Madras Railway Police district. In Madras City, Trichinopoly and Malabar (North and South), on the other hand, there was a somewhat marked increase. In the first-named the number was, as usual, the highest for the Presidency. In Trichinopoly many thefts were the work of Kallars from Tanjore.

21. The number of cattle-thefts reported during the year was 3,593 as against 4,012 and 3,895, the figures of 1906 and 1905 respectively. Madura and Coimbatore chiefly contributed to the decrease and for the reasons already given. Coimbatore again returned a larger number of cases than any other district, Salem and Madura coming next.

The special party for the suppression of cattle-thefts in Coimbatore and Madura, referred to in the last report, continued its operations throughout the year and did much effective work. From October its operations were entirely confined to the Madura district, the reason of this being that the Kallars had been driven back to their own district. A Special Magistrate was appointed by Government in September 1907 to try the security cases put up by this party and up to the end of the year he had disposed of 58 cases calling upon the accused persons to furnish security in 57. More cases have been disposed of this year. It will be necessary to continue and systematize this effort to check the depredations of the Kallars; otherwise, when those now sent to jail return, the last state of the country will be worse than the first, for, unless held in check, they will be in a position to revenge themselves upon the people who came forward to give evidence against them. Proposals are, therefore, being formulated, for submission to Government, to alter the constitution of the party and utilize it in gathering information about, and exercising supervision over, criminals of this class.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning reported was 79, or 12 more than in the preceding year. Gódvári reported 14 and Anantapur 12 cases.

22. The number of true cases relating to coin increased by 11 to 92 and the percentage of convictions was 52.2 as against 51.9 per cent. in 1906 and 46.2 per cent. in 1905. None of the cases were remarkable. Chapparbands were not much in evidence during the year. In Vizagapatam a Komati manufacturer of counterfeit coins was convicted and sentenced to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 232, Indian Penal Code. A Muhammadan of Peddápúram, Gódvári district, who had instructed him in the art and who was also arrested and charged, was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. In this case First-class Inspector (now Deputy Superintendent) P. Sanyasayya Nayudu Garu did excellent work. In Tinnevely an old offender, who was found in possession of counterfeit King's rupees and instruments for counterfeiting coins, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 235, 243 and 75, Indian Penal Code.

23. The operations of the Criminal Investigation Department against the Calcutta Provident Institution, referred to in my last report, have been successful. The conviction of its proprietor and founder was secured and upheld, but that of the manager was quashed by the Sessions Judge of Gódvári on appeal. Government have instructed the Government Pleader to prefer an appeal against this acquittal.

The action taken by the same department against a pair of redoubtable swindlers, Ezekiel Cohen and N. C. Roy, who, pretending to represent a wealthy syndicate in London and to offer loans at very low interest, succeeded in swindling many of the Zamindars in the Presidency, also deserves mention. Their frauds extended over a period of three years from 1902, when Cohen visited Madras, and were not confined to this Presidency alone. Roy eventually pleaded guilty to three charges of cheating and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the case against Cohen being withdrawn as he had been convicted of similar offences and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in Calcutta, where his confederate, Roy, was acquitted. The successful termination of the case was creditable to Deputy Superintendent M.R.Ry. P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu, Rao Bahadur, who was placed on special duty to work it up.

A similar but less extensive swindle was carried on by three impecunious bad characters of South Arcot, who started a bogus bank under the name of "Hindu Sahaya Nanaya" and duped a number of people. Two of them were convicted and punished, the third escaping on a point of law.

A quondam branch postmaster of Marterra, Kistna district, acting as the manager of a bogus lottery, swindled several people to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

In a case detected by the Trichinopoly Railway Police a lad of nineteen under a false name obtained a telegraphic remittance of Rs. 200 from a merchant in Trichinopoly as whose agent in Madras he posed, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

24. Three cases of justifiable homicide were reported during the year. In Kurnool a police constable shot an armed Chenchu dacoit in the act of attacking some villagers who had captured another member of the same gang. In the other two cases death was caused by private individuals and the circumstances were not such as to call for remark.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

25. The success met with in detection (judged by percentages) was slightly less than in the previous year and this was due to the continuance of the conditions then prevailing. The department was still in a stage of transition, the re-organization being in course of introduction by slow degrees, and was still shorter of Inspectors than in 1906 with the result that many divisions had to be placed in charge of men unfit for so much responsibility. To these hindrances to efficiency may be added the apathy and indifference of the old class of station-house officers consequent on the loss of prospects of advancement in the service, though it should be remarked that this factor did not prove to be so serious as had been anticipated. Taking the districts separately, there were no very marked variations and in the case of those districts where the figures show most falling off the District Magistrates state that the work of the police was on the whole satisfactory.

There was a further, though slight, rise in the percentage of murders detected, 24.8 per cent. against 23.2 per cent. in 1906 and 21.4 per cent. in 1905, and if the 54 cases of murder in which the murderers committed suicide be included among the detected cases, the percentage would be 32.3 or about the usual percentage of success under this head. These results are not so poor as they appear, considering the factious feeling, want of public spirit and fear of incurring enmity which are so prevalent. A notable instance occurred in Salem where all evidence of a fratricide was hushed up by the relatives of the murdered boy. The police are also handicapped by the misconduct or inefficiency of the medical subordinates who are entrusted with the important duty of performing *post-mortem* examinations, and this was particularly the case during the year under report in the Trichinopoly district. The districts in which the detection of this class of crime was least satisfactory were Nellore, Chingleput, Madras City, Jeypore, Salem, Tinnevely and Kurnool. On the other hand the results in South Malabar and Ganjam were good, while those in Madura and Coimbatore, which returned the largest number of murders, were not unsatisfactory, considering the large number of cases in which the murderers committed suicide.

The percentage of dacoities detected during the year was 21.2 as against 18.5 per cent. in 1906 and 17.8 per cent. in 1905. In many districts the results were very poor, notably in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely. In South Arcot there was considerable improvement, and in Salem and Coimbatore the percentages were much above the average. It is regrettable that a number of cases failed owing to the perverse verdicts returned by juries, but it should be mentioned that three districts at least preferred references to the High Court with success.

DETECTION.

Percentage of true cases detected.

Districts.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Robbery.			House-breaking.			Theft, ordinary.			Cattle-theft.			Total cognizable crime under Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	50.0	25.0	10.0	100.0	...	0.0	60.7	71.4	42.9	55.6	58.9	42.0	65.0	64.0	60.6	83.3	88.9	85.7	64.9	63.5	58.5
Ganjām	78.6	50.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	40.0	40.0	21.1	28.0	42.4	42.8	55.4	43.0	37.1	37.1	62.5	76.9	45.6	43.0	36.7
Vizagapatam	27.8	21.7	33.3	54.5	10.5	25.0	25.0	40.0	21.1	28.0	42.4	42.8	55.4	43.0	37.1	37.1	62.5	76.9	45.6	43.0	36.7
Jeypore	25.0	0.0	11.1	13.0	5.9	16.7	25.0	40.0	21.1	28.0	42.4	42.8	55.4	43.0	37.1	37.1	62.5	76.9	45.6	43.0	36.7
Godavari	9.1	37.9	37.5	14.3	16.7	12.5	25.0	40.0	21.1	28.0	42.4	42.8	55.4	43.0	37.1	37.1	62.5	76.9	45.6	43.0	36.7
Kistna	7.4	10.7	22.9	11.4	15.8	12.5	25.0	40.0	21.1	28.0	42.4	42.8	55.4	43.0	37.1	37.1	62.5	76.9	45.6	43.0	36.7
Guntūr	11.1	17.6	32.0	6.1	8.0	13.5	18.1	27.7	31.2	41.5	33.1	21.0	34.2	29.3	25.3	47.1	44.5	45.0	20.9	23.4	23.3
Nellore	9.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	10.9	25.5	54.7	45.5	35.3	33.1	31.3	20.8	31.6	35.8	33.2	39.0	45.7	40.7	35.1	32.5	26.4
Kurnool	13.8	17.9	14.9	7.1	14.7	24.8	45.5	29.7	14.3	20.9	23.4	21.3	41.4	38.1	34.1	63.5	61.5	50.6	29.0	27.3	26.3
Bellary	30.4	18.8	13.2	12.5	11.1	5.6	4.3	11.5	2.9	28.6	19.8	15.6	21.3	34.2	30.7	31.9	37.3	42.8	30.3	30.3	27.7
Anantapur	5.0	30.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	37.1	20.1	19.8	22.8	32.1	39.5	37.0	37.0	43.2	46.1	24.5	20.4	25.0
Cuddapah	25.4	12.0	21.7	37.5	54.5	8.3	35.3	29.2	47.1	33.7	27.0	26.6	37.3	36.9	39.7	51.2	37.6	34.4	25.1	26.3	29.1
North Arcot	0.0	12.5	8.3	83.3	12.1	8.3	34.8	20.8	22.2	44.4	41.7	43.0	58.1	48.6	49.6	58.2	39.5	34.8	32.0	32.0	41.2
Chingleput	33.3	15.3	23.1	12.1	8.3	34.8	20.8	22.2	44.4	41.7	43.0	43.0	58.1	48.6	49.6	58.2	39.5	34.8	32.0	32.0	41.2
South Arcot	19.6	25.2	11.6	40.5	50.0	35.9	39.0	31.7	58.8	34.1	30.4	30.7	41.6	49.4	44.1	40.6	46.9	43.3	37.2	34.3	33.3
Salem	12.5	35.7	22.7	0.0	9.1	0.0	28.4	14.8	11.5	22.4	25.5	20.4	30.4	49.4	44.1	40.6	46.9	43.3	37.2	34.3	33.3
Trichinopoly	25.0	23.1	22.1	16.7	8.8	7.5	20.4	22.2	14.3	25.6	19.7	17.3	30.4	49.4	44.1	40.6	46.9	43.3	37.2	34.3	33.3
Madura	22.9	23.1	22.1	16.7	8.8	7.5	20.4	22.2	14.3	25.6	19.7	17.3	30.4	49.4	44.1	40.6	46.9	43.3	37.2	34.3	33.3
Tinnevely	16.3	17.5	12.5	16.0	16.7	9.7	12.9	12.2	8.9	13.1	17.6	13.1	27.6	26.1	26.6	27.1	23.3	26.4	28.8	28.1	20.1
Coimbatore	21.6	24.1	31.2	4.7	26.2	32.8	35.3	25.7	43.1	20.1	23.9	21.5	29.6	29.7	38.5	38.5	29.6	31.0	14.8	15.3	14.0
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21.4	23.2	24.8	17.8	18.5	21.2	31.4	26.1	30.2	29.1	26.2	26.7	38.9	39.9	39.1	43.9	40.7	39.7	32.9	32.8	32.4

26. The following table compares the amount of property lost and recovered in each of the past three years. During the year under report a larger amount of property was lost than in the previous two years and the percentage recovered was also slightly greater. The loss was largest in Kistna where, in the burglary referred to in paragraph 19 *supra*, Rs. 82,000 were lost, out of which Rs. 60,000 were recovered. Chingleput recovered the largest and North Malabar and Madras City a fair percentage. In Anantapur only 10.3 per cent. of the property lost was recovered, while in many other districts there was very little success. There is, of course, a great deal of luck in this matter, but I am convinced that more might be done if the registration of receivers were duly attended to.

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1905.			1906.			1907.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	Rs. 55,636	Rs. 29,129	52.4	Rs. 68,004	Rs. 33,867	49.8	Rs. 1,04,030	Rs. 39,444	37.9	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases, Rs. 6,044.
Ganjām	23,876	6,565	27.5	30,934	11,908	38.5	38,342	10,364	26.6	
Vizagapatam	50,459	12,194	24.2	74,298	15,369	20.7	52,368	15,410	29.4	
Jeypore	11,921	1,831	15.4	17,110	8,172	47.8	28,543	5,003	17.5	
Godavari	75,690	13,829	18.3	81,583	15,379	18.9	72,105	16,042	22.2	
Kistna	1,07,999	21,089	19.5	71,855	14,949	20.8	1,53,337	74,443	48.5	
Guntūr	66,445	10,368	15.6	63,727	7,922	12.4	59,371	8,653	14.6	
Nellore	60,228	8,514	14.1	55,617	9,210	16.6	84,203	10,913	13.0	
Kurnool	53,014	6,588	12.4	40,564	7,053	17.4	45,234	8,213	18.2	
Bellary	58,701	12,159	21.4	54,982	9,942	18.1	69,300	15,054	21.7	
Anantapur	28,323	9,725	34.3	36,376	3,405	9.4	31,427	3,239	10.3	
Cuddapah	57,432	12,113	21.1	34,147	5,664	16.6	48,801	9,938	20.4	
North Arcot	47,551	10,234	21.5	51,774	12,214	23.6	57,007	10,265	18.0	
Chingleput	25,935	7,668	29.5	28,747	7,413	25.8	23,135	11,658	50.4	
South Arcot	58,774	12,878	22.7	47,859	10,772	22.5	72,451	12,435	17.2	
Salem	48,784	16,018	32.8	51,305	15,281	29.8	50,629	12,610	24.9	
Tanjore	76,586	12,800	16.7	59,281	11,192	18.9	57,610	14,337	24.9	
Trichinopoly	32,509	7,135	21.9	35,369	10,430	29.5	41,546	8,757	21.1	
Madur	85,991	29,693	34.5	1,00,981	36,276	35.9	97,746	22,978	23.5	
Tinnevely	77,462	11,125	14.4	72,528	11,098	15.3	69,966	8,091	11.6	
Coimbatore	77,410	22,775	29.4	79,067	20,668	26.1	71,290	17,469	24.5	
The Nilgiris	9,377	1,819	19.4	8,647	3,409	39.4	7,840	2,349	30.0	
South Malabar	48,240	17,511	36.3	50,795	14,294	28.1	36,831	11,224	30.5	
North Malabar	25,701	4,931	19.2	41,154	8,074	19.6	11,875	4,760	40.1	
South Canara	...	...	...	20,793	8,166	39.3	38,028	8,621	22.7	
The Railway Police, Madras.	22,456	5,381	24.0	...	...	...	10,952	3,127	28.6	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	9,987	3,871	38.8	16,249	5,209	32.1	
Total	12,82,510	3,04,072	23.7	12,87,497	3,15,998	24.5	14,50,816	3,68,606	25.4	

27. Of the number of cases for personal investigation, officers attended to 43.6 per cent. against 44.2 per cent. in 1906, Superintendents doing better in this respect than in the previous year, while Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents did not do so much. As regards the Superintendents, the personal investigations conducted by Messrs. Powell, Mayne and Sullivan were deficient, Mr. Powell in particular having neglected this important duty. Among the Assistant Superintendents Messrs. Anderson, Percival and Windle are the officers whom it is necessary to mention as having failed to do an adequate amount of investigation.

Personal Investigation.

	Number of cases for personal investigation.			Number of cases investigated.			Percentage.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Superintendents	775	740	778	312	238	312	40.3	32.2	40.1
Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents	648	697	688	381	367	327	58.8	57.0	47.5
Total	1,423	1,437	1,466	693	605	639	48.7	44.2	43.6

The attendance at Sessions of both Superintendents and Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents was better than in the previous two years. In Tanjore and Madura it was very good, a fact which shows that there can be little or no excuse for the failure of officers in other districts to attend to this duty. In Trichinopoly and Jeypore the Superintendents attended no Sessions but neither of the officers who were to blame is now in the service.

28. A smaller number of cases were prosecuted by the police than in the previous year, but the percentage of successful prosecutions remained nearly the same. Out of 15,397 cases decided (in classes I to V of Statement A-I), 12,066 or 78.4 per cent. ended in conviction as against 78.7 per cent. in 1906 and 79.0 per cent. in 1905. Madras City, as usual, showed the highest percentage of success (93.9) and Jeypore and Tanjore came next with 93.3 per cent. and 90.5 per cent., respectively. In Vizagapatam there was some appreciable improvement, 82.8 per cent. as against 75.8 per cent. in 1906, while the decline in Trichinopoly was very marked, 69.1 per cent. as against 80.4 per cent. in 1906. Tinnevely again returned the lowest percentage (59.0) and in Madura and Nellore the percentages (68.4 and 67.5 respectively) were much below the average for the Presidency.

The work done by Prosecuting Inspectors was much the same in quantity and success as in 1906. In Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Anantapur, however, more should have been done.

Two Prosecuting Inspectors for the Madras City and an additional Prosecuting Sub-Inspector for each of the districts of Kurnool and Salem were appointed during the year. Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors for North Arcot and Cuddapah have since been appointed, and as competent Sub-Inspectors become available the prosecuting staff in all districts will be supplemented in accordance with the re-organization scheme.

29. The subject of inadequate sentences continued to receive the careful attention of Superintendents who were generally prompt in bringing such sentences to the notice of the District Magistrates. In Coimbatore, where dacoity was very rife, the Assistant Sessions Judge was unduly lenient in dealing with the offenders, and in some of these cases the High Court, either of its own motion or moved by the District Magistrate, enhanced the sentences. In South Canara a sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment inflicted by the Sessions Judge for the offence of causing death by negligence was enhanced by the High Court to six months. In Cuddapah a Sub-Magistrate sentenced a Muhammadan badmash to receive 20 stripes for a burglary by night, but the District Magistrate refrained from moving for an enhancement of this unduly lenient punishment because the sentence had been carried out. In Kistna a boy escaped from the custody of two constables of the Railway Police, jumped into a canal and was drowned. The constables were convicted under section 223, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 or 15 days' simple imprisonment, but the High Court declined to interfere with the sentence.

30. Escapes from police custody were more numerous than in the previous year, 137 against 126, and 108 persons were recaptured, of whom 12 had escaped in previous years. In 31 cases of escape the police were held free from blame, while as regards the other cases 22 police officers were punished departmentally and 106 prosecuted, of whom 54 were convicted.

Some serious cases of escape may be mentioned. In Gódvári seven dangerous Yerukala dacoits, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, escaped owing to the gross carelessness of the escort, the whole of which was dismissed the service. In Jeypore some escaped prisoners murdered a police informant. In Cuddapah a convict under sentence of death escaped from a train. One of the constables of his escort shot himself and the other was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

31. Proceedings against the makers of false complaints were, as usual, few. A larger number of cases were struck off as "maliciously and wilfully" false, but a smaller number of complainants were proceeded against and convicted than in the previous year. 5,517 cases were struck off as against 5,086 in 1906, the complainants were prosecuted in 323 cases, including 107 prosecuted on the sanction of the Magistrate, and conviction was obtained in 81, or 25.1 per cent. as against 25.6 in 1906.

Of 156,461 cases prosecuted by the police 858 or 0.5 per cent. were declared false after trial as against 0.7 per cent. in 1906 and 0.6 per cent. in 1905. This average was not largely exceeded except in Kurnool and Cuddapah where, however, the percentages were less than in the previous year.

32. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of 1906 and 1907 and the number brought on and removed from the registers in 1907. The number of bad characters newly registered remained almost the same as in the previous year (4,700 as against 4,734 in 1906), while the number removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime increased appreciably (1,975 as against 1,686 in 1906). In nearly every district the registration of receivers, a troublesome and unpopular branch of work, demands greater attention; in Nellore and South Arcot there was some improvement. In Coimbatore, Madura and Cuddapah commendable progress was made in the registration of suspects, but in the great majority of districts this was neglected, notably in Anantapur, Gódvári and Chingleput.

The proportion of registered bad characters who were "out of view" on the last day of the year was 13.5 per cent. as against 14.6 per cent. in 1906 and 13.8 per cent. in 1905. Tanjore returns the largest percentage and South Arcot, Tinnevely and Madura the smallest. In Guntúr and the Nilgiris there was a marked increase, while in Madras City, Bellary, Trichinopoly and North Arcot the reverse was the case, especially in the last-named district where the percentage fell from 17.8 to 6.1.

A larger number of registered bad characters were convicted than before, 1,552 as against 1,391 in 1906 and 1,469 in 1905.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1907.

Class of persons.	1	Number brought under surveillance during the year			Number at large on 31st December 1906, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.			Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the registers during the year			Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1907.		Number at large on 31st December 1907.		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.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jails.	By fresh registration.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.	On the ground that they are no longer added to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known depredators	...	722	2,158	2,483	383	4	188	5	1,250	27	606	17	387	4	3,035	32	15,039	210
Receivers of stolen goods	...	8	10	234	18	2	153	16	88	3	12	2	80	3	31	4	1,503	71
Suspected persons	...	173	458	1,889	95	1	524	5	308	4	540	10	7,432	33	686	3	169	3
Total	...	903	2,626	4,616	406	7	1,927	48	734	11	3,606	46	23,994	314	3,244	49	1,535	17

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1906, are due to the revised figures returned by the districts.

A system of interchanging constables between frontier stations of adjoining districts was tried as an experiment during the year with a view to enable the police of each district to gain a knowledge of bad characters living across the frontier. Its results will be watched.

Attention was drawn to the orders of the Government of India on the views of the Police Commission in regard to the secret watching of criminals and the employment of plain clothes patrols and Superintendents were called upon to make use of and develop the system so far as they might consider it applicable to local circumstances in head-quarter or other large towns which were under sufficiently close supervision. The District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, reports favourably on this new departure, which is also being tried elsewhere.

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

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	878	903	939
Brothels in cantonments	137	20	12
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	1,561	1,435	1,378
Notorious gambling houses	165	213	217
Total	2,741	2,571	2,546

There was a general decline in the number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, which was noticeable in Vizagapatam, Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly. Nellore and South Arcot, on the other hand, showed some appreciable increase. Toddy shops resorted to by thieves were more numerous in Anantapur and fewer in Salem than in the previous year. The number of notorious gambling houses declined considerably in Vizagapatam.

Wandering criminal gangs numbered 258 as against 222 in 1906, but their strength declined to 1,400 males, 1,015 females and 1,640 children, of whom 170 males and 13 females were in jail on the last day of the year. One hundred and twenty-six members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 122 in the previous year.

Permanent gangs decreased in number as well as in strength. There were 585 gangs, as against 612 in 1906, consisting of 9,391 males, 9,110 females and 15,243 children, with 453 males and 14 females in jail. A smaller number of the members of these gangs were convicted during the year, 255 as against 305 in 1906.

In addition to the instances of good gang work referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*, the following deserve mention:—

In Gódvári a gang of 25 toddy-drawers, whose depredations extended throughout the district and to the neighbouring districts of Kistna and Vizagapatam, were arrested and 13 were bound over to be of good behaviour. This resulted in a decrease of crime in the locality. In Chingleput some of a gang of suspicious strangers of Tanjore who had planned to dacoit a village were arrested on the village magistrate's report of their arrival and were bound over under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Information of the movements of these men had also been promptly received from the Tanjore police. In North Arcot 8 members of a gang which had assembled in the jungle on the Tirupati hills, evidently with the intention of committing dacoities, were successfully prosecuted under section 402, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. A similar piece of good work was done in Coimbatore where 9 Koravars were convicted under section 402, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Section 402, Indian Penal Code, and sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code, are a most valuable means of preventing crime, but are rarely resorted to and difficult to work, especially the latter. The case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, which was prosecuted by the Criminal Investigation Department and to which reference was made in the last report, is an illustration in point. It involved very heavy work for over a year and resulted in the trial of thirty-nine Koravars of the most dangerous description at the North Arcot sessions under section 400, Indian Penal Code. The hearing lasted nearly six weeks and 173

witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The accused, however, were all acquitted by the Sessions Judge on the ground that the evidence produced was not sufficient to establish that the men concerned were *associated* for the purpose of *habitually committing dacoity*. The failure of the case, which had been worked up with great energy and perseverance, is much to be regretted and it is hoped that the appeal, which has been preferred to the High Court, may be successful.

The scheme for the settling of a gang in North Arcot, referred to in the last report, was approved by Government, but the question of suitable land has been under correspondence and the Collector of North Arcot has recently submitted his report. In Bellary efforts were made to wean the members of the notorious Rudrapad Koracha gang from their predatory habits by inducing them to apply for land on which to settle. A number of them have done so and the Collector has sanctioned the grant of land and loans to two families. In Salem the Reverend A. Robinson of the London Mission is reported to have settled a number of Koravars of the criminal class on land assigned to him on darkhast. The men are placed under strict surveillance and due co-operation with the police appears to exist. The results of these experiments will be watched with interest.

The rules relating to the registration and surveillance of criminal gangs were revised during the year, as also the forms of gang registers.

A larger number of old offenders were convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, 2,258 as against 2,070 in 1906 and 2,220 in 1905; and the increase was common to a majority of the districts.

The number of old offenders ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 799 as against 797 in 1906. One hundred and fifty-eight offenders as against 97 in 1906 were prosecuted for disobeying the rules under the section, of whom 115 were convicted. The increase in the number of instances in which the rules were disobeyed is not surprising, for, as already noted in some of the previous reports, the punishment provided by law, viz., one month's simple imprisonment, is nothing to the hardened criminal to whom alone the orders are applicable. Apart from this, the rules themselves seem of little practical help to the police in their work of watching the movements of bad characters, as those subject to the rules are not liable for failure to notify temporary absences—as was held in a recent case in Madura—the term “change of residence” not having been defined. This, however, is a defect inherent in the rules, of which the Government are aware—*vide* G.O., No. 977, Judicial, dated 2nd July 1901—and which has been referred to by the Police Commission in paragraph 136 of their Report.

The Finger-Print Bureau was placed under the direction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways on September 30th and its work during the year continued to be satisfactory. The number of references asking for the antecedents of suspected persons as well as the number of successful identifications increased, references numbering 6,756 as against 6,116 in 1906 and identifications 1,495 as against 1,248 in 1906. References from other Provinces and Native States numbered 1,829 and identifications 190. The number of finger-impression slips received for record during the year was 12,321 and the total on record at the close of the year was 135,509.

The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases. A larger number of persons were put up than in the previous year (3,163 against 3,011) and the percentage bound over rose from 68.5 in 1906 to 71.4. Fourteen districts showed an increase in the number of persons proceeded against, notably Cuddapah, Jeypore, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, South Malabar, South Arcot and Salem. On the other hand, the work done in Madura was considerably less than in the previous year, but the Superintendent of Police notes that a great deal of excellent work was done in the way of systematically collecting information and that it is hoped to put up a large number during the current year. In Chingleput the reason for the small number proceeded against was the District Magistrate's opinion that sufficient had been done in previous years. In Kistna and Gódvári also the number greatly declined.

The results were generally fair except in North Arcot where the percentage declined from 72.5 to 48.2 and this was partly due, it is said, to the view (since corrected) of a Deputy Magistrate that the District Magistrate was not in favour of action under the security sections. In Kurnool where the percentage of success was the lowest in 1906 there was an appreciable improvement. The advance in Anantapur is noticeable.

The number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year was 502, of which 143 had been pending disposal for over two months.

Of 1,846 persons bound over 1,237 were sent to jail. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 150 as against Rs. 140 in 1906, but this average was much exceeded in Tanjore (Rs. 369), North Malabar (Rs. 334) and South Canara (Rs. 262).

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.				1907.			
	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	7	7	38	28	31	28	32	25	2	86.2	34	17	...	50.0
Ganjám	27	7	43	39	18	12	21	14	...	66.7	8	4	...	80.0
Vizagapatam	99	33	109	84	100	56	38	20	9	69.0	94	63	13	77.8
Jeypore	161	65	4	...	32	12	26	5	7	56.3	182	144	18	90.0
Gódvári	105	81	68	49	64	43	115	73	6	68.2	66	49	10	89.1
Kistna	117	64	165	72	110	69	143	90	11	68.2	79	33	14	55.0
Guntúr	...	...	35	11	205	140	194	81	36	51.9	179	88	30	61.1
Nellore	181	83	157	103	397	233	152	89	17	66.4	108	58	15	65.2
Kurnool	57	13	144	78	128	41	174	54	28	37.0	129	53	20	51.0
Bellary	82	57	100	59	142	93	147	101	4	72.7	123	86	12	77.5
Anantapur	95	13	100	2	18	4	6	4	2	100.0	75	34	34	82.9
Cuddapah	190	90	316	160	278	120	208	126	17	66.0	369	235	46	72.8
North Arcot	72	32	213	120	197	112	157	108	6	72.5	152	67	12	48.2
Chingleput	134	94	180	141	179	100	133	67	4	51.9	54	45	6	95.7
South Arcot	283	140	259	135	229	108	112	67	24	78.8	152	81	15	60.4
Salem	130	54	88	30	179	99	183	127	15	78.9	227	124	47	76.5
Tanjore	54	43	117	75	268	171	165	118	11	73.8	163	91	38	74.0
Mitchinopoly	47	8	188	130	73	38	112	63	15	68.5	120	51	26	57.3
Tadura	33	22	196	99	350	177	387	237	27	71.4	268	179	57	85.6
Tinnevely	209	134	233	162	217	142	82	46	17	71.9	101	52	17	67.5
Coimbatore	64	31	176	104	170	100	257	153	80	89.0	278	185	11	70.1
The Nilgiris	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	100.0	7	4	...	57.1
South Malabar	42	18	27	9	51	27	71	21	31	52.5	108	47	49	82.5
North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	6	87.5
South Canara	19	15	26	16	28	20	18	9	5	69.2	24	21	...	87.5
The Railway Police, Madras.	17	12	18	13	37	29	37	29	5	80.6	22	13	4	72.2
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	2	83.8	24	15	2	68.2
Total	2,205	1,116	2,979	1,720	3,501	1,974	3,011	1,749	381	68.5	3,163	1,846	502	71.4

33. The work of the Criminal Investigation Department under Mr. F. Fawcett, the Deputy Inspector-General, was valuable. Its staff was increased to nine Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, sixteen head constables and 12 constables, but the actual strength at the close of the year was 7 Inspectors, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 12 head constables and 7 constables. Besides being of great assistance to the District Police in working up some difficult cases, the department successfully carried on a crusade against organized frauds by means of Provident and other funds and bogus lotteries and was engaged in some important enquiries regarding forgery of currency notes, smuggling of firearms, opium-smuggling, etc. It also conducted enquiries into two instances of fraudulent suits. Some useful work was done in the matter of interviewing convicts in jails in order to obtain information regarding offenders and receivers of stolen property. In addition to this the staff of the department was engaged in many enquiries of a specially confidential nature. The Deputy

Inspector-General did a considerable amount of touring throughout the Presidency in connection with cases and enquiries and to supervise the work of his staff and attend Courts. He also accompanied the Director of Criminal Intelligence in his tour in the south of the Presidency.

34. There was a satisfactory decrease in the total number of warrants pending execution on 31st December 1907 (1,679 against 2,078 in 1906) as well as in the number pending for over six months (722 against 853 in 1906). The decrease occurred mainly in Madras City and Madura. In Salem and Tanjore, on the other hand, the reverse was the case. In these two districts as well as in Kurnool, Coimbatore and South Malabar the number pending for over six months was again considerable.

35. During the year Mr. Horne inspected in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. He also inspected the Provincial Training School, Vellore. I inspected in the districts of Gódayari, Guntúr, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Malabar and also the Provincial Training School, Vellore, twice. The Deputy Inspectors-General did a satisfactory amount of inspection.

The inspection of stations by district officers was satisfactory. Five stations in the Erode sub-division of the Coimbatore district, however, remained un-inspected at the close of the year owing to there being no separate officer in charge of the sub-division for over two months, but these have since been inspected in the early part of this year. There is still a tendency on the part of some officers to do the greater portion of their inspections very hurriedly at the end of the year.

CONCLUSION.

Re-organization of the Police.

36. The following were the further steps taken during the year towards the re-organization of the department:—

(1) The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, was placed under the general direction and control of the Inspector-General. A second Deputy Commissioner of the grade of Superintendent was appointed to the City and the City Police was re-organized.

(2) An additional Superintendent was appointed to the district of Malabar and two new Assistant Superintendents' divisions were formed, one in Kurnool and the other in Bellary.

(3) Fifteen more Deputy Superintendents were appointed, 4 by the promotion of Inspectors, 6 from other departments of Government service and 5 by direct recruitment.

(4) Two hundred and ninety-one Sub-Inspectors were added to the number on the rolls, of whom 236 were directly recruited.

(5) Twenty-eight additional appointments of Sergeants were made.

(6) The second increment of pay was granted to the constabulary with effect from April 2nd.

(7) Proposals were submitted for the partial introduction of the re-allocation scheme in certain districts.

(8) The strength of a few towns was raised to the scale provided for in the re-allocation scheme.

(9) The complete consolidated proposition statement for the extra subordinate police establishment required under the re-organization scheme was revised as required by Government.

(10) A proposition statement for the establishment required for the Central Recruits' School at Vellore and another for the revision of the pay of Inspectors were submitted.

(11) The Criminal Investigation Department was further strengthened by an addition of 3 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors and 4 head constables.

(12) The procedure for the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors was revised and the Magistracy were requested to interest themselves in inducing young men of good family and character with the necessary qualifications to offer themselves as candidates.

37. I cannot conclude this report without gratefully acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered by the Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, when acting Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range, successfully dealt with heavy and responsible work in connection with the Cocanada riot.

Mr. Armitage, Assistant Inspector-General, was invaluable in charge of the Chief Office and in assisting me to learn the details of the work of the department.

Mr. David proved himself to be a most capable Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways.

Among the Superintendents Messrs. Agar (retired in June, 1907), Sweeting, Srinivasachari, Dewan Bahadur, Hamilton, Deane, Chetham, Bernays and Swire administered their charges with conspicuous energy and success. Mr. Deane, a young officer, did very well in Gódayari, a particularly difficult charge in the year under report.

Mr. Stevenson continued to be an efficient and successful Principal of the Training School.

The following Assistant and Deputy Superintendents may be mentioned as having done excellent work, viz., Messrs. Williams, Cunningham, Hitchcock, Rowlandson, Clinch, C. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Parankusam Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, and J. McLaughlin.

Messrs. A. R. Cox and E. F. Thomas of the Indian Civil Service were conspicuous, when doing duty as Assistant Superintendents of Police, for activity and thoroughness.

Of the large number of Inspectors who have been named by Superintendents and Deputy Inspectors-General as having done good work during the year, the following may be selected for special mention, viz., P. Jagga Rao and Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Ganjám, P. Sanyasayya Nayudu (now Deputy Superintendent) of Vizagapatam, A. Subba Reddi of Gódayari, G. Rajagopala Rao, G. Manoharam Pantulu and A. Kupchand Ji of Kistna, V. Ramachandra Nayudu of Nellore, F. D. D. Anderson of Bellary, T. V. Srinivasa Raghavachari, F. Duraiswami Pillai of Chingleput, J. Wiggins (since dead), C. S. Appu Rao and V. Muhammad Khan Sahib of South Arcot, G. S. Willix and B. Krishnaswami Nayudu of Salem, T. Seshagiri Rao and S. Karpagavinayagam Pillai of Tanjore, P. Subbaiyar of Trichinopoly, E. H. H. Lewis (now Deputy Superintendent), G. N. Venkateswara Aiyar and T. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar of Madura, E. Subrahmanya Pillai and V. Arumuga Mudali of Tinnevely, T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu and S. Velayudam Pillai of Coimbatore, A. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai and K. Achyutan Nayar of South Malabar, C. Chenchayya Nayudu and R. Jennings of the Training School, T. Jey Singh, Rao Bahadur, M. Papa Rao Nayudu and H. Venkateswara Aiyar of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Summary.

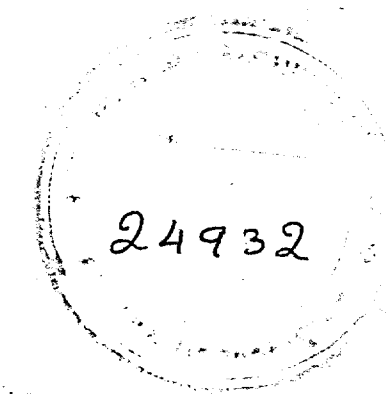
38. The prominent features of the year were—
(1) high prices,
(2) an appreciable decrease in grave crime and some improvement in preventive work,
(3) some improvement in the conduct of the force, and
(4) progress of re-organization.

But for a few incidents, such as the Cocanada and Villupuram riots, the public peace was generally well maintained.

MADRAS,
11th July 1908.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.



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2211, 1987 NO4
NOE

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES FOR THE YEAR 1907.

PART I.—*Reb.*

[Paras. 10, 25 and 28.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number reported in the year.	Number pending from previous year.	Number in which investigation was completed.	7	8	9	10	True cases.					Total Magistrate's true cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 418, 419.	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	271	1,204	7	1,468	140	360	303	343	235	41	626	685	215	1,321
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	167	615	...	782	17	54	200	176	184	167	477	9	2	485
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	38	106	...	144	11	16	38	39	27	11	11	5	1	82
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	41	177	...	218	11	49	32	85	23	12	120	2	...	122

14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	38	...	45	14	8	6	11	4	2	17	14	2	31
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	5	...	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	78	...	88	...	14	7	...	...	37	61	...	...	62
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	22	240	...	261	18	57	34	80	27	21	139	3	3	142
18	320, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	86	509	...	595	26	106	82	190	53	35	278	206	56	484
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	29	...	30	7	5	8	3	2	5	10	...	...	10
20	327, 330, 332, 324.	Hurt ...	215	1,188	...	1,413	103	316	187	246	99	67	412	524	75	938
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	26	180	...	201	33	66	39	34	18	8	65	43	5	108
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	12	...	16	6	5	...	2	2	1	5	33	5	38
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	90	487	...	577	81	105	98	161	98	21	280	369	114	649
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	100	...	121	...	42	...	1	...	...	42	...	...	1
		Total ...	780	3,779	7	4,502	336	846	756	1,075	513	392	1,987	1,213	263	3,200
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	118	601	...	718	131	54	159	113	94	156	364	43	...	407
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery ...	209	1,116	...	1,316	336	146	212	255	100	261	625	53	16	678
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 432, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	110	1,400	...	1,507	162	315	142	48	59	776	886	459	93	1,345
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	10	...	10	4	2	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	4
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 440 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	17	42	...	471	41	110	60	81	56	112	251	114	30	365
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	40	1,353	...	802	17	21	33	31	10	697	1,322	1	...	1,323
		Total ...	1,706	15,681	883	16,504	2,184	1,393	1,830	3,139	907	7,003	11,932	893	216	12,925

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—continued.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number reported to or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate true cases.	Total Magistrate cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	67	364	6	425	59	100	52	42	35	8	91	1,848	191	1,939
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	185	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	79	550	7	622	71	145	71	98	55	17	177	1,900	196	2,077
Class V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	618	4,701	22	5,297	563	841	517	1,556	370	1,435	3,383	116	34	3,499
		ordinary	1,863	15,767	556	17,074	2,111	3,101	1,840	4,857	942	4,178	10,538	2,754	584	13,287
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	8	140	21	127	14	20	10	45	11	26	103	4	1	107
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	242	1,011	11	1,242	115	328	242	356	98	88	533	1,403	179	1,582
37	419, 420	Cheating	58	462	...	520	13	48	51	299	103	3	405	24	12	429
		...	72	208	...	280	19	47	73	92	27	21	140	145	35	285
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	125	996	19	1,102	97	258	110	198	68	21	306	4,759	453	5,065
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
		...	...	10	3	11	...	3	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	8
		...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	5
		Total	2,990	23,315	633	25,072	2,934	4,650	2,847	7,410	1,621	5,779	15,443	9,212	1,301	24,655
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	29	...	31	2	6	6	10	2	5	17	33	10	50
41	298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *	693	17,498	1,139	17,022	39	245	1,004	14,276	1,008	55	16,508	5,494	5,092	22,002
		Grand Total	8,468	184,893	2,708	190,653	5,749	7,907	8,609	144,114	8,357	13,298	108,477	27,910	14,769	196,387

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity Safety and Justice.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	119	9	2	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 225C	Other offences against public justice	...	338	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 163, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	1,896	90	13	4,297	222	189	23	19	79	109	105
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	186	2,474	122	16	4,802	1,638	3,226	24	285	844	1,047	4,890
11	302, 303, 306	Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307	Murder	135	916	49	57	679	263	416	29	241	11	2	47
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder	25	117	4	1	107	46	61	9	31	2	2	3
14	376	Culpable homicide	51	330	15	3	301	174	127	2	57	4	...	...
		Repe by a person other than the husband	3	17	4	...	18	13	5	...	2	11	4	20
		Attempt	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1967—continued

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—continued.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in pending trial or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or in pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number voted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in Mischief cases.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	ed.
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.															
16	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Unnatural offence ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... Grievous hurt ...	...	2 32 137 685	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... Hurt ...	...	14 1,070	3 83	...	8 1,029	4 455	4 670	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	51 7	136	18	5	123	49	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	6	...	...	42	11	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	44	617	43	...	951	361	590	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304A, 338	...	1 5	...	...	...	1 61	1 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			401	4,141	266	86	4,230	1,922	2,308	57	405	448	459	2,276	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	245	1,337	72	41	1,176	424	752	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	894, 897, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	79	903	55	13	858	475	383	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 381, 289, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	20	252	10	1	381	106	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4 271	...	...	4 300	3 128	1 172	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			7	38	2	...	47	32	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 440 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	378	5,798	192	36	5,691	3,658	2,033	41	422	195	162	849
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	3 9	60 60	...	...	60 24	38 ...	22 24	...	5 39	...	...	...
		Attempt ...												
		Total ...	655	8,721	348	97	8,541	4,864	3,677	95	955	522	464	3,551
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	15	255	8	...	401	119	282	...	12	490	391	3,132
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	5	136	9	...	123	70	53	...	3	...	...	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20	391	17	...	524	189	335	1	15	490	399	3,176
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ...	184	3,719	70	32	3,768	2,427	1,339	38	236	79	64	306
		{ of cattle	...	4	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary	369	9,690	380	53	10,488	6,719	3,769	48	390	1,934	1,337	10,898
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	91	9	...	83	56	27	...	2	1	2	10
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	25	558	44	3	555	324	231	29	28	338	200	2,264
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating	12	180	7	2	198	116	82	4	16	59	46	274
38	447, 448 and 453 and 466.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	15	693	42	1	873	456	417	...	40	950	1,078	8,990
		Attempt ...	...	6	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	627	15,545	553	91	16,634	10,526	6,108	125	725	3,386	2,745	22,775
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	14	1	...	43	29	14	...	2	17	27	167
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and nuisances punishable under acts III of 1889 and III of 1888 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	101,645	117	...	127,007	122,713	4,294	...	980	1,069	8,118	1,062
		Total ...	759	101,659	118	...	127,050	122,742	4,308	1	982	1,086	8,145	1,229
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	336	18,406	8	7	19,998	18,465	1,533	36	588	1,966	5,431	420
		Grand Total ...	2,984	151,338	1,432	296	181,840	160,345	21,495	339	4,015	8,732	18,740	38,310

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907.
PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, withdrawn, or dismissed (sections 247, 249, 250, 253, 254 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	308	4,168	4,476	285	308	601	3,082	200	14	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	12	126	137	20	1	57	46	13	5	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	99	717	816	85	22	378	218	113	26	1	1
7	405 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	20	183	203	53	9	101	30	10	8	1	...
8	254 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	251	254	6	7	71	168	2	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	22	23	3	...	9	8	3	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	449	451	7	2	68	370	4	...	...	...
Total			445	5,915	6,360	459	349	1,285	3,922	345	53	2	4

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	24	29	16	...	6	3	4	6	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total			5	28	33	18	...	8	3	4	6	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	17	360	377	88	5	223	40	21	33	1	3
Attempt			...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total			17	362	379	89	5	223	40	22	34	1	3
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	269	25,640	25,909	5,098	13,407	5,020	1,489	295	67	1	14
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	172	16,176	16,348	1,787	9,150	3,857	1,324	280	88	1	19
Total			441	41,821	42,262	6,835	22,557	9,480	2,815	575	155	2	33
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
18	417, 418	Cheating	38	643	681	251	8	348	38	36	7	...	2
19	403 to 405	Attempt of Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	54	362	379	89	5	220	44	21	21	2	...
Total			109	5,327	5,381	1,140	2,207	1,467	483	75	26	...	9
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	14	17	4	6	5	2	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	27	1,176	1,203	265	477	360	65	35	10	...	6
24	500 to 502	Defamation	30	804	834	376	159	202	68	30	4	1	...

STATEMENT B--continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907--continued.
PART I.--Return of cases--continued.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	206	12,909	13,115	3,382	5,788	2,632	7,056	237	44	1	6
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	37	7,184	7,221	72	232	304	6,483	40	2	9	2
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	7	107	114	6	2	28	68	10	2	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	38	43	9	5	9	16	4	...	...	1
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	55	1,353	1,408	567	185	204	340	112	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	370	23,593	23,963	4,662	6,835	3,895	8,103	408	62	11	15
32		Total											
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.											
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	67	7,665	7,732	3	5	141	7,530	53	6	...	...
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	12	30	42	...	...	4	25	13	...	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	...	10	10	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1894	...	3	1,276	1,279	8	16	69	1,180	6	...	...	...
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	1	12	13	1	4	5	3	...	...	...	...
(7)	Cantonments Act XIII of 1889	...	53	2,909	2,962	437	1,364	804	321	36	12	1	6
(8)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	...	10	10	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	...
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	24	24	...	...	3	21	88	...	...	1
(10)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882	...	108	3,502	3,610	929	1,110	471	1,012	2	...	...	...
(11)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1888	...	...	6	6	2	...	1	184	2	...	...	...
(12)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	...	188	189	...	...	1	18	2	...	...	...
(13)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	1	80	80	...	...	3	60	8	...	...	...
(14)	Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1899)	...	1	87	87	11	13	11	50	2	...	...	...
(15)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
(16)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1887	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
(17)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
(18)	Factories Act XV of 1881	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
(19)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
(20)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	175	12,841	13,016	1,172	5,174	1,641	4,898	201	1	...	4
(21)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	243	4,807	5,050	2	44	136	4,839	39	...	...	...
(22)	Indian Companies Act VI of 1882	...	...	58	58	...	...	8	50	12	...	...	...
(23)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	42	3,229	3,271	72	365	506	2,315	...	...	...	...
(24)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
(25)	Metal Tokens Act I of 1889	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(26)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	259	21,365	21,624	715	5,291	1,704	13,594	320	...	...	...
(27)	Nilgris Game Act II of 1879	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	3	84	87	...	...	8	71	4	...	...	...
(29)	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...
(30)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1889	...	2	17	19	...	...	2	15	2	...	...	...
(31)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	...	...	420	420	8	151	104	155	...	...	...	...
(32)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	1	4	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
(33)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	...	58	810	868	320	387	8	119	34	...	...	...
(34)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	8	64	72	1	3	9	50	9	...	...	...
(35)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	10	117	127	2	31	11	83	1	...	...	2
(36)	Ports Act X of 1889	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
(37)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	...	16	17	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
(38)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
(39)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	15	1,108	1,183	18	73	46	1,034	12	...	...	...
(40)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...
(41)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	380	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(42)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(43)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Stage-Carriages Act XVI of 1861	...	...	72	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(45)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(46)	Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act III of 1893	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Tramways Act XI of 1886	...	3	10	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(50)	Total		1,073	61,427	62,500	3,711	14,070	5,748	38,117	854	23	4	21
	Grand Total		2,450	139,479	141,939	17,263	46,036	22,675	53,565	2,400	387	22	89

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.				Persons against whom process issued.			Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 6 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)			
1	2	3																
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																		
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.																
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.																		
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State																
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.																
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	90	4,273	139	74	4,414	162	733	3,287	747	73	159			1		
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	11	165	22		198	7	104	72	385	11	4					
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	37	1,062	77	2	1,149	32	764	278	244	44	31					
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	14	321	10	2	343	2	269	38	115	12	22					
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.		263	11		273		85	188	88-6							
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	30		3	28	3	16	8	267	1						1
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	1,488	177	9	1,658	7	442	1,198	72-0	10	1					
		Total	155	7,602	423	115	8,063	213	2,413	5,069	63-2	151	217				2	

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	312 to 316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—continued.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, whom trial or against whom process had issued.				Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who 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.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, committed or withdrawn, and number who died, insane during trial, escaped or became	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
			4	5	6	7	8	9				10	11					
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.																		
25	504, 506 to 510	 Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	246	21,608	95	324	21,715	2,806	5,871	1,514	6-9	186	11,278	2	5	11,278	2	5
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	24	7,588	609	15	8,201	24	749	7,142	87-1	29	257	...	...	257	...	...
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	100-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	88	67	...	159	...	59	71	45-8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	8	100	3	...	111	16	14	50	48-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	5	1,870	...	99	1,276	542	203	353	25-8	6	172	...	...	172	...	...
Total			348	34,104	783	489	34,734	3,809	8,276	9,341	26-8	313	12,995	3	12	12,995	3	12
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																		
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	16	8,014	50	13	8,067	43	230	7,751	96-1	31	9	...	...	9	...	...
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	2	20	9	...	31	...	4	25	86-2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	5	9	64-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899	...	2	1,287	8	2	1,295	...	81	1,195	92-3	4	15	...	...	15	...	...
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	0-0	...	...	...	...	0-0	...	...
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	13	4	15-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)	Contaminants Act XIII of 1899	...	93	7,307	13	70	7,392	498	2,540	13	100-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(8)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13)	Court-fees Act VII of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14)	Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Factories Act XV of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(19)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Freight Act VI of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21)	Income Tax Act II of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22)	Indian Companies Act VI of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(24)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(25)	Metal Tokens Act I of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(26)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27)	Night's Game Act, II of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(29)	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(31)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(32)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(33)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(34)	Police Act (by Police) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(35)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(36)	Ports Act X of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(37)	Post Office Act VI of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(38)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(40)	Railways Act IX of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(41)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(42)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(43)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Stage-Carriages Act XVI of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(45)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(46)	Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act III of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Tramways Act XI of 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			416	74,888	5,683	1,295	79,069	2,242	11,301	45,880	56-9	581	19,715	23	47	19,715	23	47	
Grand Total			1,672	221,019	7,780	2,734	227,090	14,286	52,480	65,337	29-1	2,572	81,415	6	12	81,415	6	12	

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 ...				Rs.	Rs.		
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	7,511	3,067	40·8	7,13,061	1,65,470	23·2	
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	36	...	...	1,691	...	
{ c. Other thefts	17,527	8,442	48·2	5,90,025	1,86,454	31·6	
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity	479	139	29·0	1,64,147	13,245	8·1	
{ b. Other robbery	738	238	32·2	68,107	26,490	38·9	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,934	630	32·6	2,32,061	1,21,584	52·4	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	130	39	30·0	26,649	4,116	15·4	
Total ...	28,319	12,591	44·5	17,94,050	5,19,050	28·9	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	227	17	7·5	3,782	579	15·3	
6. Criminal misappropriation	263	69	26·2	22,486	7,990	35·5	
Total ...	490	86	17·6	26,278	8,569	32·6	

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 6,360.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1907.

[Paras. 2, 6 and 10.]

Rangas.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.		Number of Superintendents.		Number of Deputy Superintendents.		Number of Inspectors.		Number of Sub-Inspectors.		Number of Sergeants.		Number of Head Constables.				Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Population of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT D—continued.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1907—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Inspectors-General.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.				Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues other than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 13 and 14).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police Stations.	No. of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime in 1906.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.										To area.	To population.		
The Railway Police.	Madras Railway (North-West and South-West Lines) Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	245	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,283	26
	Nizam Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga Railway (N. E. Line) Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Railway (N. E. Line) Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bezwada Extension Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parikshmet Light Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South India Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ujaya School, Parvathipuram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Forces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		6	31	35	40	410	120	2,838	4	1	21,569	40	25,886	60,41,115	1,08,506	141,696	38,160,162	4,335,511	1,672	42	35	1,476	181,807	7.1

* Excludes the second Superintendent sanctioned for North Arcot and Madras and the Superintendent of Bangalore.

† Includes eight undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Bangalore.

‡ Includes five appointments sanctioned to take charge of Sub-divisions when Assistants are not available.

§ Includes six appointments sanctioned but not allocated within the year.

|| Includes the buglers, farrar and riding instructor.

** Includes contingencies and cost of Village Police, office establishments, private guards and temporary additional forces.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1907.

[Paras. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10.]

Districts.	Total strength.			Armament of the force.			Punishments.										Rewards.			Education.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.	Number of rifles.			Number of smooth-bore.			Number of revolvers.			Dismissed.	Punished depart-mentally other than by dismissal.		Under Po-lice Act.		Under Secs. 339, 331.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By stripes or money.	By khilats, pre-sents, good-conduct year.	Number of Police who can read and write.	Of one year and under three years service.	Of three years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.		Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.																	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Ranges.	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Northern Range.	Chief Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men. There are 45 revolvers in stores, for use when required.

STATEMENT B—continued.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1907—continued.

Districts.	Total strength.		Actual.		Number of rifles.		Number of revolvers.		Number of constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.		Percentage on total actual strength of	
	Sanctioned.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Of one year and under three years service.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By death.
Southern Range.	40	1,221	45	1,266	40	1,266	40	1,266	127	268	249	33	14	36
	43	1,278	47	1,325	43	1,325	43	1,325	127	268	249	33	14	36
	44	1,300	48	1,348	44	1,348	44	1,348	127	268	249	33	14	36
	45	1,317	49	1,366	45	1,366	45	1,366	127	268	249	33	14	36
	46	1,334	50	1,384	46	1,384	46	1,384	127	268	249	33	14	36
The Railway Police, Madras.	29	471	27	498	29	498	29	498	127	268	249	33	14	36
	10	385	16	401	10	401	10	401	127	268	249	33	14	36
	48	850	43	893	48	893	48	893	127	268	249	33	14	36
	18	39	14	53	18	53	18	53	127	268	249	33	14	36
	254	12	246	256	254	256	254	256	127	268	249	33	14	36
Grand Total.	256	12	248	258	256	258	256	258	127	268	249	33	14	36
	1,221	45	1,266	1,266	1,221	1,266	1,221	1,266	127	268	249	33	14	36
	1,300	48	1,348	1,348	1,300	1,348	1,300	1,348	127	268	249	33	14	36
	1,317	49	1,366	1,366	1,317	1,366	1,317	1,366	127	268	249	33	14	36
	1,334	50	1,384	1,384	1,334	1,384	1,334	1,384	127	268	249	33	14	36

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men.
* Includes appointments of Sub-Inspectors sanctioned but not allocated within the year.
† Includes 234 men punished with black marks only.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1907.

The undersigned took charge of the City Police on the 2nd September 1907 on the retirement of Mr. O. R. Jones from the service.

A second Deputy Commissioner's appointment having been sanctioned on the reorganization of the force, Mr. F. A. Dene, who was appointed to it, took charge of the appointment on the 1st April 1907.

2. *Strength of the force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 1,851 and the actual strength at the close of the year was 1,782, being 69 under the sanctioned strength. The increase was due to the reorganization of the force.

The Chief Superintendent's and four Superintendents' appointments under the old scale were abolished. Two Prosecuting Inspectors were newly appointed, one being a practising Vakil of the High Court and the other an experienced Inspector from the Mufassal Police. The strength of the Sub-Inspectors was raised from 31 to 62, each station being provided with an European and a Native Sub-Inspector. Five Sub-Inspectors who were employed in the Mufassal Police were transferred to the City, three European Sergeants and nine deserving Native head constables employed in the City were promoted to the Sub-Inspector's grade and eleven candidates were selected from among other qualified applicants. Five of these last are undergoing instruction at the Provincial Training School, Vellore. Three Inspectors under the old scale had to revert as Sub-Inspectors. The strength of constables was increased by 215. Strenuous endeavours were made to recruit the men required and at the end of the year there were 69 vacancies. Notwithstanding the increase in the pay of the constabulary it is difficult to get satisfactory recruits.

The cost of the force including travelling allowance, contingent charges, etc., was Rs. 4,58,635 against Rs. 3,78,404 in 1906, the increase being mainly due to the increased scale of pay and the strength of the force under the reorganization.

3. *Conduct of the force.*—

	1906.	1907.
Number punished with black marks only	403	416
Do. fined	196	92
Do. suspended	22	42
Do. degraded	52	82
Do. dismissed	19	34
Do. convicted by Courts	24	16

The decrease in the number punished with fines is due to the revised rules regarding punishment according to which fining except for absence without leave has been discontinued.

The increase under the number suspended is due to absentees without leave, in many cases after the leave was refused, who had to be severely dealt with, having been punished with suspension.

The increase in the number degraded is due to constables drawing an increment of pay being deprived of it in consequence of the accumulation of black marks or for other fault, while under the old scale the last class constables could not be reduced under the same circumstances.

A closer supervision was exercised over the conduct of the force during the year, the number of European and Native officers having been increased. Two constables were convicted by Courts under section 223, Indian Penal Code, and the remaining convictions were all for offences committed by men in their private capacity.

The number rewarded by money grants was 73 against the same number in 1906. The amount disbursed in rewards was Rs. 441 and that of fines inflicted was Rs. 141 against Rs. 377 and Rs. 115 respectively in 1906.

Inspector M.R.Ry. T. P. Annamalai Pillai was granted a reward of Rs. 50 for successfully working out a case in which cement which was the property of the Corporation of Madras was misappropriated by a pipe-layer who was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court.

Inspector M.R.Ry. S. Bhavanandam Pillai was granted a reward of Rs. 50 for good work done in a case of falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust by a public servant in the Military Pay Examiner's office.

Sub-Inspector Paulie was rewarded with Rs. 50 for good work in a murder case.

In the case of a theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 17,800 in Shiyali, Tanjore district, notes and sovereigns for Rs. 8,700 were recovered in Madras and the Police who worked in the case were rewarded by the owner with Rs. 435. Inspector Bhavanandam Pillai received Rs. 245 and head constable Tiruvengadam Rs. 100.

4. *Inquests.*—During the year the Police held 212 inquests in cases of death against 224 in the previous year.

5. *Fires.*—Sixty-one fires occurred during the year. Two lives were lost and property valued Rs. 2,07,000 was destroyed.

A serious fire occurred in the Chepauk Tower situated between the offices of the Board of Revenue and the Civil Engineering College and resulted in the loss of a great quantity of maps, records and tents stored in it besides the damage to the building roughly estimated at two lakhs of rupees. The committee appointed to enquire into the cause of the fire were of opinion that the fire was not accidental though there was no evidence to prove who caused it.

An explosion took place in one of the licensed fire-works shops on the Wall Tax Road. The fire extended to the neighbouring shops and three of them were completely burnt down. Two men were caught in the explosion and killed on the spot.

Other Accidents.—A building under construction in the College Road, Nungambakkam, collapsed. Eight persons were killed and eighteen were injured.

6. *Stray children, etc., helped by the Police.*—One hundred and seventy-four children were restored to their parents or guardians and 622 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospital or their homes, the number under these heads in 1906 being 228 and 400 respectively.

Twenty-three lunatics were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, as compared with 22 in the previous year.

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

Statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police during the year 1907.

Statement A.

	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Percentage of detection.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Total Crime.</i>										
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1905	2,380	1,774	64.9	1,750	1,464	83.7	Rs. 55,636	Rs. 29,129	52.4
	1906	2,276	1,574	63.5	1,472	1,258	85.5	68,004	33,867	49.8
	1907	2,550	1,614	58.5	1,601	1,301	81.3	1,04,030	39,444	37.9
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1905	57,111	57,104	97.9	62,500	61,950	99.1	...	...	...
	1906	58,668	58,661	98.3	65,343	64,879	99.3	...	...	...
	1907	57,296	57,276	97.7	63,925	63,609	99.5	...	...	...
<i>Grave Crime.</i>										
Murder ...	1905	1	1	50.0	11	5	45.5	...	...	...
	1906	5	4	25.0	3	1	33.3	...	...	...
	1907	11	8	10.0	11	4	36.4	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	1905	2	1	100.0	6	5	83.3	300	300	100.0
	1906	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1907	2	1	0.0	...	...	...	700	...	0.0
Robbery ...	1905	42	13	66.7	30	19	63.3	741	179	37.7
	1906	34	7	71.4	18	9	50.0	280	177	63.2
	1907	35	7	42.9	11	4	36.4	653	118	18.5
House-breaking ...	1905	266	223	55.6	191	163	85.3	10,765	5,079	47.2
	1906	252	190	58.9	141	127	90.1	18,816	6,092	32.4
	1907	321	245	42.0	157	130	82.8	30,626	7,66	26.1
Cattle-theft ...	1905	25	18	83.3	13	12	92.3	269	132	86.2
	1906	12	8	88.9	15	13	86.7	208	183	88.0
	1907	16	7	85.7	8	5	62.5	219	181	82.6
Theft, ordinary ...	1905	1,326	1,078	65.0	940	825	87.8	29,068	3,203	55.7
	1906	1,376	1,021	64.0	873	765	89.9	30,548	5,824	51.8
	1907	1,485	1,135	60.6	887	799	90.1	66,186	27,493	41.5

Statement of crimes taken up direct by Magistrates.

		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Cognizable ...	1906.	683	61	744	80	Rs. 38,109	Rs. 37,787
	1907.	720	69	720	108	50,692	48,435
Non-cognizable ...	1906.	13,747	6,091	8,677	6,198	319	300
	1907.	11,372	5,462	7,300	5,677	1,937	1,808

8. The cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported to the Police during the year were 2,550 against 2,276 in 1906 and the detection was 58.5 per cent. against 63.5 in 1906. The increase in crime must be due to better registration.

The decrease in the results of detection may, to some extent, be due to the changes in the personnel of the staff of stations made under the re-organization during the year.

9. *Murder.*—There were eight true cases during the year and one of them ended in conviction in which the accused was sentenced to be hanged for cutting the throat of his illegitimate daughter in a dispute over her guardianship.

Three persons were charged with poisoning one Swami Chetti for instituting a criminal case against one of them. One of the accused who was believed to have instigated the deed was discharged by the Magistrate and the other two were discharged by the High Court.

In another case an unmarried woman who was charged with having caused the death of her illegitimate child by throwing it into a well was acquitted by the High Court.

A female child, one year old, was found drowned in a tank under such circumstances that it could not have slipped into the water by accident. A female infant was found dead wrapped up in pieces of chintz covered over by a gunny bag. Both these cases were registered as murder. They are undetected.

One Captain Smiles committed suicide after shooting his two children in a fit of temporary insanity after the death of his wife.

An old woman was found dead in her house with her hands and legs tied up and a ball of cloth stuffed into her mouth. This is believed to be the work of some thieves and every effort is being made to apprehend the culprits.

Attempt at murder.—A life-convict who attempted to murder another convict in the Penitentiary by causing grievous hurt with a roller stone was convicted by the High Court and sentenced to be hanged.

10. *Dacoity.*—A gentleman and some members of his family, while returning in a jutka from the Triplicane temple, were attacked on the beach road near the Fort between 6 and 7 p.m. one evening and deprived of jewels worth about Rs. 700. Five persons were charged and the gold sheet of a pair of bangles lost as well as the copper ingot was recovered. The evidence produced being considered insufficient, the accused were discharged.

11. *Theft.*—Four persons went to the house of a diamond merchant in Georgetown under the pretext of purchasing some diamonds. One of them secreted diamonds worth about Rs. 16,000. Three persons have been arrested and diamonds worth Rs. 3,000 have been recovered. The principal offender is absconding. Every endeavour is being made to apprehend him.

12. *Escape from custody.*—Four persons escaped from lawful custody during the year and three of them were recaptured. One prisoner who escaped in 1906 was recaptured during the year.

13. *False cases.*—

	1906.	1907.
Considered false owing to mistake of fact or law	399	503
Do. wilfully or maliciously false	206	259
Found false after trial	16	16

The total number of cases prosecuted by the Police including nuisances and offences under special and local laws, was 58,732 against 59,267 in 1906.

14. *Preventive sections.*—Sixty-five persons were bound over to keep the peace under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, against 41 in 1906. Thirty-four persons were put up before Magistrates and 17 bound over under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against 25 in 1906.

15. *Known Depredators.*—During the year 238 old offenders were convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, against 265 in 1906. The finger-prints of 1,648 persons were taken and of 406 references made to the Central Bureau for identification, 146 were successful.

16. Licenses issued by the Commissioner—

Under the Arms Act.

	1906.	1907.
Licenses to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India (Form II)	168	190
Do. to import arms, sulphur and shot (Form III)	89	112
Do. to import arms, ammunition or military stores from Native States by land (Form III-A)	4	2
Do. to export arms, ammunition to Native States and Foreign Territories (Form V)	94	150
Do. to export arms, ammunition to British Territory through Native States by land (Form V)	162	216
Do. to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea (Form IV)	52	45
Do. to tranship arms, ammunition or military stores (Form V. B.)	..	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form VII)	34	37
Do. to possess arms for personal use including renewals during the year (Forms VIII and X)	542	562
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form IX)	21	31
Do. to possess gunpowder, sulphur, etc., under Form X	32	17
Do. to transport gunpowder, etc., for blasting purposes (Form XII)	328	296

Under the Explosives Act.

Licenses to import explosives (Form A)	111	128
Do. to manufacture, possess and sell or possess or sell explosives (Forms A, B, C, etc.)	206	186

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licenses to possess carbide of calcium	5	7
Special licenses to transport carbide of calcium	4	6
General licenses to transport carbide of calcium	2	3

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-dépôt licenses	29	13
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Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of cars and cycles registered	..	101
Driver licenses issued	..	141

Under the City Police Act.

Licenses for hotels, eating and boarding houses	663	715
Do. toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	420	418
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors	51	58
Gymnasium and places of public resort	81	69
General licenses for music for religious institutions	125	128
Other music licenses	5,346	5,578

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,918	1,779
Number of driver licenses issued	2,179	2,022

17. Fees collected under the Hackney Carriage Act for the year 1907 amounted to Rs. 2,964-2-0 against Rs. 3,203 in 1906. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,654-6-0 against Rs. 3,581-13-8 in 1906.

18. The Police employed at the Carnival of Sports in the People's Park at the end of December 1907 did their work well. No accidents occurred.

H. F. WILKIESON,
Commissioner of Police.

C T POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
15th February 1908.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

[Para. 2A.]

[illegible]

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1907, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

[illegible]

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1907.

Ranges.		Districts.		Suicides.																												Grand Total.			
				By drowning.								By hanging.				By poison.				By lethal weapons.				By other causes.				Total.							
				Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.				Total.	
				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.
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			
Northern Range.	Madras City	9	...	13	...	22	2	...	3	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	17	...	15	17		
	Ganjām ...	7	1	26	1	35	29	1	28	3	59	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	55	2	41	57		
	Vizagapatnam	38	...	88	...	126	16	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	92	...	56	92		
	Jaypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Godāvari	30	3	93	4	130	7	...	5	...	12	1	...	3	...	4	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	101	4	43	106		
	Kistna ...	30	1	83	3	117	5	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	86	4	39	89		
Central Range.	Madras	35	1	76	1	113	9	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	79	1	47	80		
	Guntūr ...	25	...	69	...	94	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	69	...	31	69		
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total	165	6	435	9	615	73	1	39	2	115	5	...	4	...	9	7	...	7	...	1	...	8	3	...	2	...	253	7	481	11	200	492		
	Kurnool	15	...	39	...	54	6	...	4	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	43	...	22	43		
	Bellary ...	15	...	30	1	46	11	...	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	38	...	26	38		
Southern Range.	Madras	20	...	57	...	107	20	...	20	...	40	4	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	53	...	47	55		
	Tiruchinopoly	4	...	9	...	13	41	...	22	...	63	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	32		
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tinnevely	17	1	81	...	89	18	...	30	...	50	4	1	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	112	...	47	112		
	Coimbatore	22	...	58	...	80	23	...	19	...	42	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	107	...	44	107		
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grand Total.	Madras	351	7	1,015	17	1,420	463	6	288	6	763	24	1	34	1	60	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	84	1	281	1	367	233	5	155	3	396	14	1	24	1	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1907—concluded.

Districts.			Accidental Deaths.												Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			By drowning.				By snakes.				By Railways.						By other causes.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1907.

[Para. 31.]

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Magistrates from previous years.		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 which Magistrate's sanction was refused.		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 Magistrate.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainants.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	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.	...	202	259	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	58,732	16	0.0	Madras City.
Ganjam.	...	60	48	...	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,943	33	1.7	Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam.	...	104	93	...	...	4	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	4,087	15	0.4	Vizagapatnam.
Joyपुर.	...	51	63	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	10	1.7	Joyपुर.
Godavari.	...	162	150	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	24	0.6	Godavari.
Kistna.	...	260	236	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975	5	0.3	Kistna.
Guntūr.	...	43	92	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,927	27	0.8	Guntūr.
Nellore.	...	115	99	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,063	25	0.8	Nellore.
Kurnool.	...	23	188	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,748	61	3.5	Kurnool.
Bellary.	...	42	207	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,424	25	0.6	Bellary.
Anantapur.	...	29	156	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	24	1.8	Anantapur.
Cuddapah.	...	34	384	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,470	78	2.2	Cuddapah.
North Arcot.	...	19	209	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,840	34	0.6	North Arcot.
Chingleput.	...	6	205	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,757	17	0.5	Chingleput.
South Arcot.	...	34	263	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,350	41	0.6	South Arcot.
Salem.	...	72	706	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,117	70	1.5	Salem.
Tanjore.	...	9	184	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	81	1.1	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.	...	40	286	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,172	38	0.8	Trichinopoly.
Madura.	...	38	395	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,789	72	0.7	Madura.
Tinnevely.	...	21	450	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,208	29	0.7	Tinnevely.
Coimbatore.	...	113	598	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,063	45	0.9	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris.	...	4	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,907	1	0.0	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar.	...	18	174	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,004	32	0.7	South Malabar.
North Malabar.	...	12	83	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,555	16	0.8	North Malabar.
South Canara.	...	18	138	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	16	1.0	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	39	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	7	0.8	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	1	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,461	16	1.4	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total.	655	5,829	5,517	219	748	761	500	291	134	107	216	81	155	156,461	358	0.5	Total.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 14th July 1908.
No.—2803.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting his report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

II

File of District Magistrates' reports.

Order—No. 1195, Judicial, dated 31st August 1908.

Mr. Horne was in charge of the Police department until the end of March when he proceeded on leave. From that date Mr. Cowie acted for him until the end of the year. The report on the administration of the department which Mr. Cowie has prepared is full and careful and the Government have perused it with interest.

2. During the year 1907 further portions of the Police reorganization scheme were brought into force.

(1) By Act III of 1907 which came into force on 1st September 1907 the general control of the City Police was placed under the Inspector-General.

(2) Two additional District Superintendships were filled up, one on the 10th January 1907 for the district of Malabar and the other on the 1st April 1907 by the creation of a second Deputy Commissionership for the Madras City.

(3) Two permanent additional Assistant Superintendent's divisions were formed, one in Kurnool with its head-quarters at Markapur, and the other at Bellary with its head-quarters at Hospet. A third of a temporary character was also created in August 1907 at Cocanada in the Godavari district in connection primarily with the punitive police established there.

(4) The number of Deputy Superintendents of Police was increased by 13 so that at the end of 1907 there were 21 Deputy Superintendents against the sanctioned strength of 40.

(5) The Madras City Police were reorganized in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission with effect from the 10th January 1907.

(6) By the addition of 291 Sub-Inspectors to the rolls the total number of these officers rose to 762 against 1,384, the number which will be required when the reorganization of the department is complete.

(7) Further progress was made in the formation of the armed reserve: 28 additional appointments of sergeants were made and at the close of the year there were 78 out of the sanctioned number of 89.

(8) Constables were granted the second increment of pay with effect from the 2nd April 1907.

(9) The Finger Print Bureau was placed under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation Department on September 30th.

These were the main reforms introduced during the year under report. Since December 1907, ten additional Deputy Superintendents have been appointed; a recruit school was established at Vellore; and the constabulary received the third increment of pay.

Of the reforms which were recommended by the Police Commission, the following have yet to be introduced:—

- (1) increase in the pay of Inspectors;
- (2) revision of pay of the head constables;
- (3) re-allocation of the District Police;
- (4) the establishment of three more training schools for constables; and
- (5) the reorganization of the Railway Police.

These proposals await the sanction of the Government of India.

3. *Strength and conduct of the force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was increased by 1,018 to 25,886.

The Government note with pleasure a further improvement in the conduct of the force. Departmental punishments show a marked decline, which is reported to be due to the restriction of fines to petty misdemeanours such as absence without leave. It is satisfactory to note that black-marks were also less frequently inflicted as the men are learning to appreciate the consequences of this punishment and strive to avoid it. The number of men judicially punished decreased from 232 to 221, but the ratio of those punished for offences in their official capacity rose from 51.3 to 66.5 per cent. Although the rewards granted to the force for good work increased considerably during the year, the Inspector-General considers that rewards were insufficiently granted in the Nilgiris, Jeypore, Anantapur, Ganjam and Chingleput. The question of rewards and of the occasions on which it is advisable to grant them is one of difficulty; but the attention of the District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the matter. It is disappointing that the proportion of illiterate constables increased from 12.1 per cent. in 1906 to 13.1 per cent. The increase, however, is probably due in considerable measure to the illiteracy of the men enlisted for plague duty; and it is too early yet for the improvement which is hoped for from the enhanced pay of the force to have had much effect.

4. *The Provincial Training School, Vellore.*—Mr. Stevenson-Moore, the Acting Director of Criminal Intelligence, visited the school at the end of the year and the Government are glad to note his testimony to the excellent work done by its Superintendent, Mr. Stevenson. A feature of the school was the opening of a shorthand class which the Inspector-General has since reported to be very popular.

5. *Recruit schools for constables.*—In August 1907 the Government approved the establishment of four central recruit schools for constables. The only school, however, which has yet been established was opened after the close of the year under report.

6. *Cost of the department.*—The total expenditure in 1907 exceeded that in the previous year by nearly 8 lakhs. Since 1905 the cost of the department has risen from 46 lakhs to 61½ lakhs. Out of a total of 29½ lakhs which is the estimated cost of the schemes recommended by the Police Commission, an amount of over 17½ lakhs has been sanctioned up to date. The increase in expenditure during the current year is detailed in paragraph 6 of the Inspector-General's report.

7. *The Village Police.*—It is satisfactory that some improvement generally is reported in the work of the Village Police. Village Magistrates have still in many cases, as was to be expected, failed to realise the change in their position by the abolition of the village beat system; but the Government are glad to gather from the reports of the District Magistrates that efforts are being made to help these officials to realize their responsibilities. In several districts especially where there are large zamindari tracts, complaints are made that the village officials are apathetic in the matter of reporting crime, but with the revision of the village establishments a change for the better may be looked for. It is important that the inferior officers of Police should co-operate heartily with the village officers and that they should treat

them with the consideration which their position entitles them to. The Inspector-General should impress upon all his subordinates the necessity of cordial relations with Village Magistrates. The Government note with approval the action of the District Superintendent of Police in North Malabar in collecting the Adhikaris together when he is in camp and in explaining to them personally the nature of their obligations. All District Superintendents when opportunity occurs might follow a similar course.

The police talayaris continued to do their work with credit during the year.

8. *Reserves.*—The District Head-quarters Reserves were generally kept in a high state of efficiency. The annual mobilisations were carried out in all districts and in several the force was mobilized more than once.

9. *Railway Police.*—The Railway Police worked well during the year and the volume of crime decreased in both the railway districts. Detection improved especially in the Trichinopoly district, but in both districts the recovery of lost property was less successful than in the previous year. The relations between the District Police and the Railway Police are reported to have been good and the former received considerable help from the latter in the detection of crime. Steps were also taken to secure a more complete exchange of information between the two branches of the force. An experimental scheme was started in August for the interchange of Railway Police constables on the frontier with those of Bombay, Bengal and Mysore, in order to effect a co-operation in the watching of criminals. The results of this experiment will be watched with interest. Relations between the Railway Police and the servants of the Railway Company are also reported to have been satisfactory.

10. *Crime and detection.*—In spite of the high price of food-grains, grave crime as a whole decreased considerably. The decrease occurred in most districts, but was most marked in Coimbatore, in the Madras Railway Police district and in Chingleput. In the last district, however, it is unsatisfactory to note that there was reason to believe that crime was being hushed up. Murders decreased slightly, but the number was still high. Coimbatore, as usual, had most cases, and there was a considerable increase in Kistna and Kurnool. Coimbatore also returned the largest number of decoities, 59, while robberies were most frequent in Tinnevely, being 112 against 93 in 1906. Thefts decreased in most districts, and there was a large fall in the number of cattle-thefts. The special party for the suppression of this particular form of crime did much effective work during the year, and proposals are now under the consideration of the Government to place it on a more permanent basis. It is largely due to the efforts of this party that cattle-thefts have decreased so considerably. Serious riots occurred in Cocanada and Villupuram. In consequence of the attitude of the inhabitants of the former place the Government found it necessary to quarter an additional Police force in the town for six months. The prosecution of the principal rioters was undertaken with success by Rao Bahadur T. Jey Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department. The Governor in Council notes with pleasure the good work done by the police in the cases detailed in paragraphs 18, 19 and 22 of the report.

The percentage of crime detected was slightly less than in the previous year. The Government remark, however, that the District Magistrates generally state that the work of the police in this respect was on the whole satisfactory. There was considerable improvement in the detection of robberies, but the figures for other forms of grave crime show little variation.

11. *Personal investigation by superior officers.*—The Governor in Council regrets to notice that there has been a steady fall since 1905 in the proportion of cases investigated personally by the superior officers of police. Although the number of cases investigated by Superintendents was greater than in 1906, it was still deficient, and the decrease in the number investigated by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents was very considerable. The names of those officers mentioned by Mr. Cowie in paragraph 27 of the report as having failed to do their duty in this respect have been noted. The Government reiterate their remarks in the last year's review on the importance of this part of a police officer's work.

12. *Prevention.*—The system of interchanging constables between frontier stations of adjoining districts was tried as an experiment during the year in order that the police of each district might gain a knowledge of bad characters in the adjoining

districts, and Superintendents of Police were called upon to develop the system recommended by the Police Commission of watching criminals by the employment of patrols in plain clothes. The system is favourably reported upon by the District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, and should be tried in other districts.

The number of permanent criminal gangs on the police registers decreased from 612 to 585, and though wandering gangs increased in number their strength declined considerably. The Government note the efforts which are being made in North Arcot and Bellary to induce the members of criminal tribes to settle down to cultivation and desire to record their appreciation of the action of the Rev. Mr. Robinson of the London Mission in Salem in having settled a number of Koravars on land which was assigned to him by the Collector for the purpose.

The security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were more freely resorted to in most of the districts although in a few districts less advantage was taken of them. In all 3,163 persons were tried against 3,011 in 1906. The percentage of those bound over rose from 68.5 to 71.4.

13. *The Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau.*—This department did valuable work during the year. The staff was increased considerably to cope with the increase of work. Much help was rendered by it to the District Police in the investigation of difficult cases. Some of the more important inquiries related to fraudulent Provident Funds and other funds of a similar nature, the forgery of currency notes and the smuggling of fire-arms.

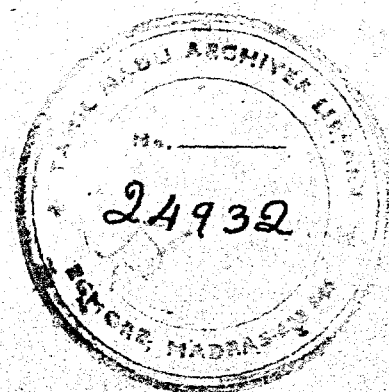
The Finger Print Bureau was placed under the direction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence during the year. The number of references to it regarding the antecedents of suspected persons and the number of finger impression slips received for record during the year largely increased. As many as 1,495 old offenders were successfully traced, and the total number of finger impression slips on record at the close of the year was 135,509.

14. The Government note with pleasure the good work reported to have been done by the various officers mentioned in paragraph 37 of the report.

15. *Remarks by District Magistrates.*—The remarks by District Magistrates on the police administration of their districts are generally, the Government are glad to observe, more adequate than in the previous year. The Government desire, however, to call attention again to paragraph 13 of the review on the report for 1906 and to the necessity of observing the instructions contained therein with care. There is no reason why the District Magistrate of Tanjore should not have submitted any remarks he had to offer on the working of the Arms Act or any other subject in so far as the action of the police is concerned therewith. The District Magistrate of Coimbatore makes no reference to the high prevalence of murders and dacoities in respect of which crimes his district stands unenviably first, or what steps he has taken or contemplates taking to deal with such crimes more effectively. The District Magistrate remarks that "it is time that a campaign was initiated" against bad characters in the Avanashi division. But the responsibility of initiating such a campaign rests with himself.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.



R
211, 1937 N07
N08