

REPORT
ON THE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE TRIENNium ENDING 1908.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1909.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
MADRAS, 29th March 1909.

No. 63/292.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL P. H. BENSON, M.B., V.H.S., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, my report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency for the triennium ending 1908.

2. *Asylum population and accommodation—Population.*—Inclusive of criminals the inmates numbered 579 at the beginning of 1906, over 71 per cent. being lodged in the Madras Asylum. Admissions and re-admissions totalled 225, 180 and 225 in the three years under report; of these the transfers from the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, to that of Madras in 1906 and 1908 numbered 36 and 20 respectively, leaving 574 to be accounted for locally. The total admitted for the preceding triennium was 520, and the increase appears to be due to a better appreciation of asylum care and the ease of transport now more readily available. Of the total treated there were discharged cured 219 (18.1 per cent.), improved 46 (3.8 per cent.) and otherwise 57 (4.7 per cent.), while deaths numbered 233 (19.27 per cent.); the percentages for the previous triennium under these results were 21.3, 5.6, 3.5 and 16.73 respectively; the variations being markedly in contrast owing to 14 deaths from cholera in 1907 at Madras, and the high death-rate at the same place among the weak and debilitated patients transferred from Colombo. The daily average strength of the asylums was 625.14 as compared with 593.38 of the last report, the proportion of female to male inmates being 1 to 2.8 and 2.9 respectively.

3. *Ages.*—The ordinary age for admission appears to occur between 20 and 40 years, the numbers recorded for that term of life forming 65.4 per cent. of the total in the period under report, and 64.2 per cent. in the last preceding triennium. From 40 to 60 years is the next most common period, the percentages recorded being 23.8 and 24.6 respectively.

4. *Religions, races and castes.*—There were admitted 103 Europeans and Eurasians, 56 Native Christians, 355 Hindus, 78 Muhammadans and 38 of other castes, the proportions being 16.35, 8.89, 56.35, 12.38 and 6.03 per cent. respectively. In the previous triennium the percentage was 12.50, 11.35, 58.85, 12.88 and 4.42 respectively. Admissions among the first group, which averaged 22 per annum in the past, numbered 31, 33 and 39 in the three years under report; the same average was noted among Muhammadans before, but admissions among them averaged 26 for the past three years. The differences in the Native Christians and other castes indicate the additional care exercised in registering the former as they occur among the lower classes.

5. *Sexes.*—The percentage of females admitted was for Europeans and Eurasians, 50.49; for Native Christians, 51.78; for Hindus, 16.91; for Muhammadans, 11.54; and for other castes, 34.20. These figures show a fall among Muhammadans of 1.9 per cent., due to the increased number of male admissions; and a marked rise of 16.8 per cent. among other castes, strictly due to an increased number of females.



6. *Occupations.*—Of 467 males admitted during the three years 49 (10·5 per cent.) were returned as of 'uncertain' and 25 (5·3 per cent.) as of 'no' occupation; of the latter group 11 were students. Among occupations, agriculture contributed 75 (16 per cent.) and general labour 70 (15 per cent.), while 31 (6·6 per cent.) had been engaged in trade, 24 (5·1 per cent.) were domestic servants, and 21 (4·5 per cent.) were professed mendicants. In the preceding triennium 60 (14·6 per cent.) were described as of 'uncertain' and 31 (7·5 per cent.) as of 'no' occupation, including 5 students; while for the occupations particularised above the corresponding percentages were 15·1, 15·3, 7·0, 4·6 and 2·4 respectively.

7. Of 163 females admitted 20 (12·2 per cent.) were described as of uncertain pursuit, and 58 (35·6 per cent.), including 3 students, had no occupation. Domestic servants numbered 28 (17·1 per cent.), general labourers 25 (15·3 per cent.) and mendicants 8 (4·9 per cent.). The corresponding percentages of the previous period were 19·2, 27·5, 16·5, 15·6 and 7·3 respectively. It will be noticed that among males more effort has been made to secure information as to previous occupation, while among females those of no recognised occupation are better tabulated as such than included in the 'uncertain' column.

8. *Previous residence.*—European and Eurasian admissions had resided in Madras City (35), Chingleput district (8), Nilgiris (9), Rangoon (4), Bangalore (7) and Malabar district (12). Of Native Christians 6 arrived from Colombo, 13 were admitted from Madras and 14 in the Malabar district. Hindus numbered 79 from Madras, 48 from Malabar district, 34 from Colombo, 24 from Vizagapatam, 15 from South Canara, 14 from Tanjore, and 12 each from Madura and Salem districts. Among Muhammadans 28 (36 per cent.) were of Malabar and 16 (20 per cent.) were of Madras; 6 arrived from Colombo and 5 belonged to South Canara. Of the total, Madras contributed 25·49 per cent., Malabar 16·19, Colombo 9·22 and Vizagapatam 4·60; excluding Colombo—which did not appear in the previous report—the other localities named furnished respectively 27·7, 17·7 and 5·05 per cent. of the admissions in contrast with 32·3, 13·5 and 3·08 per cent. respectively in the previous triennium.

9. *Types of insanity.*—Cases of "general paralysis of the insane" did not occur at any asylum; "mental stupors" were observed at Madras only. Mania, dementia and melancholia are the common types in order of frequency, and furnished 63·52, 18·86 and 9·43 per cent. of the total treated; while the proportion of females to males under these headings was as 1 to 3·1, 2·1 and 3·7 per cent. respectively. Under these types the cases attributable to epilepsy numbered 50, 16 and 3 (equivalent to 6·5, 7·0 and 2·6 per cent.) in each class respectively. Idiocy furnished 43 cases and delusional insanity 39, forming 3·56 and 3·22 per cent. of the total. In the last named types the numbers vary but little from the usual average; in those described as the common types the percentages for the previous triennium were respectively 72·21, 13·62 and 7·31, the variation being due to the influx of chronic cases from Colombo. *The results of treatment* under the common types was recorded as recovery in 23, 2·2 and 27·19 per cent. respectively; improvement in 4·16, 3·5 and 2·63 per cent. respectively; and death in 19, 27·2 and 14 per cent. respectively. One case of idiocy was discharged improved, and 8 died; of delusional insanity 4 cases recovered and 2 were discharged improved. The mortality at Madras Asylum accounts for the difference from the usual average of results.

10. *Causes of insanity.*—Fifty per cent. of the total number treated were of undefined or unknown cause, and only one-fourth of these cases were females. Of the remaining 604 cases moral causes accounted for 148 (24·5 per cent.), the proportion of females being 1 to 1·74 males. Of known physical causes, among 456 inmates, ganja-smoking accounted for 69 males and 1 female; spirit-drinking for 28 males; hereditary and congenital causes for 64 males and 23 females; epilepsy for 52 males and 19 females; opium, and intoxicants not specified, for 17 males; and fever for 17 males and 2 females; while 97 males and 67 females were under treatment for insanity the result of physical causes not tabulated. In the previous triennium cases due to spirit-drinking numbered 13, while epilepsy had given rise to 55 cases; under other headings the numbers were almost the same as above. *The results of treatment* among cases of unknown origin were that 91

(15 per cent.) recovered, 18 (3 per cent.) were discharged improved and 124 (20·5 per cent.) died; in comparison with the previous term the good results were more appreciable among males, and the death-rate was 9 per cent. higher among females. Cases of moral causation recovered in 35 instances (23·6 per cent.), improved in 9 others (6·08 per cent.) and terminated fatally in 25 cases (17 per cent.); the female percentage was higher for good and ill alike. Among the known physical causes recovery resulted in 18 (25·7 per cent.) cases of ganja-smoking and 6 (21·4 per cent.) cases of spirit-drinking; 1 and 5 respectively were discharged improved; and the deaths numbered 13 and 3; in these the male population only was affected. In the cases arising from hereditary and congenital causes 29·7 per cent. of males and 17·4 per cent. of females recovered; 4 per cent. of either sex improved appreciably, and the death-rate was 14·1 per cent. among males and 34 per cent. among females. Of the cases due to epilepsy recovery resulted among 9·6 per cent. of males and 5·3 per cent. of females, improvement was noted in 10·5 per cent. of females only; and the death-rate was 29 per cent. of males and 10·5 per cent. of females.

11. *Criminal population.*—These are housed at the Madras Asylum alone, admissions to the other asylums being but temporary to allow of necessary legal arrangements for transfer. Of this class there remained, at the end of 1905, 120, comprising 107 males and 13 females; there were admitted 38 males and 3 females in 1906; 34 males and 5 females in 1907; and 46 males and 2 females in 1908. Of these admissions, 26 had been tried and acquitted; 63 were incapable of making a defence; and 34 became insane during imprisonment. The corresponding figures for the previous triennium were 25, 40 and 48 respectively. The type of insanity at the time of admission was mania in 87 (68·0 per cent.), dementia in 15 (11·7 per cent.) and melancholia in 17 (13·3 per cent.), while in one case of 1907, admitted by order of the High Court, there was no appreciable disease. Of these criminals 13 were discharged recovered, and 24 others in like condition were discharged to stand their trial; 4 had improved, and were let out on bond; of transfers, 6 were sent to the Penitentiary for further observation, 19 were put on the ordinary list as being insane after expiration of their term of imprisonment, and 1 was transferred to another province. The criminal with no appreciable disease was discharged 'otherwise'. One male escaped at the close of 1908, while under treatment in the hospital enclosure; he has been captured at Tiruvadamardur (Kumbakonam taluk) and remanded to jail. The death-rate per cent. was 5·59, 7·63 and 6·52 for the three years respectively, or an average of 6·6 for the whole period, which contrasts favourably with 8·28 per cent. in the preceding triennium. In 37·5 per cent. of the criminal admissions was insanity assigned to known causes, a record less by 0·5 than that previously recorded; but whereas moral causes accounted for 12 out of 43 cases in the last triennium, in the present term only 3 out of 48 were so assigned. Cases due to intoxicants numbered 8 as contrasted with 5 in the past; and heredity, fevers and epilepsy yielded 9, 6 and 11 cases, the corresponding previous numbers being 7, 3 and 7. The daily average strength of this population was 124·81, 132·33 and 143·07 for the three years respectively; the mean being 133·40 or 1·30 less than the previous one, and the females alone averaged 13·45 or 2·6 less. The criminals in the term under report formed 20·5 per cent. of the total treated in the presidency and 27·5 of the Madras Asylum population; for the previous triennium these percentages were 23·5 and 32·1 respectively.

12. *Accommodation.*—In the Madras Asylum 8 beds in the male hospital and 6 beds in the female enclosure, heretofore included under 'native' accommodation, have been set apart for the European sick; when to these are added the new constructions of 1903 (*infra*) there is now accommodation for 89 European males and 63 females, and for 460 native males and 84 females, which is 696 in all. The Vizagapatam Asylum can accommodate 79 native males and 17 females; and of the same class the Calicut Asylum can accommodate 107 males and 36 females. At no time was there any over-crowding among the males; but an increase in female accommodation is necessary, and is being attended to in Madras and Calicut. The highest number confined at any one time was, (1) 365 males and 132 females, at Madras, on the 19th December 1905; (2) 68 males and 17 females, at Vizagapatam,

on the 30th May 1906; and (3) 73 males and 36 females, at Calicut, on the 31st December 1907. A deficiency of lavatory accommodation in parts and of single-room accommodation in the Native Civil male section of the Madras Asylum have already been put before Government for consideration.

13. *New constructions.*—At the Madras Asylum, in 1906, drains were constructed in the Native Civil male section; in 1907, more drains were constructed in the male hospital and the female enclosure; quarters to complete the accommodation for six European attendants, a kitchen in the male hospital, a store-room in the criminal enclosure and a latrine for the Civil Apothecary's quarters were also built, and telephonic communication with other offices was established; in 1908, ceilings were fitted to the roofs of cottages in the criminal enclosure, certain store-rooms in the female enclosure were converted into suitable single rooms for patients, certain minor works of construction and repair were completed, and the construction of two blocks comprising respectively 16 and 4 single rooms for females was commenced. At Vizagapatam were constructed in 1906, a cottage for caste inmates, a weaving house, and a store-room for grain; in 1907, a cattle-shed and a reservoir for water; and in 1908, a latrine for the Hospital Assistant's quarters. At Calicut new works comprised in 1906, three detached servants' huts; in 1907, a servants' latrine and a well; and in 1908, another latrine for servants, a godown for storing fire-wood and a shed for goats.

14. *Repairs.*—The usual general repairs were annually carried out in each asylum, and the institutions are in satisfactory condition.

15. *Hospital accommodation* exists at Madras for 92 males and 20 females; at Vizagapatam for 17 males only, the female sick being treated in the general ward, pending construction of a separate ward; and at Calicut for 9 males and 6 females, the new female hospital being under construction. The average daily sick for the triennium was 46.35 at Madras, 2.29 at Vizagapatam and 4.42 at Calicut respectively, and did not strain the accommodation.

16. *Sanitation—Consewancy.*—The dry earth system is in use at all three asylums and works satisfactorily, the excreta being buried in trenches and used as manure. But at the Madras Asylum the trenches are dug within the walls of the institution at a short distance from the European attendants' quarters; land might advantageously be acquired beyond the walls—even if in close proximity thereto—for storing this manure as it is formed.

17. *General hygiene.*—Special attention has been paid to the free ventilation and thorough cleansing of asylum buildings, the bedding and clothing of the inmates, and the disinfection of soiled linen as necessary.

18. *Drainage.*—The drainage is natural in all three asylums. At Vizagapatam and Calicut it is satisfactory. At Madras the drainage is variously distributed, and has been the subject of complaint by the Municipality; the Municipal Health Officer and the Divisional Executive Engineer have considered the means of remedy, and the latter officer is preparing plans to connect existing drains and to lead the drainage to a septic tank in the south-east corner of the compound, from which the effluent would be led to clinker filter beds on a piece of ground outside the asylum, from where the purified effluent could be conducted into the Otari nullah which is the natural channel of drainage for the locality.

19. *Water-supply.*—At Vizagapatam the well in the asylum compound, though deepened in 1908, fails to satisfy requirements; water is carted in from a well at some distance; and I have instructed the Superintendent to devise some scheme by which the water may be pumped in. A similar scheme must also be devised for the Calicut Asylum where the wells generally dry up in the hot season, and the position of the site gives no promise of fresh springs even at considerable depth. For the Madras Asylum, in view of the completion of the water-supply scheme for the city generally, the Government decided (G.O., No. 181, Public, dated 6th March 1907) to postpone consideration of any special proposal. The pipe-supply as already established continues to be used for all purposes except gardening; and in 1907 the pipes were thoroughly cleaned and put in order.

20. *Miscellaneous—Food and weighments.*—The food supplies have been good throughout. Rice is the staple grain, and is supplemented by ragi at Madras; cholam was in use at Vizagapatam up to July 1908, and was discontinued as offering no advantage in price or sustaining power. Fortnightly weighments have been regularly made and the results were satisfactory.

21. The supply of *clothing* continues as heretofore and is varied according to climatic needs and the health state of the inmates.

22. *Industries and employments.*—The insanes are employed in grass-farming and gardening generally, sheep-breeding at Vizagapatam, and the upkeep of a dairy at Calicut. Men who show some knowledge of the crafts are persuaded to assist the artisans employed in asylum work and repairs; while others are regularly engaged in spinning and weaving cotton goods, sewing and knitting, tape and rope making, grinding food-grains, and light house-hold work. No compulsion is used in this connection; but work is rewarded by gifts of fruit, tobacco, etc.

23. *Amusements.*—These have been well attended to. In-door and out-door games are regularly arranged. The library at Madras is contributed to by the Superintendent and staff, supported by Government, and helped by certain newspaper proprietors. On festival occasions treats have been provided for the insanes; to these have contributed at Madras, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Central Christian Charity Fund; at Vizagapatam, Sri Maharani Lady Gajapathi Row Garu; and at Calicut, the Eralpa Raja of Calicut. Music has been provided at Madras in the gift of a gramophone by Mrs. Frost of the Castle Hotel, Mount Road; and at Vizagapatam in the purchase of a similar instrument; as well as in the engagement of local bands when occasion offered.

24. *Statistics of health and treatment of the sick—Sickness and its causes.*—The average daily sick in the three asylums together was 41.66, 56.69 and 60.83 in the three years respectively. The mean for the triennium was 53.06 and contrasts favourably with the last record of 56.91. The principal diseases treated were, in order of frequency—bowel affections, including dysentery and diarrhoea; nerve ailments, including acute mania; conditions of anæmia and general debility, tubercular and other general diseases.

25. *Forcible feeding and methods in use.*—This is rarely necessary at Vizagapatam and Calicut. At Madras it is a recognised necessity and is resorted to on an average in the case of 17 inmates in each year. The method in use is nasal feeding by means of a Jacques catheter and syphon tubing.

26. *Mortality and its causes.*—The deaths numbered 72, 103 and 58 in the three years, yielding an average of 77.67 as contrasted with 61 in the previous triennium. Excluding the deaths that resulted from cholera at Madras in 1907, and among the weak and debilitated arrivals from Colombo, the chief causes of mortality were:—(a) tubercle, the percentage contributed by this having fallen to 17 in 1908 in lieu of the 31 and 28 of the preceding years; (b) diseases of the nervous system, including acute mania; (c) dysentery and catarrhal inflammation of the bowels; and (d) pneumonia and diseases of the lungs.

27. *Epidemics and how they were dealt with.*—In 1907 an epidemic of cholera occurred in the Madras Asylum. There were 17 attacks and 14 deaths. An European male was first attacked on the 11th September; 4 cases occurred sporadically up to the 3rd October, on which day there were 5 attacks, and 7 more cases occurred in the course of the next four days. All these attacks, after the first, were among the civil native males, living in various blocks, and having in common the one item of rice food. Those on ragi diet were not affected. Major R. Bryson, I.M.S., then in charge, attributes the conveyance of infection to flies which swarmed considerably at the time. All cases of diarrhoea were segregated, and those developing symptoms of cholera were removed to the contagious sheds; a special staff of attendants was engaged, the cooked food was kept carefully covered until the time of distribution, and water for drinking purposes was boiled and clarified with permanganate of potash. In the previous triennium (August 1905) there had been 19 attacks with 12 deaths, solely attributable to contamination of water-supply.

28. *Injuries received.*—Of severe injuries there were recorded in the Madras Asylum 5 in 1906 and 7 in 1907. Of the latter group one proved fatal, death being from 'shock' the result of multiple injuries, presumably inflicted by another but without evidence to fix the guilt. The other occupants of the room in which the death occurred were quiet and unaggressive; they were not sufficiently intelligent to explain the mystery, and the night watchman, who made his rounds ten minutes previously, had observed nothing unusual.

29. *Hospital diets and extras.*—These were sufficient and satisfactory. In Madras the average cost of the European patient's diet was 7½ annas in 1906, and 7½ annas in 1907, but rose to 9½ annas in 1908; that of the native patient's diet was 4¾ annas in 1906 and 4¾ annas in 1907, with a rise to 5¾ annas in 1908. The increase was brought about by the steady rise in the daily average of sick inmates and the enhanced cost of diet supplies. In Vizagapatam the cost of the native patient's diet averaged 2½, 2½ and 3½ annas in the three years; an increased need for issue of milk diets for debilitated cases accounts for the rise. In Calicut the cost of the same averaged from 3¾ to 3½ annas, a very slight variation. The mean of these different averages for the triennium under report yields 8 annas, 5½ annas, 2½ annas, and 3½ annas; those for the preceding term gave 7½, 4¾, 2½ and 3½ respectively.

30. *The nursing of the sick* has been efficiently carried out by skilled attendants in the Madras and Vizagapatam Asylums. The want of trained nurses is much felt at the Calicut Asylum; and the question of recommending an increase to the staff is under my consideration.

31. *Finance—Income.*—*Receipts from paying patients* fluctuated somewhat at Madras, and has fallen considerably at Vizagapatam and Calicut; but the total for the triennium was Rs. 33,359-1-10, a slight increase above that of the preceding one, while the collection from each such patient averaged Rs. 187-1-1 as contrasted with Rs. 196-0-6.

32. *The value of asylum manufactures and products* utilised in the institutions during the triennium amounted to Rs. 16,763-5-10, which was Rs. 1,346 more than before; while those sold to the public realised only Rs. 10,977-1-7 as contrasted with the previous Rs. 14,774-11-10, and a prime factor herein was the fall in receipts from garden produce at Madras.

33. *The earnings of insanes.*—In 1908 out of a daily average strength of 461.39 at Madras, 67.94 at Vizagapatam, and 107.60 at Calicut, the proportion fit for work was 58 per cent., 69 per cent., and 53 per cent., respectively; and those employed on remunerative labour formed only 37, 16 and 15 per cent. of the daily average strength. The profits per head for last year were Rs. 25-3-4, Rs. 47-12-10 and Rs. 48-11-10 for the asylums separately in the order named. The average for all three during the triennium was Rs. 30-7-7 or Rs. 4-2-1 less than in the previous period.

34. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on behalf of the asylums amounted to Rs. 1,31,164-11-0 in 1906, but rose to Rs. 1,60,167-11-8 in 1907, and Rupees 1,68,914-5-11 in 1908. The principal cause for the increase was the adjustment of charges for *Public Works*—especially at the Madras Asylum in 1907 and 1908—the cost for new works and repairs done by the Public Works Department amounting to Rs. 49,891-15-4 at Madras, Rs. 10,467-13-11 at Vizagapatam, and Rs. 2,492-1-0 at Calicut. The cost of establishment has also risen under both heads owing to the attainment of higher military rank by the Superintendent at Madras; certain increments earned by subordinates; and the temporary establishments entertained during epidemics. *Contingencies* cost Rs. 16,963-5-7 (a slight increase over the charge for 1903-1905), but would have been reduced were it not for the rates and taxes payable at Madras. *Diet charges* continue to rise at Madras and Vizagapatam where, in 1908, each unit cost Rs. 74-9-0 and Rs. 43-13-0, as contrasted with Rs. 68-3-0 and Rs. 36-13-0 the charges for 1907. In Calicut the cost per unit fell from Rs. 41 to Rs. 39-14-0. The average cost of an inmate's daily food supply in 1908 was—at Madras, 3½ annas; at Vizagapatam, 1½ annas; and at Calicut, 1½ annas; and for the three collectively, 3½ annas. The same average for the triennium was 3½ annas as contrasted with 2½ annas before; the variation is due

to increase in the daily average of inmates as such, and of the weak and debilitated subjects among them. *Clothing and bedding* in 1908 cost Rs. 5,470-14-8, the reduction of Rs. 324-13-11 being due to the lessened demand. For the triennium the total amounted to Rs. 16,646-9-9, or Rs. 13-12-3 per unit of population; in the previous period the total was Rs. 15,323-12-7 and each unit's share was Rs. 14-0-1. In 1903-1905 the materials purchased outside the asylums involved 16.03 per cent. of the above total; in 1906-1908 only 12.8 per cent. was so expended. *On the whole* the average cost per unit was Rs. 163-2-3, Rs. 197-4-3 and Rs. 200-13-7, for each successive year; and Rs. 372-6-5 for the whole triennium as contrasted with Rs. 347-7-2 of the previous term.

35. *General—General administration.*—The general administration of all the asylums has been satisfactory. Major Bryson resumed charge of the Madras asylum from Captain Chalmers on 1st March 1906, and was relieved by Lieutenant Heffernan on 11th November 1908. The Vizagapatam Asylum was controlled by Captain Illington until 20th November 1906, next by Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton until 30th June 1908, and by Major Foulkes subsequently. At Calicut, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanjana held charge until the end of March 1908, and was relieved by Captain Atal. Some changes were made in the subordinate medical staff at Madras; and here it affords me pleasure to record that Military Assistant Surgeon F. F. R. Carreck, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Asylum, has done a great deal to secure the welfare and happiness of the inmates there.

36. *Establishments.*—The establishment at each asylum is sufficient and equal to all ordinary requirements. A separate staff was temporarily entertained at Madras during the cholera epidemic.

37. *Visitors.*—The official visitors for each asylum met every month; except that in May 1906 at Vizagapatam there was no quorum, and in August 1908 at Calicut, the Superintendent was absent on other duty in the district. Their remarks have been satisfactory. His Excellency the Governor visited all the asylums in 1907. I inspected the Madras and Calicut Asylums in 1906, and all three in 1908; Surgeon-General Browne inspected those at Madras and Vizagapatam in 1906, and all three in 1907. The Inspector-General of Prisons made his inspection annually.

38. *Inventory of stores* in stock at each asylum is maintained and carefully checked.

39. *The Service books* of the staff have been verified and found correct.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. H. BENSON, M.B., V.H.S.,

Surgeon-General, I.M.S.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

STATEMENTS I TO X.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., of Lunatics in the Asylums

[illegible]

MADRAS.

1908	322	117	439	129	39	168	13	3	16	464	159	623	45	13	58	15	2	17	1	1	2	12	1	13	73	17	90	34	15	49	357	127	484
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The capacity of the Madras Lunatic Asylum at 60 square feet per European patient equals...					{ For Males ...	86
					{ For Females ...	63
Do.	do.	45	do.	per Native	{ For Males ...	460
					{ For Females ...	84
					Total ...	696

VIZAGAPATAM.

1908	...	57	11	68	8	1	9	1	1	66	12	78	6	6	...	...	3	...	3	9	...	9	4	1	5	53	11	64
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The capacity of the Vizagapatam Lunatic Asylum at 50 square feet per Native patient equals—												
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total												96

CALICUT.

1908	...	73	36	109	22	5	27	3	1	4	98	42	140	12	8	20	3	1	4	...	...	2	4	6	17	13	30	3	1	4	78	28	106	
Grand Total for 1908.		452	164	616	159	45	204	17	4	21	628	213	841	63	21	84	18	3	21	1	1	2	17	5	22	99	30	129	41	17	58	488	166	654
Grand Total for 1907.		470	167	637	109	49	158	16	6	22	595	222	817	46	20	66	6	6	12	7	3	10	7	3	10	66	32	98	77	26	103	452	164	616
Grand Total for 1906.		428	151	579	154	55	209	12	4	16	594	210	804	53	16	69	10	3	13	1	...	1	11	1	12	75	20	95	49	23	72	470	167	637

The capacity of the Calicut Lunatic Asylum at 50 square feet per Native patient equals—															
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
														Total	143

No. 1.

in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908 and the Provincial totals of two previous years.

9			10			11											
Daily average strength.			Daily average sick.			Percentage to											
						Daily average strength.						Admissions.					
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
						Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			

340.43	120.96	461.39	37.24	17.70	54.94	13.22	10.75	12.57	9.99	12.40	10.62	31.68	30.95	31.52	23.94	35.71	26.63
--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

The maximum number of Lunatics confined during any one night was on the night of 19th December 1908, viz.:-													
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	
											Total	...	497

56.19	11.75	67.94	2.41	0.25	2.66	10.68	...	8.83	7.12	8.51	7.36	66.66	...	60.00	44.44	100.00	50.00
-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-----	------	------	------	------	-------	-----	-------	-------	--------	-------

The maximum number of Lunatics confined during any one night was on the night of 25th March 1908, viz. :—												
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
												—
Total											...	71

74:58	33:02	107:60	2:46	0:77	3:23	16:09	24:23	18:59	4:02	3:03	3:72	48:00	133:33	64:52	12:00	16:67	12:90
471:20	165:73	636:93	42:11	18:72	60:83	18:37	12:67	13:24	8:72	10:26	9:11	35:79	43:86	37:33	23:30	34:69	25:78
464:38	167:58	631:88	39:37	17:32	56:69	9:91	11:93	10:45	16:58	15:51	16:30	38:80	36:36	36:67	61:60	47:27	57:22
449:43	157:20	606:63	30:22	11:44	41:66	11:79	10:18	11:37	10:90	14:63	11:87	31:93	27:12	30:67	29:52	38:98	32:00

The maximum number of Lunatics confined during any one night was on the night of 16th May 1908, viz. :—														
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
												Total	...	113

STATEMENT No. II.

Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Asylums in the Madras Presidency for the year 1908, and the Provincial totals for the two previous years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																				
Years.	Remained at the beginning of the year.		Admitted.		Re-admitted.		Total.		Discharged, transferred, etc.			Died.		Remaining at the end of the year.		Daily average strength.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.											
MADRAS.																												
1908	122	14	136	40	2	42	6	168	16	184	27	...	10	2	12	131	14	145	129	48	13	59	143	07				
VIZAGAPATAM.																												
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
CALICUT.																												
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Grand Total for 1908.		122	14	136	40	2	42	6	...	6	168	16	184	27	...	27	10	2	12	181	14	145	129	48	13	59	143	07
Grand Total for 1907.		116	14	130	29	4	33	5	1	6	150	19	169	15	5	20	13	...	13	192	14	136	118	90	13	43	132	33
Grand Total for 1906.		107	13	120	35	3	38	3	...	3	145	16	161	21	1	22	8	1	9	116	14	130	111	46	13	35	124	81

STATEMENT No. III.

Return showing the Religion, Sex and Residence of Patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908 and the Provincial totals for the two previous years.

Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Castes.			Total.		
	Europeans and Eurasians.			Natives.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MADRAS.															
Madras	11	2	13	3	3	6	22	6	28	8	...	...	8	4	3
Arcoot, North...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcoot, South...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canara, South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	...	...	6	6	6
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Malabar	2	4	6	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	6	4	10
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bangalore Cantonment	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bolarum do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Karikal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Pondicherry	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Burma—Rangoon	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	12	1	13	3	...	3	...	3
Ceylon—Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	20
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
in Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22	14	36	9	8	17	85	14	99	20	1	6	5	11	184
VIZAGAPATAM.															
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	7
Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8	1	...	...	1	...	10
CALICUT.															
Canara, South	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	13	8	...	9	...	26
Cochin	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	1	1	2	2	1	3	13	3	16	9	1	10	...	...	31
Grand Total for 1908	24	15	39	11	9	20	105	18	123	30	2	32	6	5	235
Grand Total for 1907	12	21	33	7	7	14	78	20	98	17	2	19	11	5	180
Grand Total for 1906	15	16	31	9	13	22	112	22	134	22	5	27	8	3	225

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NO 9

Return showing the Previous Occupation of Patients admitted into the Insane Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908, and the Provincial totals for the two previous years.

1	2	3	4	5					
Name of Asylum.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.		Calcutta.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(Occupation of patients. (The numbers are those of the groups in Table XV. Census of India, 1901.)									
3. Civil Service Clerks	3		3				3	1	1
4. Constables and unspecified	3		3				5	1	1
6. Local and Municipal Clerks	1		1				1		
12. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates	4		4				5	1	1
26. Cattle-breeders	1		1				1		
36, 38. Cultivating Land-owners and Tenants									
39, 40. Agricultural Labourers	25	1	26	2	1	3			
60. Barbers									
61. Cooks	1		1						
68. Grooms, Coachmen, etc.	3		3				3	1	1
64. In-door Servants							1		
65. Washermen									
66. Water-carriers									
88. Miscellaneous and unspecified domestic Servants	6	6	12				1	6	7
74. Sweepers and Scavengers	1		1					1	1
76. Butchers	1		1				1		
78. Milk-sellers, etc.		1	1				2		1
79. Fishermen									
96. Bakers	1		1				1		1
100. Oil-pressors									
105. Fruit-sellers									
181. Toddy-drawers	1		1						
185. Confectioners, etc.									
186. Railway and Framway Operatives.	2		2				4	3	7
184. Printing Press Workmen	1		1				2	1	3
186. Book-binders									
225. Mechanical Engineer									
232. Mechanics (other than Railway).									
248, 249, 260 and 272. Weavers									
304. Piece-goods Dealers									
306. Tailors									
317. Workers in Gold, etc.	1		1	1					
322. Bell-metal Workers	2		2				2	2	4

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. V.

Return showing the Ages of Patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908 and the Provincial totals for the two previous years.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Under 20 years.			20 to 40.			40 to 60.			Upwards of 60 years.			Total.		
Name of Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras ...	8	2	10	87	28	115	40	11	51	7	1	8	142	42	184
Visagapatam ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	2	1	3	1	...	1	9	1	10
Calicut ...	...	...	...	20	5	25	5	1	6	...	...	...	25	6	31
Total for 1908 ...	8	2	10	113	33	146	47	13	60	8	1	9	176	49	225
Total for 1907 ...	14	5	19	86	34	120	24	14	38	1	2	3	125	55	180
Total for 1906 ...	12	5	17	105	41	146	39	13	52	10	...	10	166	59	225

STATEMENT No. VI.

Return showing the Types of Insanity of the Lunatics in the Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908

1		2		3		4								
		144. Idiocy.		145. Mania, acute or chronic.		146. Melancholia, acute or chronic.								
Cases.														
		Epileptic.		Other forms.		Epileptic.		Other forms.						
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Remained on 31st December 1907		22	2	24	19	5	24	172	72	244	1	26	10	36
Admitted ...		6	2	8	4	...	4	77	23	100	...	14	2	16
Total treated		28	4	32	23	5	28	249	95	344	1	40	12	52
Discharged. { Recovered		...	...	...	1	...	1	39	11	50	...	4	2	6
{ Improved ...		...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	10	...	...	1	1
{ Not improved ...		...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	5	...	2	1	3
Died		2	...	2	4	...	4	15	7	22	...	3	2	5
Remaining on 31st December 1908		26	4	30	17	4	21	182	76	258	1	31	6	37
MADRAS.														
VIZAGAPATAM.														
Remained on 31st December 1907		2	...	2	4	1	5	25	2	27	...	6	...	6
Admitted ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...
Total treated		3	...	3	4	1	5	33	3	36	...	6	...	6
Discharged. { Recovered		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1
{ Improved ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Not improved ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Died		1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1908		1	...	1	4	1	5	24	2	26	...	5	...	5
CALICUT.														
Remained on 31st December 1907		1	...	1	2	1	3	42	28	70	1	10	2	12
Admitted ...		...	...	...	1	...	1	16	4	20	...	2	...	2
Total treated		1	...	1	3	1	4	58	32	90	1	12	2	14
Discharged. { Recovered		...	...	...	1	1	2	9	6	15	...	1	...	1
{ Improved ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	1
{ Not improved ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
Died		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1
Remaining on 31st December 1908		1	...	1	2	...	2	45	21	66	1	9	2	11
Grand Total treated		32	4	36	30	7	37	340	130	470	2	58	14	72

STATEMENT No. VII.

Table showing the Alleged Causes of Insanity among the Lunatics in the Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908.

[illegible]

VIZAGAPATAM.

[illegible][illegible]

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Statement showing the Cash Account of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1908 and Provincial totals for the two previous years.

Asylums.	Receipts.						Total.
	Received from Treasury.	Received from paying patients.	Value of stores received from the manufacturing department, less cost of raw materials.	Book receipts, i.e., the total of expenditure entered in columns 19, 20 and 21.	Miscellaneous receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Madras	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	(a) 29,958 5 11	12,356 5 8	(d) 1,106 5 3	24,892 4 9	(g) 26 0 1		1,41,339 5 8
Calicut	(b) 9,715 10 2	301 11 3	(e) 359 13 2	2,923 8 3	(h) 23 5 9		12,424 0 8
	(c) 17,018 14 2	89 8 8	(f) 1,061 14 1	946 3 8	(i) 31 7 0		15,150 12 7
Total for 1908	1,22,632 14 4	12,737 9 7	5,531 0 6	27,862 0 8	80 12 10		1,68,914 5 11
Total for 1907	1,11,157 9 9	12,457 3 8	5,830 11 1	30,591 6 11	217 9 0		1,60,157 11 8
Total for 1906	39,962 12 6	13,154 4 7	5,967 15 3	11,812 8 5	297 2 3		1,31,164 11 0

Asylums—cont.	Charges.							
	Establishment.	Superintendent.	Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Bazaar medicines.	Contingencies proper.	Repairs and maintenance.	Rates and taxes.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Madras	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	25,945 1 4	12,118 11 10	41,645 8 7	(j) 4,575 14 2	136 4 6	2,128 7 4	390 9 0	2,577 8 0
Calicut	3,611 8 11	600 0 0	3,299 7 9	(k) 351 13 6	33 4 0	243 12 6	236 8 9	17 6 0
	1,794 15 7	600 0 0	5,586 4 0	(l) 382 7 0	1 8 0	313 2 10	277 12 9	
Total for 1908	35,351 7 10	13,318 11 10	53,531 4 4	5,310 2 8	171 0 6	2,685 6 8	1,004 14 6	2,594 14 0
Total for 1907	31,362 0 5	12,628 11 3	47,718 0 11	5,795 12 7	226 3 7	2,823 1 9	1,712 9 9	1,517 4 0
Total for 1906	30,845 5 2	11,559 6 0	41,376 5 8	5,296 7 5	91 3 2	2,581 2 10	1,663 1 1	380 12 0

RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
(a) Includes value of stores on 1st January 1908	4,039 5 9	(g) Sale of ragi husks, etc.	21 0 1
(b) Includes value of stores on 1st January 1908	1,115 12 2	(h) Fine on contractor	5 0 0
(c) Includes value of stores on 1st January 1908	45 11 7	Total	26 0 1
Value of clothing, etc., made over to the Asylum	1,256 1 2	(i) Sale of refuse of paddy	9 9 6
Do. clothing sold to the public	450 8 0	(j) Other miscellaneous sources	13 12 9
Do. garden produce sold to the public	1,580 1 6	Total	23 5 9
(d) Do. garden produce made over to the Asylum	116 15 1		
Total	6,403 9 9	(k) Sale of gunny-bags	29 3 0
Deduct cost of raw materials	2,297 4 6	(l) Sale of deal wood boxes	2 4 0
Net	4,106 5 3	Total	31 7 0
Value of manufactured goods made over to the Asylum	209 7 0		
Do. do. sold to the public	312 14 2	(m) Asylum clothing	1,256 1 2
Do. garden produce sold to the public	287 12 11	(n) Local purchase	319 13 0
Do. do. made over to the Asylum	105 0 4	Total	4,575 14 2
Do. live-stock made over to the Asylum	12 13 6		
Do. live-stock sold to the public	16 13 0	(o) Asylum clothing	209 7 0
Do. milk made over to the Asylum	71 1 1	(p) Local purchase	142 6 6
Do. miscellaneous articles made over to the Asylum	64 3 6	Total	351 13 6
Total	1,110 1 6		
Deduct cost of raw materials, etc.	750 4 4	(q) Asylum clothing	129 0 0
Net	359 13 2	(r) Local purchase	262 7 0
Value of clothing, etc., made over to the Asylum	120 0 0	Total	392 7 0
Do. clothing sold to the public	998 13 6		
Do. vegetables sold to the public	236 11 6		
Do. vegetables made over to the Asylum	238 7 5		
Do. milk made over to the Asylum	204 15 0		
Do. live-stock made over to the Asylum	20 8 11		
Do. do. sold to the public	10 7 0		
Do. miscellaneous articles made over to the Asylum	41 10 0		
Total	1,871 9 4		
Deduct cost of raw materials, etc.	806 11 3		
Net	1,064 14 1		

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

Statement showing the Cash Account of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1908 and Provincial totals for the two previous years—continued.

Asylums—cont.	Charges—continued.						
	Remitted to Treasury on account of paying patients, &c.	Miscellaneous items.	Total of columns 8-17.	Charges on account of work done by Public Works Department.	Cost of printed forms and stationery.	Cost of English stores and medicines.	Total of columns 18-21.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	(m) 14,412 15 3	3,602 1 11	1,11,633 1 11	† 24,068 1 8	169 12 1	663 4 0	1,36,525 6 8
							(p) 4,813 15 0
							1,41,339 5 8
Vizagapatam	(n) 572 0 1	535 8 3	9,901 14 9	‡ 1,725 5 4	37 14 2	260 4 9	11,925 7 0
							(p) 498 0 8
							12,424 0 8
Calicut	(o) 1,366 15 8	466 13 2	13,789 13 0	§ 38 11 11	63 14 3	43 9 6	14,736 0 8
							(p) 414 14 11
							15,150 15 7
							(p) 1,63,186 14 4
							(p) 5,727 7 7
Total for 1908	16,752 8 0	4,604 7 4	1,55,324 13 8	26,632 5 11	262 8 6	907 2 8	1,68,914 5 11
Total for 1907	16,074 10 9	4,490 0 3	1,24,442 7 3	§ 29,198 14 11	238 14 2	1,086 9 10	1,60,167 11 8
Total for 1906	16,966 9 10	3,717 0 4	1,14,510 8 6	10,973 12 7	219 11 2	649 0 8	1,31,164 11 0

RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
(m) Paying patients	12,356 5 8	(o) Paying patients	89 8 8
Sale of ragi husks, etc.	21 0 1	Sale of manufactured goods	998 13 6
Do. manufactured goods	450 8 0	Do. garden produce	236 11 6
Do. garden produce	1,580 1 6	Do. live-stock	10 7 0
Fine on contractor	5 0 0	Do. miscellaneous goods	31 7 0
Total	14,412 15 3	Total	1,366 15 8
(n) Paying patients	391 11 3	(p) Value of stores remained at the end of the year.	
Sale of manufactured goods, etc.	342 14 2		
Do. garden produce	287 12 11		
Do. live-stock	16 13 0		
Miscellaneous receipts	23 5 9		
Total	972 9 1		

* This amount does not include the book adjustments on account of articles of diet, etc., obtained from the Jail and departments separately shown in the footnote under column 19. For the purpose of calculating the average total cost of diet, etc., in the Madras and Vizagapatam asylums, the amount included under book adjustments should be added to the amount shown under the following headings:—

† Includes Rs. 1,806-9-8 on account of book charges in connection with diet articles obtained from the Jail, Salt and Forest departments (to be included under column 10) "Diet".

‡ Includes Rs. 160-12-0 under book charges on account of shoes and slippers supplied by the Superintendent of Prisons (to be added under column 11) "Clothing and Bedding".

§ Includes Rs. 42-4-6 relating to lime washing on account of burnt shells supplied by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division (to be added under column 13) "Contingencies proper".

¶ Includes Rs. 50-8-0 on account of leather hoses supplied by the Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries; davis supplied by the Superintendent, Reformatory School, and door-mat (rug) supplied by the Superintendent of Prisons (to be added under column 14) "Miscellaneous items"; also Rs. 194-3-10 for telephone charges.

‡ Includes Rs. 190—firewood supplied by the Forest department Rs. 117-8-0, and repair of cauldron at the Jail Rs. 18-8-0 (to be included under columns 10 and 13 respectively).

§ Includes Rs. 83-7-1 spent at Vizagapatam for "Clothing and bedding."

STATEMENT No. IX.

Showing the Sanctioned Establishment of the Lunatic Asylums as it stood on the 31st December 1908.

Establishment.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.		Calicut.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Superintendent	1	650 0 0	1	50 0 0	1	50 0 0	3	750 0 0
Assistant Surgeon (senior)	1	* 170 0 0					1	170 0 0
Civil Apothecary	1	185 0 0					1	185 0 0
First-grade Hospital Assistant			1	† 82 0 0	1	‡ 80 0 0	2	162 0 0
Third-grade do.	1	§ 60 0 0					1	60 0 0
Steward	1	70 0 0					1	70 0 0
First Assistant Steward	1	30 0 0					1	30 0 0
Second do.	1	25 0 0					1	25 0 0
Clerk and Steward					1	20 0 0	1	20 0 0
Storekeeper	1	40 0 0	1	20 0 0	1	22 0 0	3	82 0 0
Writer	1	27 0 0					1	27 0 0
First-class European Attendants	3	165 0 0					3	165 0 0
Second-class do.	3	120 0 0					3	120 0 0
Matron	1	100 0 0					1	100 0 0
Head Nurse	1	80 0 0					1	80 0 0
First-grade Nurse	1	70 0 0					1	70 0 0
Second-grade do.	1	60 0 0					1	60 0 0
Third-grade do.	1	50 0 0					1	50 0 0
Native Male Head-keeper			1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	2	30 0 0
First-class Native Male Attendants	2	24 0 0	1	12 0 0	2	21 0 0	5	57 0 0
Second-class do. do.	6	60 0 0	3	27 0 0	4	32 0 0	13	119 0 0
Third-class do. do.	25	200 0 0	6	50 0 0	3	21 0 0	34	271 0 0
Night Watchmen	6	48 0 0	2	14 0 0	2	14 0 0	10	76 0 0
Native Female Head-keeper					1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0
First-class Female Attendant	1	14 0 0	1	7 0 0	2	12 0 0	4	33 0 0
Second-class Female Attendants	3	24 0 0	1	6 0 0			4	30 0 0
Third-class do.	6	30 0 0					6	30 0 0
Night Watchwomen	2	12 0 0	1	6 0 0	2	12 0 0	5	30 0 0
Weighman	1	10 0 0					1	10 0 0
Office Attendant	1	12 0 0	1	7 0 0			2	19 0 0
Carpenter	1	12 0 0					1	12 0 0
Blacksmith	1	10 0 0					1	10 0 0
Hospital Attendants			2	16 0 0			2	16 0 0
Gardener	1	10 0 0					1	10 0 0
Tailors	2	22 0 0					2	22 0 0
Barber	1	11 0 0					1	11 0 0
Cook for European and East Indian patients.	1	12 0 0					1	12 0 0
Caste Cook for Natives	1	10 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	3	24 0 0
Assistant Caste Cook for Natives	1	8 0 0					1	8 0 0
Caste Cook Woman for Natives	1	7 0 0					1	7 0 0
Waterwoman	1	3 8 0					1	3 8 0
Washerman					1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0

* Draws an allowance of Rs. 40 besides as assistant to the Superintendent for giving clinical instruction at the Asylum, which is debitable to "Medical College".

† Includes Asylum allowance Rs. 25 and language allowance Rs. 2.

‡ Includes Asylum allowance Rs. 25.

§ Includes Asylum allowance Rs. 15, and local allowance of Rs. 10.

|| Includes Rs. 2 as personal allowance.

STATEMENT No. IX—continued.

Showing the Sanctioned Establishment of the Lunatic Asylums as it stood on the 31st December 1908—cont.

Establishment.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.		Calicut.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Gate-peon	1	8 0 0	1	6 0 0	1	6 0 0	3	20 0 0
First-class Toty	1	8 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	3	22 0 0
Second-class Toties	13	78 0 0	1	6 0 0	2	12 0 0	16	96 0 0
Toty Women	4	20 0 0					4	20 0 0
Male Toties for Warders' Lines	2	12 0 0					2	12 0 0
Female Toties for do.	2	8 0 0	1	5 0 0	2	8 0 0	5	21 0 0
Good Conduct pay for (2) Native Attendants for washing clothes at Rs. 2 each.		4 0 0						4 0 0
Good Conduct pay for 13 Toties		13 0 0						13 0 0
Total	107	2,592 8 0	27	343 0 0	29	355 0 0	163	3,290 8 0

Temporary Establishment (Madras Lunatic Asylum).

	No.	Rs.
Second-class Native Male Attendant	1	10
Third-class Native Male Attendants	4	32
Second-class Toties	2	14
Third-class Female Attendants	3	15
Toty Woman	1	5
Total	11	76

Temporary Establishment (Calicut Lunatic Asylum).

	No.	Rs.
Third-class Male Attendants	2	14
Native Female Attendant	1	6
Second-class Male Toty	1	6
Total	4	26

Showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Lunatic Asylums during the year 1908 and Provincial totals for the two previous years.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

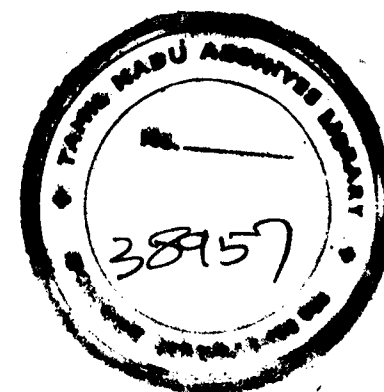
Order—No. 367, Public, dated 26th May 1909.

Recorded.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to learn of the interest in the inmates of the asylums evinced by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Sri Maharani Lady Gajapathi Rao of Vizianagram, the Erulpad Raja of Calicut, Mrs. Frost and by the Central Christian Charity Fund.

(True Extract.)

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.



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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1916.

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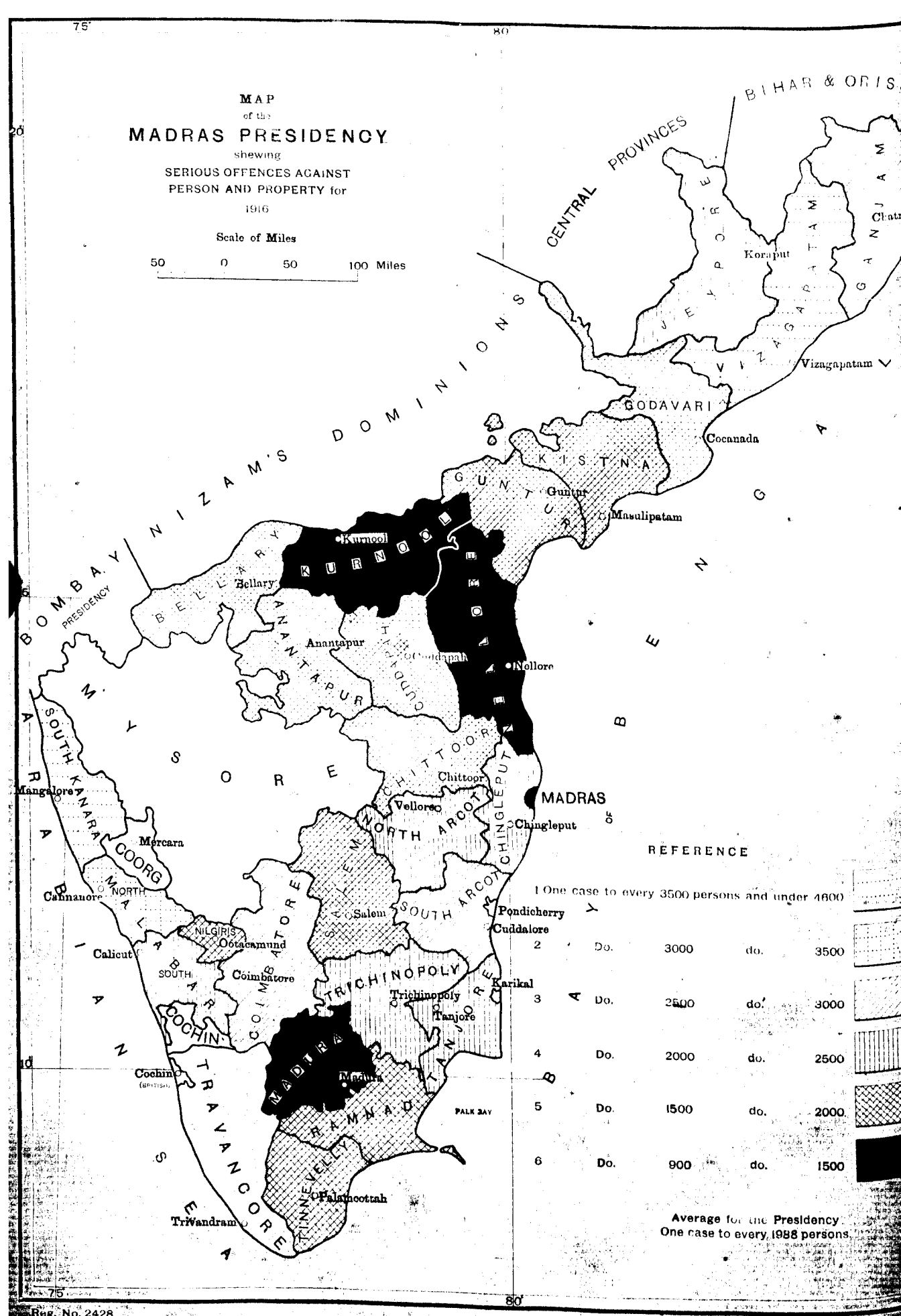
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

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

‡ G.O. No. 1571, Judicial, dated 5th October 1901.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I held charge of the department throughout the year.

The retention of the southern range for a further period of one year from the 15th September 1916 was sanctioned. Messrs. Dene and Thomas remained in charge of the northern and western ranges, respectively, for the whole year, except when they were on privilege leave, the former for one month and the latter for twenty-nine days. During their absence, Mr. Chetham held charge of the northern range and Mr. Hamilton acted as Deputy Inspector-General, western range. Messrs. Mainwaring, Hannington and Lane continued to be in charge of the central range, Criminal Investigation Department, and southern range, respectively.

The experimental scheme abolishing the post of Circle Inspector was introduced in Trichinopoly and Kurnool districts on 1st May and 15th December, respectively. Three additional subdivisions were formed in the former and two in the latter, the cadre of Deputy Superintendents being temporarily increased by four. The Superintendents of the two districts were relieved of the responsibility of any direct charge.

Changes in district charges were slightly more numerous than in the preceding year. Seven districts had a single change and four others had two changes. In the remaining seventeen districts there was either no change at all or the change was for a short interval only. Seven subdivisions had for certain periods unavoidably to be left without a separate officer in charge, and in only four of them the period exceeded one month but not two. The number of districts in which the Superintendents had the services of Personal Assistants at the end of the year was 15.

Of the five officers who were on other duty outside the Police department in the beginning of the year, Messrs. Gasson and John reverted to this department, Mr. Liston was permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and the remaining two—Messrs. Pelly and Deane—continued to be on other duty. Mr. Pelly having been permanently appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, was seconded in this department. Messrs. Furness and Bishop received Commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Mr. Lidbury who was on long leave in England joined the Military department there. Mr. Saunders was placed on special duty in connexion with the supervision and control of the Chentsus in Kurnool district. Mr. Hitchcock has, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of South Malabar, been assisting the military authorities in recruiting men for the army.

During the year two officers died, viz., Messrs. Bernays and Anderson, both of the Imperial Police Service. Mr. Bernays' premature death deprived the department of the services of an able and conscientious officer. Mr. Anderson who went on leave out of India in 1914 joined the army during his leave in England. News was received that he died of wounds in the Balkans on 13th September 1916. A Deputy Superintendent retired from service and a probationary Deputy Superintendent who was under training in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, resigned his appointment. No competitive examination for the Imperial Police Service was held in England during the year and no Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed. Two of the three Inspectors who were acting as Deputy Superintendents in the beginning of the year were

confirmed in the post and the third was appointed a temporary Deputy Superintendent. Three more Inspectors were also promoted as temporary Deputy Superintendents and three other Inspectors as acting Deputy Superintendents. There was no direct recruitment of Deputy Superintendents during the year, but one appointment has since been made.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,934 or an increase of 16 over the figure of the previous year. This variation was due to the strengthening of the prosecuting staff in certain districts, the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector in Trichinopoly and Kurnool districts and minor alterations in the strength of a few districts.

The temporary additional forces (1879) shown at the end of Statement D consisted of—(1) Plague force (1,567), (ii) Police guards at the various criminal settlements in the Presidency (128), and (iii) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes (184).

With effect from 1st June 1916 the pay of the mufassal constabulary was revised as follows, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the grain compensation allowance being withdrawn :—

(1) The pay of head constables was increased from Rs. 15, 17½, and 20 to Rs. 17, 21 and 25 respectively, in all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, the Nilgiris, South Malabar, North Malabar, and South Kanara, in which the pay of third grade head constables was raised to Rs. 16;

(2) the initial pay of constables was raised to Rs. 9½ in the seven districts named above and to Rs. 10 in the remaining districts, the three increments of Re. 1 each being given after a service of five, five and seven years, instead of three, seven and seven years respectively;

(3) a local allowance of Re. 1 per mensem was sanctioned to constables serving in the towns of Negapatam, Madura and Tuticorin; and

(4) an advance of Rs. 6 was sanctioned to recruits on enlistment, recoverable by monthly instalments of 8 annas.

The pay of the constabulary in Madras City was increased in the previous year, as stated in the last report.

This enhancement of pay, which was really a very small one as the grain compensation allowance was stopped, had little or no effect in facilitating recruitment. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the end of the year was 1,127 which was only slightly less than that at the beginning of the year. The number has since increased. There has been no appreciable improvement in the quality of the men enlisted after the increase was announced. The cost of living all round has increased so considerably and rapidly that what was a living wage at the time proposals for the raising of pay were submitted is now no longer so. The class of man who is wanted for the Police is attracted by the better wages that labour offers without the irksome restrictions of the Police. The effect of the increase of pay has thus been discounted, and until and unless the pay of constables is brought into a line with the rates obtaining in the market and the pay and prospects of head constables are proportionately improved, the difficulty in securing men of the right stamp will continue to exist. The question of providing for a further enhancement of pay of the constabulary by a reduction of strength and the transfer of some of the duties to the village police or otherwise is receiving my attention, but a condition precedent to the adoption of such a measure is the improvement of the village police both in personnel and numbers. A proposal put forward by Mr. Thomas to divide the constables' rank into two classes, higher and lower, the former to be employed on detective work and the latter on mechanical work such as patrols, guards, etc., is also under consideration.

The number of vacancies in the rank and file at the close of the year was again largest in Madras City (252) and appreciable in Chingleput, Bellary, Tanjore and Chittoor. There was an improvement in Nellore, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem, probably as a result of the increased pay. Recruitment was easy, as usual, in Ganjam, Vizagapatam (plains), Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and the west coast districts. In Jeypore, Guntur, South Arcot and Coimbatore, the force was kept up to strength with some difficulty. In Kistna,

Cuddapah and Chittoor districts, recruitment is said to have been adversely affected by rumours that policemen would be sent to the front. The men temporarily enlisted had to be retained in so many as 16 districts, the total number of such men in the force on the last day of the year being 721. Bellary had 209 and the numbers in Anantapur, Chittoor and Coimbatore were large.

Want of proper accommodation is reported to be one of the causes which militate against recruitment but progress in this direction has been retarded in view of the present financial conditions. I consider it very important that the building programme should be pushed on as fast as possible.

There was a decrease in the total number of casualties in the permanent force in the year (3,116 against 3,381). Resignations numbered 758 against 997 and desertions 548 against 587. The decrease is to some extent the effect of the revision of the rates of pay of the constabulary and of a more liberal grant of leave.

The number of men discharged from the force was 667 against 560. Chittoor alone was responsible for 208, almost all of whom were temporary men, a generally unsatisfactory lot.

The percentage of the number of admissions into hospitals during the year on the actual strength of the force was slightly larger than in the previous year (164·7 against 160·5), while the percentage of the daily sick-rate remained the same (2·7). The figure for Salem district was 3·1 per cent. This cannot, however, be compared with the figures for previous years, which the Superintendent reports were calculated on a wrong basis. Mr. Thomas is right in his conclusion that the chief reason for the high sick-rate in this district is the employment of natives of Salem town and the neighbourhood in the upland taluks, the climate of which they cannot stand. The remedy for this is to recruit local men as far as possible for the upland taluks and the Superintendent has been instructed to make efforts in this direction. Nine districts have returned a decrease in the sick-rate as well as under punishments for absence without leave. It is very likely that the decline under both heads was partly due to the same cause, viz., a liberal grant of leave, in consequence of which there was less need for malingering. The high sick-rate in the year under report in the districts of Gōdāvari, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor is ascribed to the heavy rainfall.

The number of deaths in the year was 362 against 378, the percentage to the actual strength being 1·1 against 1·2.

With reference to the remarks of Government on this subject in their review on my previous report, enquiries show that the causes which lead to a high sick-rate in the Police department are various, of which the principal are the arduous nature of the duties required of policemen, involving not only exposure but also irregular and sometimes unwholesome meals, the absence of proper accommodation in several places and the prevalence of malaria in particular tracts. Malingering goes in a small way to swell the statistics of sickness. The sick-rate in the Police cannot bear comparison with that among the jail population whose conditions of life are entirely different. Convicts in prison lead a healthy life with regular food, regular exercise, regular hours and no worry or responsibility. The life of a policeman is quite a different thing. In this connexion again the housing programme is important.

3. The ratio of all punishments inflicted during the year to the actual strength of the force was almost the same as in the preceding year. As regards absence without leave, there was a slight falling off in the percentage, and the average was exceeded in only 11 districts. Although Jeypore still headed the list, the percentage was considerably below the figure of the previous year (34·4 against 55·5). The high figure of the

Conduct :		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
Departmental punishments : Statement E, columns 10 to 13.		1914.	1915.	1916.
For absence without leave	...	8·2	10·4	8·7
For offences other than absence without leave.	...	18·4	20·5	21·5
Total	...	26·6	30·9	30·2

previous year was undoubtedly due to the stoppage of leave owing to the war. The primitive Jeypore constable knew vaguely that the Sahib had a 'fituri' on somewhere but he could not see why it should interfere with his leave. He therefore stayed away without leave. There was also a satisfactory decrease in the other two districts in which the increase was marked in 1915, viz., Tanjore and Nellore. On the other hand a large increase occurred in Chittoor and the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, the punishments mostly consisting of fines. With more generosity in the grant of leave, it should be possible to reduce the number of cases of absence without leave. To this end, I issued a circular to all Superintendents, at the close of the year, pointing out that when leave is due to a man, the desirable thing from every point of view is that he should have it when he wants it and in the quantities in which he wants it, and that it should only be refused when he cannot be spared. I also addressed Government early this year on the subject of raising the period of casual leave in the case of head constables and constables. This has not been approved by Government, who have said that policemen may be granted compensation leave. I hope to work this system of compensation leave automatically so that it will be a real convenience to the members of the force.

The rise in the percentage of punishments for other offences was small. The average was exceeded in Madras City and 12 districts. Ramnad showed the largest percentage (38.1), while Madras City, South Malabar, Madura and Trichinopoly each returned more than 30 per cent. As compared with the previous year an increase occurred in Madras City and 14 districts and it was again conspicuous in Ramnad and Trichinopoly.

There were fewer dismissals (294 against 356), the decrease being appreciable in Jeypore (8 against 22), Guntūr (1 against 13), Nellore (11 against 26), Bellary (5 against 19), and Coimbatore (10 against 23). The increase was marked in South Arcot (20 against 8), Salem (15 against 3), and Kurnool (26 against 19). An Inspector of Madura district was dismissed from service for being in league with a notoriously bad character and harbourer of criminals. The number of suspensions was again less (357 against 370). In Bellary there was a satisfactory fall (31 against 53), but the reverse was the case in Ramnad (29 against 13) and Kurnool (28 against 9). The proportion of blackmarks to the actual strength of the constabulary was practically stationary (21.0 against 20.4 per cent). The number of blackmarks awarded in Trichinopoly, South Malabar and Madura continued to be large and there was a noticeable increase in Madras City, Ramnad, Gōdāvari and North Arcot.

Judged by the results of the appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself, punishments were generally awarded with care and discretion. In Guntūr, Chittoor, South Arcot, Gōdāvari and Ramnad, however, the original punishments had to be set aside or reduced in a large proportion of cases. The discipline and conduct of the force improved and were on the whole satisfactory except in a few districts, especially Chittoor and Ramnad. The percentage of punishments was high in these two districts. In Trichinopoly where punishments have steadily increased during the past three years, the Superintendent reports an improvement towards the latter part of the year and ascribes it to the fact that since the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector, factions in stations have disappeared. There was a satisfactory decrease in the ratio of punishments in Jeypore district (48.9 against 72.9) and it is hoped that the improvement will be maintained. I inspected the district about the close of the year.

Free use was made of the system of deferred punishments. The number awarded in the year was 6,036, and 2,398 were pending orders at the beginning of the year. Of the total, 2,205 were confirmed, and 4,094 were remitted, while in the remaining 2,135 cases the period for which the punishment had been deferred had not expired at the end of the year. The proportion remitted to the total number disposed of during the year was 65.0 against 62.6 per cent in the previous year.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was less heavy in all the ranges except the southern range, the decrease being noticeable in the northern range. The increase in the southern

Appeals.

range was inconsiderable. The proportion of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified remained the same as before, although in a few districts it was larger than in others. With the decline in punishments there was a conspicuous fall in the number of appeals from Nellore (24 against 69) and the results were also better than in the previous year. Kistna and Madura districts also showed an appreciable decrease in the number of appeals, while in Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Chittoor, Trichinopoly and South Malabar the reverse was the case. In Trichinopoly all the orders appealed against were confirmed. The number of appeals disposed of by me was again larger and there was an increase in the percentage of cases wherein the punishments were either cancelled or reduced. There were 23 appeals to Government (12 against dismissals and 11 against other punishments), all of which were rejected.

The number of judicial punishments again diminished. The total number of police officers and men judicially punished was 199 against 223 in the previous year, 99 being convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and 100 of offences committed in their private capacity. The decrease was marked in Salem (1 against 11), Trichinopoly (7 against 18) and Anantapur (3 against 12), while the reverse was the case in South Arcot (21 against 4), Gōdāvari (12 against 4) and Bellary (11 against 1). There was a decrease in the number of convictions under the Police Act—XXIV of 1859 (32 against 41) as well as in those for extortion (9 against 17). The number of policemen convicted for allowing prisoners to escape was also less (37 against 40). In Guntūr district, a head constable and a constable were convicted of causing hurt to a person whom they had arrested and were fined each Rs. 10 by the Deputy Magistrate, Narasaraopet, but the High Court considering the sentence inadequate set it aside and sentenced the policemen to three months' simple imprisonment each. No other case deserves mention.

4. During the year, the King's Police Medal was awarded to ten officers in this Presidency, viz., Messrs. Moore, Hitchcock, Sullivan, Withinshaw and Elliott (all of the Imperial Police Service), A. K. Raja Ayyar (Deputy Superintendent), T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar (Inspector and now acting Deputy Superintendent), E. V. Amu Sahib (Sub-Inspector and now Inspector), Lakshmana Rao (Sub-Inspector) and Govindan Nayar (head constable). The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on M.R.Ry. P. Sanyasayya Nayudu Garu (Deputy Superintendent), and that of Rao Sahib on M.R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rao (Inspector).

Rewards by promotion were earned by 50 police officers and men against 54 in 1915.

Details of the money rewards granted in the last two years are given below :—

		1915.		1916.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City... ..	352	Rs. 3,991	389	Rs. 3,504
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,062	26,560	4,208	26,939
	Total ...	4,414	30,551	4,577	30,443
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City... ..	52	560	87	913
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	1,785	13,734	2,826	15,386
	Total ...	1,837	14,294	2,913	16,299

The amount of rewards varied from Rs. 3,337 in Coimbatore district to Rs. 218 in North Malabar district. The policy of acknowledging, by the grant of liberal rewards, the services of private individuals and village officers rendered in aid of the criminal administration is being steadily pursued and the increase in

rewards granted to them during the year is satisfactory and is an indication of the readiness of the superior officers of the department to recognize good work. In Trichinopoly district the experimental scheme of the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector now being tried there, is reported to have tended to a prompt appreciation by superior officers of good work whether done by the police subordinates or private individuals. In some districts the rewards were disbursed on the police sports day and in a few other districts the presentation was made in public gatherings whenever possible. On one such occasion at Madurantakam when the Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, presided, the policemen handed over a moiety of their rewards as a gift to the Chingleput Ladies' Depot of the War Fund. In Trichinopoly district, a village magistrate who was the recipient of a reward of Rs. 15 offered it as a contribution to the Madras War Fund.

A few cases in which big rewards were sanctioned are mentioned below :—

(1) For the successful detection of a serious dacoity committed in Tinnevely district in 1915, a reward of Rs. 520 was granted to a number of police officers and men of that district and a constable of Ramnad district.

(2) A sum of Rs. 365 was granted to certain police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and Kurnool district, for good work in the arrest of some leaders of gangs of dacoits.

(3) A sum of Rs. 345 was given to several police officers of Madura district and a reward of Rs. 25, in the shape of a bangle, to a private individual, for creditable work in breaking up a notorious gang of dacoits.

(4) Government sanctioned the grant of Rs. 500 to the widow of Gundoor Buchanna, a weaver of Cuddapah district, who died on account of injuries received while assisting the police to arrest two offenders.

The following are noteworthy instances of rewards accepted from private individuals :—

(i) Rupees 500 was given by Prince Narendra Bikram Shah Bahadur of the family of the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal for the detection of a theft which occurred at Allahabad (mentioned in paragraph 26 of the last report), of which Rs. 450 was distributed among two Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors, one head constable and two constables of this Presidency and Rs. 50 to two constables of Bombay Presidency.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 150 and a gold ring were presented to an Inspector of Tinnevely district and Rs. 100 to a constable of the same district, by Mr. A. F. Martin of the United Planters' Association of South India Labour Depot, Bangalore, for the detection of a case of criminal breach of trust.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 50 was offered by the inhabitants of Perayur village, Madura district, for good work in getting certain bad characters bound over under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and was distributed between an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector. The offer was a *bonâ fide* one from respectable people and judging by the nature of the case is a commendable example of appreciation of the genuine efforts of the police to prevent crime.

5. There were 3,416 head constables and 26,373 constables in the force on the last day of the year. Twenty-nine or 0·8 per cent of the former and 3,035 or 11·5 per cent of the latter were illiterate. There were again no illiterates in the forces of three districts, viz., Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Trichinopoly Railway Police. These figures are rather misleading; many of the so-called literates are really not so and can do little more than sign their names.

The administration of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be satisfactory. It was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General and by myself.

In the beginning of the year there were three Assistant Superintendents of Police, three Deputy Superintendents, sixty-one Sub-Inspectors and one Sergeant under training. Of the three Assistant Superintendents of Police, two who had joined the school at the end of 1914 were posted to districts for practical training early in the year under report. The other Assistant Superintendent of Police was required to remain in the school until the examination in January 1917 was over. He has since left it. No Assistant Superintendent of Police joined the

school during the year as none was appointed. One of the three Deputy Superintendents resigned his appointment and the remaining two were sent to districts to undergo practical training. M.R.Ry. V. K. Rajagopala Tamban, Honorary Deputy Superintendent, re-joined the school in June and was there at the end of the year.

There were fifty-three Sub-Inspectors of the district police and eight Sub-Inspectors and one Sergeant of Madras City police on the first day of the year. Among the Sub-Inspectors of the district police, one resigned, one died and the probation of two was terminated, while forty-eight left the school after training in October and one in November. The Sergeant resigned and was sent back to Madras City, the probation of one Sub-Inspector of the City police was ceased and the other seven left the school in October after training. A fresh batch of one Sergeant of Trichinopoly district and forty-two Sub-Inspectors of the district police, two of Madras City, one of Coorg, one of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and one of Pudukkôttai joined the school in October and three more Sub-Inspectors of Madras City police and one other of Pudukkôttai, later. Of these, four Sub-Inspectors of the district police and one of Madras City police resigned. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was forty-seven. Among the Sub-Inspectors of the district police who remained in the school on the 31st December, there were three B.A.'s and one F.A. The system of selection of Sub-Inspectors by district committees, of which mention was made in the last report, came into force during the year and I did the best I could in my final selection. The Principal, however, reports that the capacity of the men selected in the year was much the same as in the previous year.

Of the fifty-six candidates who appeared for the Sub-Inspector's Test in October, forty-three passed with thirty-four in the first class, an improvement when compared with former years.

Examinations in English shorthand were held twice. In the April examinations, three appeared for the Intermediate grade and two passed, both in the first class. Out of four who appeared for the Advanced grade, three were successful with two in the first class. None appeared for the Elementary grade. In the October examinations, seven appeared for the Elementary grade, of whom four passed with two in the first class. For the Intermediate grade two appeared and both passed in the first class. Two appeared for the Advanced grade but failed. At the close of the year fifteen Sub-Inspectors were preparing for the Elementary grade and none for the other grades. Of the four Sub-Inspectors who were in receipt of the special allowance for proficiency in Tamil shorthand at the beginning of the year, one failed in both the examinations held during the year and another in the examination held in October. Of the two Sub-Inspectors who failed in the second examination of the previous year, one was successful in both the examinations held during the year, while the other who belonged to Madras City resigned his appointment. At the close of the year under report, only three Sub-Inspectors were in receipt of the special allowance. The printing of the Telugu shorthand manual was completed. An examination in that subject was held at the end of October by a committee appointed by Government and ten candidates appeared for it, of whom eight were Sub-Inspectors specially taught in the school, one was from the District Court, Kurnool, and the remaining one belonged to the District Police office, Nellore. All the eight candidates from the school passed the test at sixty words a minute and became eligible for a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 for maintaining proficiency in the subject. Six of them have also been awarded special prizes. The Canarese shorthand manual has been compiled and arrangements for printing it are being made. M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao, the shorthand instructor, has taken considerable pains in bringing out these manuals and his services in the cause of vernacular shorthand are invaluable.

Instruction in "First-aid to the Injured" was given according to the revised syllabus, as also instruction in riding, *jiu-jitsu*, and Swedish drill which was substituted for physical drill. Games were played as usual. The hostel was patronized by a majority of Sub-Inspectors throughout the year. The museum, library and reading room proved useful. Discipline was on the whole good. On

this subject I venture to append an extract from my remarks to the Sub-Inspectors at the breaking up of the school. I do so, not because they contain any attempt at originality but because I consider it a matter of importance that the real meaning of the thing called "discipline" should be more widely understood than is at present the case:—

"When I have asked in various quarters what is the reason why educated Indians do not go into the Police force as readily as one would expect, I have often been told that they are afraid of the discipline. Now, there is nothing in discipline to be afraid of. It is quite the reverse. Discipline does not mean nagging or punishing or anything of that sort; it means cheerfully obeying orders without questioning. I think I can make it more plain by an illustration. The instance I will give you is the British Navy. There is no service in the world in which discipline is stricter than in the British Navy and it is quite certain that there is no body of men in the world more happy and contented than the officers and men of the British Navy. I tell you that, to show that what I want you to understand is that discipline is not bullying.

"You must remember that when you are in charge of a station you have men under you and you must understand that your duty is not simply to give orders but to understand your men, to know their needs and circumstances and to gain their confidence. When you have got their confidence you will have no difficulty in getting your orders obeyed."

The police band continued to be efficient under Sergeant Boston. Excluding him, the strength on the last day of the year was 26, of whom three were boys. Two new instruments and some music were purchased. It entered for the band competitions held in Madras during the Christmas holidays and won a prize. Excluding Rs. 380 advanced when the band proceeded to Madras and kept in suspense account, the balance at its credit at the end of the year was Rs. 243-12-0.

The annual Police conference and Presidency sports were held as usual in the school in January.

The working of the Central Recruits' Schools was almost on the same lines as before. They were periodically inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General. Discipline was satisfactory. Orders were issued during the year that Swedish drill should be practised by all recruits in the schools and that illiterate recruits should first be taught to read and write, the school course in their case being extended to nine months. The subjoined statement shows the number of recruits who passed out of the schools after training and of those who were awarded prizes:—

Central Recruits' School.	Number who passed out during the year.	Number who received prizes		
		For good conduct (Rs. 2).	For obtaining high marks.	
			First prize (75 per cent of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (50 per cent of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore	457	266	22	44
Vizianagaram	372	208	14	120
Coimbatore	442	157	45	145
Total ...	1,271	631	81	309

My proposals for distributing the staff of Sub-Inspectors and head constables employed in the Central Recruits' Schools among the districts served by each school, for purposes of transfers and promotions, were approved. The buildings for the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, were completed and the school has since been opened.

District Head-quarter
Schools.

Recruits who could not be sent to the Central Recruits' Schools were trained as usual at head-quarters of districts.

6. The cost of the department in 1916 was Rs. 99,04,055 against Rs. 97,03,645 in 1915, or an increase of two lakhs, principally due to the revision of pay of the constabulary.

Cost:
Statement D, column 18.

7. I have not much to add to the remarks made on this subject in my previous reports. Officers of this department understand that every opportunity should be taken to personally interview

Village Police. the village officials and explain to them their police duties, and circulars pointing out their responsibility for the prevention of crime in their villages have been issued and re-issued by District Magistrates. Police officers of all ranks are enjoined to treat village headmen with courtesy and consideration, and assistance rendered by village officials is being suitably acknowledged. Nevertheless, although the duty of reporting the occurrence of crime is on the whole properly performed with a few exceptions, the work in regard to watching bad characters, reporting the arrival of strangers and patrolling continues to be perfunctory. Owing to the concentration of police stations it is of primary importance that bad characters should be effectively watched by the village police, but this important duty has been neglected and the want of assistance from the village police in this respect is, as Mr. Thomas remarks, the chief cause of overwork and discontent among the constabulary, as well as of poor results in the detection of crime. It must of course be recognized that the village talaiyari is at present overworked and underpaid. The village police are in need of reform, for without their full co-operation the regular police force is bound to suffer in efficiency. Improvement in this direction will be expensive and must presumably wait until financial conditions improve. Meanwhile every effort is being made to secure the co-operation of the village magistrates. In this direction District Magistrates are giving us invaluable help. I think it possible that Divisional Magistrates might help us more.

During the year 591 village officials were granted rewards to the extent of Rs. 4,885, against 483 village officials and Rs. 4,466 in 1915. The steady increase in the rewards granted to them shows that the matter of securing the co-operation of village officials by the grant of rewards is kept in view. Several instances of good work done by village headmen have been recorded in the District Superintendents' reports, of which the following are noteworthy. The village magistrate of Attalur in Guntur district was entirely responsible for the arrest of eight members of a gang of Yerakalas who had waylaid some travellers in a cart and robbed them of their property. The village magistrate of Kandukur in Anantapur district rendered material assistance to the police in reclaiming the members of a criminal gang and providing them with work. The village magistrate of Parlapad in Cuddapah district after reporting the occurrence of a horrible child-murder, locked the house in which the offence occurred, securing at the same time three suspected persons until the arrival of the police and thereby prevented the disappearance of evidence. In Tanjore district, a village magistrate suspecting the genuineness of a currency note brought to him, took the person who was in possession of it to the treasury and, when the shroff found it to be a forged one, handed him over to the police. The case ended in conviction and its successful termination was solely due to his action.

The Superintendent of Trichinopoly reports that since the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector, Subdivisional police officers have come in closer touch with village officers who have consequently been more helpful than before.

The number of districts in which ghat talaiyaris were employed during the year was, as in the previous year, 13. A proposal to make the temporary staff of six talaiyaris in Kistna district permanent was not accepted by Government, their retention for a further period of one year being sanctioned. The re-allocation of tannas in North Arcot district has been given effect to and plots of land close to the tannas have been selected for assignment to the talaiyaris. In Kurnool district, the staff was brought up to strength and there were only two vacancies at the close of the year. The general opinion regarding these servants is that they are a useful adjunct to the regular police and that their presence tends to minimise crime on roads. Their pay, however, is very low.

8. The armed reserves at district head-quarters and the special forces were on the whole kept up to the prescribed strength and maintained in an efficient condition. The orders on the subject of annual

Armed Reserves.

mobilization were generally attended to. The post of Jamadar in the Koraput reserve (Jeypore district) was filled. In order to increase the usefulness of the special force at Malappuram, a bicycle section consisting of one head constable and 12 constables was formed. The good work done by the men of the Kurnool reserve during the floods has already been brought to the notice of Government by the District Magistrate.

On the reports of Messrs. Pelly and Lane on the organization and training of the armed reserves, Government passed orders dealing with the personnel and training of the reserves, which it is hoped will have a beneficial effect.

Swedish drill was introduced, a head constable from each reserve was deputed to undergo a course of instruction therein in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, under Inspector Reedman and a hand-book on the subject was compiled by Mr. E. J. Rowlandson and issued. Arrangements are being made for the introduction of signalling.

9. The opening of the Guntūr-Repalle branch line increased the mileage of the Superintendent of Madras Railway Police by 37 miles (from 2,150½ to 2,187½). The mileage under the other Superintendent remained the same (1,777½). There was an addition of five constables to the strength of the Madras Railway Police owing to the inadequacy of the platform staff of the Berhampur Railway Police station and to the opening of the branch line referred to above. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year fell to 29 from 40 at the beginning of the year.

Although there was not much crime of grave importance, the number of thefts was appreciably higher than in the previous year, and this is attributed to the large increase in traffic during the year. The high prices of articles prevailing as a result of the war may have also contributed to the increase in the volume of crime as well as in the value of property lost. Bad lighting in several stations and want of a sufficient number of watchmen facilitated the commission of thefts in the Madras Railway Police district. Complaints of shortages preferred by the railway authorities are steadily going down, but the number is still large in the Madras Railway Police district. Both Superintendents continued to pay attention to the matter. Crime was handled fairly well, the percentages of detection and of recovery of property being almost stationary. A bag containing registered and insured articles to the value of about Rs. 1,500, alleged to have been sent from Madura, enclosed in the railway mail service bag, was found missing when the latter was opened in the General Post Office, Madras. Although enquiries by the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department showed that the extraction must have been made at Madura, no evidence to bring home the offence was obtained.

The number of true cases of attempted derailment was 17, but none of them was of a serious nature. Prosecution was launched in five cases, but the persons charged in three of them were acquitted. In the other two cases the culprit was a girl aged about ten years who placed some small stones on the Nilgiri Railway between Wellington and Aruvankadu on the 10th October. On seeing them the driver stopped the train. On the following day she repeated the act and was caught in the act by the railway police. She was charged and convicted and her mother was ordered to execute a bond for the good behaviour of the girl. The remaining 12 cases were reported as undetectable. The number of cases of stone-throwing at running trains was 42, of which only two ended in conviction.

There were 12 collisions and 27 derailments, but there was no loss of life. The number of persons run over and killed was almost the same as in the previous year (198 against 200). Two police constables were run over and killed, one while trying to board a train in motion and the other while jumping out of another.

The railway police continued to work harmoniously with the railway staff as well as with the district police.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

10. The prices of food-grains were slightly higher than in the previous year. They rose from June onwards and at the end of the year were higher than the average for the whole year. Nevertheless grave crime decreased appreciably—vide statement annexed:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1912	7.5	12.6	13.5	34,408
1913	7.4	12.7	13.5	35,059
1914	7.7	13.5	13.8	34,665
1915	8.2	14.8	15.0	36,089
1916	7.8	14.5	14.8	35,660

11. There was a fall (— 1,698) in the total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances (52,776 against 54,474), the decrease occurring in seventeen districts. In the northern range there was an improvement in Vizagapatam, Jeypore and Nellore, the decrease being considerable in Jeypore (— 261), while the other four districts returned an increase. In the central range, with the exception of Chingleput which again showed an increase, the decrease noticed in each of the other districts in the previous year was maintained during the year under report and was conspicuous in Kurnool (— 423), Anantapur (— 300) and Bellary (— 247). In the southern range, South Arcot and Rāmnād showed a further fall, but the remaining districts an increase. In the western range a decrease occurred in all the districts, largely in Coimbatore (— 603), South Malabar (— 531) and Salem (— 333). The improvement noticed in 1915 in Madras City and the Railway Police districts was not kept up and there was an increase in them during 1916. South Arcot which had for some years distinguished itself for the largest volume of crime was eclipsed in the year under report by Madura. The districts which showed an appreciable increase were Trichinopoly Railway Police (+ 276), Gōdāvari (+ 249) and Tinnevely (+ 231), besides Madras City (+ 195). As regards offences under special and local laws, in spite of a decrease in sixteen districts, the number for the Presidency rose from 17,659 to 18,747, the increase being noticeable in Madras City, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly. The number of nuisances again declined (104,195 against 105,227), the decrease occurring in fourteen districts, especially Madura and South Malabar. The increase in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely was notable.

Crime decreased generally except under “thefts,” the increase in which was no doubt due to the high prices which prevailed. There was a marked decrease in crime against property attended with violence and in several districts it was due to the restriction of the movements of criminal gangs by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act or to the arrest of notorious criminals and the consequent breaking up of their organizations and also to closer supervision over habitual criminals. In Coimbatore the system of patrolling roads was mostly abolished and the police thus set free were employed in watching bad characters in their villages by night, a step which resulted in an appreciable fall in crime. The decrease in Kurnool and South Malabar is also attributed to the action taken under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and that in Jeypore to the campaign against receivers of stolen property, a large number of whom were brought to book in the last two years.

12. The local distribution of serious offences against person and property is shown in the map prefixed to this report. The total number of such cases was 20,318 against 21,787 or a decrease of 969 cases, the proportion being one case to every 1,988 persons, against one case to every 1,900 persons in the preceding year. Madras City, Madura, Nellore and Kurnool were again the most criminal districts (one case to 1,500 persons and under), though in the last-named district there was an appreciable decrease of crime. The average proportion was exceeded in eleven other districts.

13. Statistics of grave crime are given in the subjoined statement. There was a decrease under every head except "ordinary theft," the total for the Presidency falling by 429 cases. Fifteen districts showed a decrease which, as might be expected, was marked in all the seven districts mentioned in paragraph 11 *supra* as having returned a large decrease in the total cognizable crime. An examination of the figures relating to the thirteen districts and Madras City, in which there was an increase, shows that the increase mostly occurred under "ordinary theft." In Gōdāvari and Tinnevely, the figures were also influenced by a rise under "house-breaking" and in Chingleput, by a rise under "cattle-theft." In Nellore there was an increase under every head except "robbery," which showed no variation. In South Arcot, there was a decrease under "ordinary theft," which was more than counterbalanced by an increase under "house-breaking" and "cattle-theft."

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1916. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, 306, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	9	8	4	1	1	11	4	7	7	361	299	313	1,217	1,126	1,273	8	15	13	1,800	1,456	1,610
Ganjam	15	20	25	18	11	12	13	18	29	288	420	417	672	756	800	55	72	83	1,081	1,297	1,366
Vasagapatam	18	21	22	19	26	28	20	28	28	267	412	329	530	626	631	69	97	78	923	1,297	1,366
Jaypore	9	9	10	9	11	8	9	8	9	225	289	216	165	190	141	83	155	104	500	662	488
Godāvari	30	24	26	19	20	22	35	56	67	341	399	497	961	1,034	1,130	171	152	142	1,478	2,070	1,819
Kistna	18	24	23	14	20	21	24	36	32	569	684	717	1,130	1,140	1,268	83	66	79	1,478	2,070	1,819
Guntur	21	24	23	29	37	58	64	71	71	464	510	537	703	698	750	98	110	137	1,354	1,348	1,443
Nellore	18	20	31	29	37	58	41	45	46	464	510	537	703	698	750	98	110	137	1,354	1,348	1,443
Kurnool	48	40	40	34	39	41	45	55	49	481	497	516	630	619	670	94	108	79	1,303	1,369	1,483
Belari	35	25	33	51	53	21	55	55	35	459	363	273	306	246	323	61	82	59	1,194	1,225	954
Anantapur	34	36	30	29	55	25	62	21	49	418	371	278	451	394	323	95	100	78	907	824	654
Cuddapah	40	28	32	14	9	10	25	16	14	374	329	282	245	222	169	43	55	31	741	659	773
Chittoor	21	20	24	13	11	18	35	39	35	669	556	485	504	492	494	172	124	157	1,404	1,218	1,213
North Arcot	24	22	21	27	8	10	19	28	26	615	556	513	781	827	890	172	145	158	1,638	1,566	1,618
Chingleput	8	15	8	8	13	5	12	22	20	263	340	332	511	476	560	67	82	123	869	948	1,048
South Arcot	16	14	9	24	27	35	23	45	24	603	540	623	1,160	1,287	1,192	300	382	456	2,125	2,295	2,339
Tanjore	21	17	13	19	11	10	33	31	24	589	563	552	828	688	696	154	151	130	1,644	1,461	1,430
Trichinopoly	26	21	28	30	40	40	51	59	53	497	453	498	676	562	727	231	287	227	1,511	1,422	1,573
Madura	51	60	34	35	24	35	52	62	65	618	724	682	668	736	876	402	471	441	1,819	2,077	2,133
Rānād	33	17	30	23	19	14	55	62	61	531	510	489	296	384	301	160	153	198	1,088	1,095	1,023
Tinnevely	32	31	31	17	18	12	82	117	95	418	506	566	371	418	462	247	383	278	1,499	1,676	1,471
Salem	36	43	52	38	35	19	63	55	36	386	417	286	532	630	495	422	513	479	1,491	1,745	1,412
Coimbatore	75	102	94	41	32	20	35	51	36	59	41	36	582	630	495	422	513	479	1,491	1,745	1,412
The Nilgiris	2	2	1	6	17	1	1	1	1	59	41	36	161	174	121	9	8	2	232	223	162
South Malabar	36	28	28	3	5	5	13	39	14	440	578	513	514	564	457	101	174	139	1,110	1,390	1,160
North Malabar	10	6	6	3	3	3	4	7	16	123	168	158	180	238	190	15	20	31	335	444	406
South Kanara	11	11	15	11	7	3	16	14	7	146	162	134	404	402	417	17	23	28	605	619	604
The Railway Police, Madras.	2	1	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	15	12	10	906	860	1,001	...	...	...	929	875	1,014
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	3	1	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	11	8	6	1,120	952	1,225	2	1	1	1,137	965	1,232
Total ...	704	702	687	555	562	478	918	1,079	974	11,111	11,738	11,096	17,802	17,847	18,489	3,575	4,161	3,936	84,665	36,088	35,660

14. The number of murders was 687 or 15 less than that of the previous year. The increase was marked in Rāmnād and Nellore and the decrease in Madura, Kistna and Anantapur. The variations in the other districts were inconsiderable. Coimbatore again stood first with 94 cases and was followed by Salem and Kurnool which had 52 and 40 cases, respectively. In Nellore the number of murders has steadily increased in the past three years. A further, though slight, decrease occurred in the Ceded districts. Three persons hired in Kurnool district to commit a murder in Cuddapah district were caught by their intended victim. They were charged and convicted under section 449, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The most tragic case of the year was the murder of Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, in broad daylight on 22nd February 1916, just as he was about to enter the court-house after alighting from his carriage. The assassin was a Muhammadan and a native of Tiruppattūr of North Arcot district, who had come to Trichinopoly some time previously and whose mind was much upset when he could not get redress of his supposed grievances at the hands of the local authorities, including the District Judge, to whom as a last resort he had tried in vain to present a petition twice on the previous day. He lay in wait for the judge at the portico of the court and on his arrival sprang on him with a knife and stabbed him. The Court duffadar who was hard by and tried to protect Mr. Harding, also received some severe injuries. Mr. Harding instantly became unconscious and died soon after. The murderer was arrested and removed to the sub-jail where he broke away from the guard, and snatching a sword from the guard-room, injured a warder and chased the jailer. He had then to be shot and disabled by the head constable of the guard. He was eventually tried and awarded the extreme penalty of the law.

In Chingleput district one Kuppuswami Mudali decoyed his father's creditor to a neighbouring village on the pretext that he would discharge the debt by raising a loan there, and contrived to slay him as a sacrifice at a rite performed for the discovery of hidden treasure. The dead body was found some days afterwards in a closed pit along with the carcass of a sacrificed sheep. The murderer was hanged.

In North Arcot a husband brutally murdered his wife who was enceinte and had refused to live with him owing to ill-treatment by him and his people. He went to his father-in-law's house where the woman was, ostensibly on a mission of reconciliation and entering into conversation with her, suddenly attacked his brother-in-law who ran away. He then fastened the front door from inside and hacked his wife, inflicting no less than fourteen wounds and very nearly severing the head from the body. Afterwards he set fire to the house and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He was tried and sentenced to death.

The care-taker of a choultry at Mailam in South Arcot district was brutally murdered at Tindivanam, while on a short visit to that place, by assassins engaged by his enemies. The head was cut from the body and thrown into a pool of water. Seven persons were committed to the Sessions, but only two were convicted by the judge. One of them was let off by the High Court and the other was condemned to be hanged.

In Tinnevely district a person who was in illegal intimacy with two women was murdered by their husbands while he was lying in a mutt. They then set fire to the building in order to destroy his identity. The two men were charged and sentenced to transportation for life, but on appeal the sentence was modified to rigorous imprisonment for five years under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

A Baniya of Kandukur, Nellore district, asked for the return of the money deposited with one of his castemen and, provoked at the latter's denial of the transaction, stabbed him to death. He confessed his guilt and was awarded capital punishment.

In Nellore town a boy 15 years old murdered his school mate, a boy of 11 years, for the sake of his bangles. He was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

In Coimbatore district one of four constables proceeding on duty fully armed, discharged his carbine, when an arrack shopkeeper demanded payment for the

liquor they consumed. The shot hit a man in the crowd and proved fatal. The constable was sentenced to transportation for life in the current year.

The disappearance of a man believed to be a wizard was reported from Ganjam district. It was alleged that he was decoyed to a village on the pretext of performing *puja* and was beaten to death. His dead body however was not traced. There was delay in reporting the occurrence. Nine persons were tried, five for murder and the rest for abetment of murder, but acquitted. In Chittoor district, a person was murdered as he was suspected of practising sorcery and setting up an evil spirit against the members of another family. The murder was committed during day-time and the corpse was thrown in a stream. The accused was sentenced to death.

A mysterious quadruple murder in South Malabar district remains undetected, the victims being three men and a woman of a respectable Nayar Tarwad living near Olavakkot railway station who were found murdered on the verandah of their house. In the same district a chronic paralytic living with his mother and two sisters was found one morning with his throat cut. The crime could not be brought home to any one. It is not unlikely that it was done by his own relations at his instance with a view to put an end to his sufferings.

Two police constables of Vizagapatam district carrying tappal were waylaid by the members of the desperate Lagarai gang who wreaked their vengeance on the police by shooting one of the constables dead and severely wounding the other. A Sub-Inspector of Cuddapah district was roughly handled by a gang of Korachas and succumbed to his injuries. Pensions were granted by Government to the families of the deceased.

15. Four cases of infanticide by mothers ended in conviction during the year.

In all of them the children were legitimate and were drowned.

In one case the murder was due to despair caused by poverty and the mother was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, but the sentence was modified by Government to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The second case was of a mother who, while suffering from some internal disease, jumped into a well with her infant. She was rescued and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, but the High Court altered the conviction to one under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and modified the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In each of the other two cases the husband's ill-treatment was the cause and the mothers who wished to drown themselves with their children were saved. Both women were sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence of one was commuted by Government to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

16. There were no serious disturbances of the public peace. In Anantapur

district, particularly in the rich black-cotton areas, it was found necessary to have recourse to section 107 of the

Criminal Procedure Code in a larger number of instances than in the previous year. A very extensive use of this section was also made in Cuddapah district, especially in Pulivendla Circle.

On two occasions the police were attacked and beaten off. One of the riots occurred at Siruvachiyur village in the Trichinopoly district on the occasion of the ear festival and arose out of an altercation between a constable and a villager by whom his foot was trodden on. The constable was roughly handled by the villagers. Some of them were then arrested by the police force on duty and detained at the temporary police station. A crowd gathered in front of the station and demanded their release. This was not complied with and the Sub-Inspector promised to inquire into the matter. The villagers next approached the Sub-Magistrate, but with no better result. The Sub-Inspector used his cane on a few people who laid hold of his horse. This action of the Sub-Inspector and a rumour that one of the prisoners had been beaten to death by the police, infuriated the mob, who now about 300 strong and armed with lathies and other weapons, dashed into the station, rescued the prisoners, fell on and attacked the police and the Sub-Magistrate, inflicting serious injuries on some of them. The

police carbines were smashed and the records and uniform were burnt. The Sub-Magistrate who managed to slip away was pursued and beaten. Of the 23 rioters committed to the Sessions, nine were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Notice is being taken of the conduct of the police.

The other riot took place at Maligaikottan village in South Arcot district when some of the villagers who had assaulted a Civil Court process-server were arrested and were being taken to the station by a party of police. About 200 villagers attacked the police, dispossessed them of their carbines and confined them for some hours on the pial of a house. The mob set fire to a house and attempted to throw the police into the flames. Nine persons were convicted.

An injury inadvertently caused by a Yerakala of the Sitanagaram settlement to a bullock of a cart-driver of Bezwada town led to a free fight near the Sitanagaram lock on the Kistna anicut between a large number of the Bezwada townfolk and the Yerakalas who were working in a quarry close by. The riot might have assumed serious proportions if all the Yerakalas then inside the settlement had joined their comrades, but they were prevented from doing so, by the pluck and tact displayed by Mrs. Beattie, wife of the settlement manager. Unaided, this lady succeeded in holding the Yerakalas in check and for her praiseworthy conduct was presented with a gold watch by the District Magistrate, Guntūr.

At Kadiri in Anantapur district when the Hindus were taking their God in procession on 9th November, the Muhammadan inhabitants of the place refused to allow the procession to pass their mosque and attacked the Hindus, injuring some of them including the Taluk Magistrate. The Hindus taken unawares beat a hasty retreat into the temple. The Divisional Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police with a police force proceeded to the place and prevented further developments. Some Muhammadans were prosecuted.

17. There was a noticeable decrease under dacoities as well as robberies. The former numbered 478 against 562 and the latter 974 against 1,079. The total for both dacoities and robberies for the year has been the lowest in the quinquennium. This satisfactory state is no doubt mainly due to the internment of several dacoits in the various criminal settlements. Taking the two heads together, only eight districts showed an increase which was appreciable in Nellore, Madura, Gōdāvari and Ganjām. In Nellore there was again an increase, a large number of dacoities being organized by absconders from Kalichedu settlement, the working of which continued to present difficulties, both financial and administrative. The increase in Madura is not serious. The number of dacoities committed on highways in this district is small. In Gōdāvari and Ganjām the increase occurred under robberies and most of the cases were insignificant. The decrease in Bellary, South Malabar, Kurnool, Tinnevely and Coimbatore is satisfactory and reflects credit on the local officers.

An outstanding feature of the year's work was the arrest of the absconding members of the Lagarai gang, of whom all but one were caught. They were tried and convicted and some of them sentenced to death. Thus ended the career of a desperate gang which was a source of serious danger to the public peace in the Agency of the Northern Circars. The admirable services rendered by various officers including Mr. Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was placed on special duty to run down the gang, were acknowledged by Government. The police subordinates who were engaged on these trying operations were granted money rewards or promoted. The services of private individuals who helped the police were also recognized by the grant of rewards by the District Magistrate, Gōdāvari, while the Agency villagers and headmen who harboured and supported the gang and failed to give information and assistance to the police were suitably punished.

Two strong organizations, one consisting of Yerakalas who escaped from Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram settlements and the other of Donga Woddars, were broken up by the Kistna police and the arrested members are being prosecuted. A few members of the former were arrested by His Highness the Nizam's police who rendered valuable help in this connexion. Three dangerous Koracha gangs

were hunted down and captured in Cuddapah district. Seven members of gang XIII (Donga Yerakalas) of Kurnool district were convicted under section 400, Indian Penal Code, in Bellary district. This conviction is reported to have had a wholesome effect.

A rich Komati's house in Bhadrāchalam Agency was raided by a band of dacoits, suspected to be Donga Woddars from Kistna, and property to the extent of Rs. 60,000, half of which consisted of sovereigns, was carried off. In two dacoities committed in Vizagapatam and Kurnool districts respectively, the value of property lost in each was reported to be Rs. 10,000 or more. Very little property was recovered.

In Tanjore district a Kalla village magistrate who organized a dacoity was caught red-handed and convicted in the Sessions with two others. A torchlight dacoity in the same district could not be detected owing to the unwillingness of the complainant to allow the members of his family to give evidence concerning the identity of the criminals who were known.

In Salem district a young boy was decoyed and robbed of his jewels by a stranger, whom the police successfully traced with the help of the description furnished by the boy. The man was convicted.

An interesting case was reported from South Kanara in which the house of a village potail was dacoited in his absence. His wife threw a big knife at the dacoits, one of whom was hit near the eye. He was identified by the scar and got five years' rigorous imprisonment.

18. Burglaries fell from 11,738 to 11,096. A decrease occurred in a majority of the districts and was marked in Kurnool, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Bellary. All the districts in the central and western ranges returned a decrease. The districts in which there was an appreciable increase were Gōdāvari, South Arcot and Tinnevely. The largest number of cases occurred in Kistna. In a single case in Rāmnād district property worth Rs. 12,000 was stolen, a major portion of which was recovered.

19. The decrease under house-breaking was counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the number of ordinary thefts which rose from 17,847 to 18,489. The two Railway Police districts were responsible for 64 per cent of the increase. Trichinopoly, Madras City, Madura and Kistna returned an appreciable increase. A decrease occurred in twelve districts which was marked in Coimbatore and Salem. The registration of domestic servants started in the Nilgiris in 1915 has tended to reduce thefts from European residences.

In Kurnool district a Komati woman's newly engaged cook disappeared with her property worth about Rs. 20,000. He was arrested at Ellore and was under trial there at the close of the year for another offence. A small amount of property was recovered.

20. In spite of the prevailing high prices of hides, the number of cattle-thefts declined from 4,161 to 3,936, an increase occurring in only ten districts. The decrease was largest in Trichinopoly where the binding over under the security sections of several cattle-lifters had an immediate effect. The number of cases in Coimbatore, South Arcot and Madura continued to be high and in South Arcot the increase was the largest.

The number of cattle branded in Madura district during the year was 7,039. The branding was by means of chemicals. This system was extended during the year to Coimbatore and Salem districts. In the former it was introduced in April and 2,631 cattle were branded up to the end of the year. In the latter district, the system was brought into use in Tiruchengodu circle in December, the number of cattle branded in the year being 261.

The number of cattle-poisoning cases was 45, against 56 in 1915 and 40 in 1914. Gōdāvari reported the largest number (6) and Trichinopoly had 5.

21. There was a decrease in the number of true cases relating to coin, 37 against 55. Nineteen cases or 51.4 per cent ended in conviction, against 26 or 47.3 per cent in 1915. The Zamindar of Mandasa whose praiseworthy help to the police in 1915 in a case of theft was mentioned in my previous report (paragraph 20), furnished information regarding some illicit coining, which led to the search of a temple at Mandasa and the recovery of two moulds and other coining instruments. Six persons were charged, three of whom were convicted in the Sessions, but the conviction of two of them was quashed on appeal by the High Court. Three members of a family in Kumbakonam, Tanjore district, in whose possession moulds and other implements for manufacturing coins and some unfinished two-anna pieces were found, were brought to book. Instruments for counterfeiting coins were seized in a house in Tinnevely district. Three persons were charged, one of whom was convicted in this year.

Six cases relating to currency notes and bank notes were reported during the year, and three were pending at the beginning of the year. One of the cases in which a forged currency note for Rs. 100 was tendered ended in conviction. Three cases ended in discharge or acquittal, three were returned as undetectable and two were pending at the close of the year. One of the pending cases was investigated by an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, who after an elaborate inquiry discovered the identity of the forger.

22. A case of theft which occurred in the post office at Vellore created much sensation. On 3rd January 1916, one of the safes in which cash, currency notes and insured articles, all to the value of about Rs. 21,400, had been locked up was found rifled of its contents. The house of a mail peon employed in the post office was searched on suspicion the following day and some property was recovered from under a rose plant in the compound of his house. He subsequently produced from holes in the ground near his house almost the entire property. With the exception of Rs. 30 all the stolen articles were recovered. He implicated the postmaster, his son and two mail packers, all of whom were charged. The postmaster's son was discharged and the others were committed to the Sessions. The mail peon was convicted under the Post Office Act and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge and the rest were acquitted. On appeal the High Court reduced the sentence to four years.

A woman committed thefts in two different places after administering dhatura to her victims. She was arrested in Berhampur and brought to Vizagapatam district where she was tried and convicted under section 328, Indian Penal Code.

A case of opium and ganja smuggling was detected by the Negapatam police, to whom belongs also the credit of arresting a number of persons smuggling ingots of silver from Karikal into British territory. The offenders in both cases were convicted.

In Madura town, a member of the Saurashtra community advertised the sale by auction of a large stock of alizarine and disposed of casks to the value of Rs. 60,000, of which one-third was realized. On being removed and opened by the purchasers, the casks were found to contain red clay. The swindler was arrested and under trial at the end of the year.

23. There were twelve cases of justifiable homicide during the year. Six of them were caused by the police when attacked by dangerous criminals resisting arrest. The other six were caused by private persons in the exercise of the right of private defence. There were few cases of culpable negligence contributing to deaths from drowning. In two such cases in Ganjam district boatmen were concerned and they were prosecuted. Steps were taken in several districts to direct the owners of wells to have them properly fenced.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

24. There was a further, though slight, improvement in detection. Excluding false cases and those in which investigation was refused from the total number for disposal, the percentage of detection in the year under report stood at 26.3 as against 25.7 in the previous year. I am rather doubtful, however, if these figures correctly represent the measure of success which the police attained in the year in dealing with crime. The figures as worked out hitherto include a large number of cases not disposed of before the end of the year, which would be disposed of in the current year in various ways—some ending in conviction, some thrown out as false and some being compounded. To reckon these cases against the police, as at present, is not being fair and I am of the opinion that a correct method of arriving at detective results would be to strike a ratio between the cases which ended in conviction (column 11 of statement A-I) and the number of true cases disposed of during the year (column 14) excluding from the latter those in which investigation was refused (column 6). Statistics for three years prepared accordingly are given below, together with the percentages relating to other Provinces for 1915, the latest year for which figures are available:—

Cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding Nuisances.

(Serials 1 to 40.)

Year.	Province.	Number of true police cases disposed of minus number of cases in which investigation was refused (column 14—column 6 of statement A, Part I.)	Number of cases that ended in conviction (column 11 of Statement A, Part I.)	Percentage.
1914	Madras	34,926	10,870	31.1
1915		37,014	11,597	31.3
1916		35,506	11,450	32.2
1915	Bombay	21,285	9,511	44.7
	Bengal	60,569	10,762	17.8
	Punjab	35,575	10,501	29.5
	United Provinces	79,845	18,318	22.9
	Central Provinces	21,841	5,274	24.1

It will be seen from this statement that the ratio of convictions in Madras was higher than that of any other Province except Bombay and that the police work in this Presidency is after all not quite so poor as is generally imagined. Among individual districts, the best results were shown during the year under report by Madras City, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Chingleput, and the worst by Madura, Nellore, Trichinopoly Railway Police and Chittoor.

The work of Sub-Inspectors is on the whole fairly well reported on. The general impression is that with increasing experience and under the control and guidance of his superior officers, the Sub-Inspector handles individual cases better than formerly, though he still lacks skill in picking up information. There is no doubt that he is doing his best but is handicapped by heavy work which he has to do almost single-handed. The head constable, next below him in the station, is indifferent, apathetic and above all unfit for any responsibility. The Inspector is above him with no responsibility for the investigation of crime, rarely troubles to instruct or guide him. It seems to me that a system which places the Sub-Inspector in this unenviable position needs revision. A very pressing need of the department is for a more intelligent and better class of head constable who can be of some real use to the Sub-Inspector in the investigation of crime. For this purpose I consider it desirable that direct recruitment to the rank of head constable should be permitted and that the position and prospects of head constables should be improved by granting them higher pay and throwing open a larger proportion of Sub-Inspectorships to them. Proposals on this subject are

under consideration. As regards the Circle Inspector, the experiment which is under trial in Trichinopoly has shown that in the absence of this intermediate officer, the work of Sub-Inspectors can be controlled better than formerly by Sub-divisional officers who receive the case diaries direct and are in a position to follow the thread of each case and issue instructions more promptly. The Superintendent unhampered by the responsibility of any direct charge can also keep an eye on the occurrence and investigation of crime throughout the district at fairly frequent intervals. The work of Sub-Inspectors is bound to improve under such conditions and that it has improved in Trichinopoly is shown by the fact that the percentage of detection there rose from 25.1 in the previous year to 28.5 in the year under report. At the same time in spite of the advantages claimed for the scheme, I am not prepared to condemn the Inspector altogether as a useless superfluity, though it may be unnecessary to retain him in charge of a circle. It is doubtful whether the average Subdivisional officer will in the long run be equal to the heavy work of a subdivision unaided, and I think that the success of the scheme would be better ensured by placing under each Sub-divisional officer an Inspector or two to be utilized either for the investigation of crime or for other work. A proposal to introduce a scheme on these lines in Coimbatore will shortly be submitted to Government.

The practical training of probationary Sub-Inspectors in the districts before confirmation is being carefully attended to.

The number of cases of grave crime personally investigated by the gazetted Personal Investigation. officers is given in the subjoined statement:—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Superintendents' ranges—						
By Superintendents ...	904	890	361	339	39.9	38.1
By Personal Assistants ...			218	232	24.1	26.1
	904	890	579	571	64.0	64.2
Subdivisions—						
By Assistant (including) Deputy Superintendents.	1,032	935	625	536	60.6	57.3
Total ...	1,936	1,825	1,204	1,107	62.2	60.7

* Includes 4 cases investigated by Personal Assistants to the Superintendents and one case investigated by District Superintendent.

NOTE.—Number of false cases investigated—

Main ranges { Superintendents ...	24
Personal Assistants ...	87
Subdivisions—Assistant or Deputy Superintendents ...	42
Total ...	79

The work done in this respect by officers is on the whole fair. The proportion of cases investigated was below 50 per cent in the Superintendent's range in Jeypore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts and in the subdivisions of Pārvatipuram, Koraput, Nandyal, Tiruvannāmalai, Negapatam, Karur and Sivakāsi, but in only one district, viz., Jeypore, was the proportion very low. Out of a total of 27 cases that occurred in this district, both in the Superintendent's range and in the subdivision, only two were investigated. This was chiefly due to the want of proper communications in the district. Since the formation of additional subdivisions in Trichinopoly district, Subdivisional officers have themselves taken part in the investigation of several cases other than grave crimes.

Out of a total of 50,984 cases reported to the police during the year under classes I to V, investigation was refused in 3,340 or 6.6 per cent against 4.4 per cent in 1915. This increase was expected and was due to the instructions issued in the beginning of the year with reference to the remarks of Government in their review of my report for 1914. The proportion was very large in Guntūr (20.6

Cases in which investigation was refused: Statement A-I, columns 5 and 6.

per cent), followed by Trichinopoly Railway Police (14.1 per cent) and Salem (10.4 per cent). The percentage was lowest in Chittoor (1.7), Coimbatore (3.0), and Tanjore (3.7). It does not appear that the power to refuse investigation was abused anywhere. On the other hand, there is scope for a wider use of it, especially in respect of complaints of hurt. A great deal of time is wasted by the police in investigating cases which are ultimately struck off as false or end in compromise.

There was a satisfactory decline in the number of cases referred by the magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, from 2,817 to 1,814, of which 1,639 related to cognizable and 175 to non-cognizable crime. The number of cases referred back by the police as false was 1,267. The decrease in the number of magistrates' references occurred in all but seven districts and was remarkable in South Malabar, North Malabar, Tanjore and North Arcot. The increase was appreciable in only one district, viz., Madura.

The total number of sessions held in the mufassal during the year was 297 against 307 in 1915. The Superintendents of Police attended 73 of them, their Personal Assistants 46 and the Subdivisional officers 99, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 85, 49 and 81, respectively. All the four sessions in Madras City were attended by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Police.

25. The following statement compares the amount of property lost and recovered in police cases in each of the past three years:—

Districts.	1914.			1915.			1916.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Madras City ...	1,05,152	26,183	24.9	1,08,200	29,473	27.2	1,31,270	44,588	34.0	
Ganjām ...	69,353	10,153	14.6	1,46,814	60,625	41.3	54,244	16,817	31.0	
Visagapatam ...	1,06,989	8,264	7.7	1,40,173	46,539	33.2	68,278	7,585	11.1	
Jeypore ...	17,856	4,181	23.4	21,596	7,249	33.6	27,865	8,264	29.7	
Gōdāvari ...	1,50,114	25,082	16.7	1,00,359	18,348	18.3	1,74,897	18,265	10.4	
Kistna ...	97,967	17,852	18.2	1,17,573	23,178	19.7	1,38,270	25,580	18.5	
Guntūr ...	71,653	19,176	26.8	79,143	9,877	12.5	79,114	9,465	12.0	
Nellore ...	75,552	14,371	19.0	99,121	14,442	14.6	1,04,427	13,977	13.4	
Kurnool ...	75,050	10,238	13.6	85,418	11,185	13.0	94,631	8,093	8.6	
Bellary ...	85,844	14,854	17.3	81,774	16,881	20.6	64,536	12,759	19.8	
Anantapur ...	69,701	10,339	14.8	70,394	14,192	20.2	41,549	8,201	19.7	
Cuddapah ...	61,648	11,386	18.5	53,442	9,362	17.5	47,978	8,190	17.1	
Chittoor ...	59,273	8,499	14.3	54,194	7,174	13.2	53,303	7,936	14.3	
North Arcot ...	81,185	10,803	13.3	68,350	15,561	22.8	1,03,167	41,337	40.1	
Chingleput ...	85,350	6,765	7.9	51,090	7,335	14.4	44,798	15,344	34.3	
South Arcot ...	80,309	16,319	20.3	75,049	15,673	20.9	94,622	28,126	29.7	
Tanjore ...	1,00,658	17,202	17.1	88,318	16,104	18.2	1,04,527	21,810	20.9	
Trichinopoly ...	86,649	18,590	21.4	87,713	21,056	24.0	92,832	18,726	20.3	
Madura ...	1,21,589	30,397	25.0	1,35,548	33,022	24.4	1,20,233	15,300	12.7	
Ramnad ...	81,680	15,717	19.2	70,316	15,462	22.0	1,10,763	25,867	23.4	
Tinnevely ...	71,540	11,773	16.5	80,327	16,695	20.8	94,140	16,556	17.6	
Salem ...	57,536	7,781	13.5	76,562	7,337	9.6	65,118	8,947	13.7	
Coimbatore ...	1,13,773	18,823	16.5	98,358	20,714	21.1	79,419	20,001	25.2	
The Nilgiris ...	9,378	3,609	38.5	14,103	7,045	50.0	14,476	5,261	36.3	
South Malabar ...	52,814	7,014	13.3	57,450	10,105	17.6	61,480	15,845	25.8	
North Malabar ...	9,489	2,718	28.6	17,073	2,984	17.5	13,530	1,926	14.2	
South Kanara ...	36,181	7,389	20.3	38,542	9,566	24.9	31,301	8,924	28.5	
The Railway Police, Madras.	40,528	18,842	46.5	26,004	9,869	38.0	34,270	11,957	34.9	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	52,788	15,107	28.6	40,183	7,138	17.8	45,442	8,411	18.5	
Total ...	20,77,599	3,87,347	18.6	21,83,187	4,84,161	22.2	21,89,976	4,53,738	20.7	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years cases—Rs. 5,799.

There was a further, but slight, increase in the amount of property lost under report. Gōdāvari reported the heaviest loss and showed a decrease when compared with the previous year. In a single case of

dacoity committed in this district property to the value of Rs. 60,000 was carried off. This and a few cases in other districts in which the loss was heavy have been referred to in paragraphs 17, 18, 19 and 22 supra. The percentage of recovery was somewhat less than in the previous year. North Arcot returned the highest percentage and Kurnool the lowest.

26. The total number of cases of classes I to V decided by courts was less than that of the previous year, 15,519 against 15,917 and 11,440 or 73.7 per cent ended in conviction against 72.8 in 1915 and 72.6 in 1914. The largest percentage was again returned by Madras City (97.2), and Anantapur showed the smallest (54.4). The percentage was below 60 in two other districts, viz., Madura and Nellore. As compared with the preceding year, there was a falling off in twelve districts, which was appreciable in Tanjore and Salem.

The proportion of the number of persons convicted to those tried in the above-mentioned cases was however still low. Of 33,943 persons tried, only 17,966 or 52.9 per cent were convicted, against 52 per cent in 1915 and 50.3 in 1914. Anantapur again returned the lowest percentage (37.9) but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous year. There was a decline in sixteen districts.

The poor results in prosecutions are mainly due to the inadequacy of the police prosecuting staff and the lack of supervision over investigations. The prosecuting staff has recently been strengthened in a few districts, but as I pointed out when addressing Government, my proposals did not really meet our requirements and were kept down solely on account of present financial conditions. The necessity for exercising greater supervision over investigations and of using the prosecuting staff in the preparation of charge sheets has been impressed on officers.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal appeared in 3,979 original cases against 4,140, and the proportion of successful cases was 67.2 per cent against 68.7 per cent in the previous year. They appeared in 604 appeals against 701 and the percentage of success was 70.5, nearly the same as in 1915. The strengthening of the prosecuting staff in certain districts should lead to better work in quantity as well as quality. A larger number of cases were attended to by the prosecuting officers in Madras City, 1,548 against 1,231, all original cases, of which 1,379 ended in conviction against 1,060.

27. All cases in which punishments awarded by courts were considered by District Superintendents of Police inadequate were taken to the notice of the District Magistrates. In consequence of the instructions issued by the District Magistrate, North Arcot, severer sentences were inflicted in the district during the year for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act. Punishments awarded in Chingleput and Madura districts for similar offences are reported to be lenient, as also the sentences passed on burglars in Tinnevely district. Mention has been made under judicial punishments in paragraph 3, of a case in which the sentence of fine imposed on two policemen in Guntur district for causing hurt was enhanced by the High Court to three months' simple imprisonment. In a case charged under section 307, Indian Penal Code, in Anantapur district, the parties were allowed by the Magistrate to compromise, the charge being altered into one under section 324, Indian Penal Code. The High Court set aside the order and directed the accused to be committed to the Sessions where he got seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 307, Indian Penal Code. In a burglary in Trichinopoly district, most of the stolen property was recovered and three persons were charged. They were, however, discharged. The District Magistrate ordered a retrial by another Sub-Magistrate who convicted two of the accused and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences of imprisonment and fine passed by the Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, on three persons for assembling

unlawfully on the occasion of the Conjeeveram festival were modified by the Sessions Judge on appeal to fine only. The High Court has been moved in the matter.

28. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody was 133 against 158 in the previous year. One hundred and eight of them were recaptured during the year, besides 24 who had escaped in previous years. The largest number of escapes occurred in South Arcot district. There were no escapes in Anantapur and North Malabar. In 52 cases of escape the police were held to be free from blame. In the remaining cases, 47 policemen were punished departmentally and 49 prosecuted, of whom 33 were convicted. A smart arrest of an under-trial prisoner by a copyist of the Sub-Magistrate's Office, Lalgudi, Trichinopoly district, deserves mention. While he was at work in the office, he saw a prisoner running away from the adjoining sub-jail. He immediately set off in pursuit and taking a short cut arrested the prisoner. He was granted a reward of Rs. 20.

29. Notwithstanding an increase which occurred in 14 districts, the number of cases struck off as "wilfully and maliciously false" fell appreciably from 4,829 to 4,560, the decrease in Coimbatore and South Arcot being considerable. A noticeable increase occurred in Kurnool, Ganjam and Tinnevely. The largest number of cases was returned by Tanjore. Next came Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. Makers of false complaints were prosecuted by the police in 368 cases (68 on the sanction of the Magistrate and 300 on their own motion) and conviction was secured in 122 cases or 33.2 per cent against 34.1 per cent in the previous year. North Arcot again showed the largest number of persons convicted.

Of 137,911 cases prosecuted by the police, 400 or 0.3 per cent (same as in the preceding year) were found false after trial. The highest percentage was returned by Jeypore, which, the Superintendent says, was due to the fact that the complainants and prosecution witnesses in several cases retracted their statements in courts. The percentages for South Kanara, North Malabar and Cuddapah were again high, but there was an improvement in Anantapur. In 95 of these cases compensation was awarded by magistrates under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

30. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police :—

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1916.

Class of persons	1	2		3			4		5		6		7	8	9		10		11	12	12 (c)		13						
		Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.	Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1916.	Number at large on 31st December 1916.	Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.	Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.													
Known depredators	...	11,062	88	774	7	1,592	23	2,117	24	217	1	202	1	1,130	5	574	4	740	18	2,091	17	10,591	96	1,274	23	1,069	10	Females.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Males.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receivers of stolen goods	...	1,011	48	18	2	14	2	286	17	11	1	32	2	274	13	38	3	45	9	31	1	898	41	5	..	..	..	..	Males.
Suspected persons	...	12,432	121	579	6	234	...	3,401	75	164	1	144	1	2,526	25	492	8	991	22	456	4	11,963	140	615	14	383	21	...	Females.
Total	...	* 24,505	* 255	1,371	14	1,840	25	5,894	116	392	3	378	4	3,930	43	1,104	15	1,776	46	2,578	22	23,452	277	1,894	37	1,486	31	...	Males.

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1915 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of bad characters newly registered during the year was 6,010 against 6,469. There was a decrease in the number of known depredators as well as suspects registered, while the number of receivers registered was nearly the same. A larger number of persons (3,973 against 2,647) were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. The total number of bad characters at large at the close of the year declined from 24,760 to 23,729. Of these, 1,931 or 8.1 per cent were out of view. The percentage was again largest in Trichinopoly (17.7). Madras City, Ganjam, Tanjore and Jeypore showed much higher percentages than the average. Kurnool, Anantapur, Madura and Tinnevely returned the lowest percentages. The number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year was 1,517 including 34 receivers, against 1,443 persons inclusive of 38 receivers in 1915.

There was useful co-operation between the Mysore Police and the Anantapur Police in the matter of exchanging information regarding bad characters. The relations between the Police of this Presidency and His Highness the Nizam's Police were cordial and those between the French Police and the Police of South Arcot and Tanjore districts continued to be satisfactory.

The surveillance of bad characters needs greater attention and in the absence of sufficient help from the village police as at present, the regular police have largely to rely upon themselves in this matter. In Coimbatore, the Superintendent introduced the system of sending constables to selected villages at night to watch bad characters and found it useful. It might be adopted in other districts.

Under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, the undermentioned tribes were declared criminal tribes during the year, the provisions of section 10 (b)—notifying residence, etc.—being made applicable to every registered member of them:—

- (1) Valayas of Annur and Kanjapalli of Avanashi taluk, Coimbatore district,
- (2) Vaduvarpatti Koravas of Ramnad district, and
- (3) Paidis of Vizagapatam district.

A notification was issued under section 12 of the Act restricting the movements of Uppu Koravas of Kōilpattu and Anavaradanallur villages, Tinnevely district, who were declared to be a criminal tribe in 1915, to Kulasekharapatnam village in the same district, where they get employment at the local sugar factory. It was proposed to settle the Rudrapad Korachas of Bellary district at the magnesite mines in Suramangalam and Karuppur villages in Salem district and a notification under section 12 of the Act was accordingly issued, but the scheme fell through, as the company withdrew from their promise to employ the labour offered to them. The settlement at Pilliarpatti, Tanjore district, for the Gandarvakottai Koravas was notified under section 16 of the Act and the Salvation Army's girls' school in Nellore was notified under section 17.

The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 3,476. The registration of several Jogis in North Arcot and Chingleput districts was cancelled during the year.

The number of persons convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 1,323. Of these, 102 were convicted under section 24, and one under section 23.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, was entrusted with the general supervision and control of all the settlements in the Presidency including prisoners' homes and his report on their working is printed as appendix B to this report. He visited the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces to make himself acquainted with the system of working the settlements there. I agree with the conclusions at which Mr. Hannington has arrived and am of opinion that our settlement work has benefited considerably by placing Mr. Hannington in control of all the settlements and thus co-ordinating our efforts. The work done by Mr. Bawden and Captain Robilliard, S.A., has been of an exceptionally high order.

The strength of the schools at the various settlements including the voluntary settlement for Yanadis at Bāpatla, on the last day of the year was 984, consisting of 616 boys and 368 girls.

The employment of Donga Woddars on the Siddapuram project in Kurnool district was continued and 57 males, 57 females and 77 children were there on the last day of the year.

The attempt to train the Nakkalas in Gōdāvari district in industries did not meet with success. They were employed in cultivation and cooly work. The number of children under instruction in school on 31st December 1916 was 88 (64 boys and 24 girls).

In the voluntary settlement for Yanadis at Bāpatla in Guntūr district, there were 51 males, 54 females and 79 children at the close of the year. Land was assigned but no progress in cultivating it could be made. The settlers were as before provided with employment in the neighbourhood. The establishment of a voluntary settlement at Venkatasamudram in Salem district, under the management of the London Mission Society, Tiruppattūr, for the Attur-Melnad Koravas who were not brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act was sanctioned, but has been held in abeyance.

Several members of criminal gangs in Anantapur district were induced by the local police to settle and lead an honest life, work being provided for them.

The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was slightly less than in 1915 (1,859 against 1,887). As in previous years, Madras City and Coimbatore returned the largest numbers. The only marked variation was in Vizagapatam, which showed a considerable decrease.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 643 against 589. The number of persons prosecuted for breach of the rules was 186, of whom 151 were convicted, against 161 and 139 respectively in 1915.

The subjoined statement shows the prosecutions in bad Security for good behaviour. livelihood cases :—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.
Madras City	30	24	22	16	27	20	23	14	5	77.8
Ganjāni	54	42	64	38	30	72	193	154	1	80.2
Vizagapatam	61	49	54	35	46	38	50	42	...	84.0
Jeypore	33	17	47	42	142	113	47	33	11	91.7
Gōdāvari	127	47	148	76	81	38	44	38	6	97.1
Kistna	146	95	146	82	243	131	215	95	79	70.9
Guntūr	116	72	278	173	173	93	213	104	22	55.3
Nellore	163	86	178	49	69	23	70	30	1	50.8
Kurnool	158	83	257	165	214	120	232	143	33	71.9
Bellary	230	124	134	78	132	76	140	83	15	66.4
Anantapur	125	71	151	90	138	67	194	83	31	57.6
Cuddapah	79	44	186	121	178	116	108	64	6	63.4
Chittoor	167	92	120	97	111	56	40	22	4	61.1
North Arcot	110	70	135	85	164	105	87	61	4	78.2
Chingleput	72	62	62	41	156	106	93	72	8	84.7
South Arcot	198	73	235	119	145	51	60	26	2	60.5
Tanjore	82	46	112	75	127	87	128	79	20	79.0
Trichinopoly	133	85	99	64	65	37	58	29	4	58.0
Madura	283	131	312	95	410	151	434	204	139	76.1
Ramnad	120	46	85	36	166	94	182	97	32	67.4
Tinnevely	237	140	189	153	77	54	129	73	19	66.4
Salem	66	60	58	30	44	31	93	47	29	78.4
Coimbatore	100	59	122	72	96	45	120	70	28	79.5
The Nilgiris	3	3	8	...	...	3	3	...	...	100.0
South Malabar	52	21	35	20	16	7	67	45	9	80.4
North Malabar	10	6	15	14	10	9	14	11	...	84.6
South Kanara	40	28	52	29	35	23	38	22	6	84.6
The Railway Police, Madras.	12	8	7	4	21	5	21	14	1	70.0
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	31	19	9	7	30	22	30	21	1	84.0
Total	3,037	1,683	3,315	1,906	3,196	1,794	3,119	1,774	516	71.3
										2,924
										1,719
										330
										68.4

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those withdrawn during the year are left out of account.

The number of persons bound over was slightly less than in the previous year. An extensive use of sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code was made in Kurnool, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem districts. In the district last named a large number of Kanjar Bhats of Northern India were bound over and sent to jail as they could not furnish security. Since the inauguration of the new scheme in Trichinopoly there has been a considerable improvement, in the quantity as well as the quality of the work under these sections, with the result that there has been a diminution in the crime committed by professionals, although this is not indicated in the year's figure. There is scope for more work everywhere, especially in the districts of Jeypore, Gōdāvari, Nellore, Chittoor and South Arcot. The results obtained in Jeypore, Tinnevely, Kistna and Nellore were poor, indicating that greater care is required in maintaining history sheets of bad characters, in the selection of persons to be run in and in the preparation and conduct of cases. At the same time it has to be remembered that the results of police action under the preventive sections depend largely on the attitude of local magistrates. Better results can certainly be achieved where the magistracy realize that they have a common responsibility with the police for the prevention of crime.

Among those bound over, there were 10 receivers of stolen property and 484 known depredators, against 21 and 521 respectively, in the preceding year. The number of persons bound over in Tinnevely district for enforcing kaval fees was 16 against 32 in 1915.

Cases against 330 persons were pending disposal by magistrates at the close of the year against 516 at the end of the previous year. There was a noticeable decline in the number of pending cases in Madura and Kistna districts.

The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 1,197. In Madura and Kurnool the proportion of persons incarcerated was again small. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 243 against Rs. 237 in the previous year. The average was much exceeded in Trichinopoly (Rs. 523), South Kanara (Rs. 459) and Kurnool (Rs. 452).

31. Mr. Hannington was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department for the whole year. Only two Deputy Superintendents of Police were working in this department at the close of the year. There was an addition of one Inspector to the staff for work connected with criminal settlements, the general control over which was vested in the Deputy Inspector-General. A watch over seditious literature continued to be kept. Besides other work, mostly of a confidential nature, the members of the staff were engaged in collecting information about the movements of criminal gangs, in examining coins in the sub-treasuries and railway cash offices throughout the Presidency and in the investigation of special cases such as note-forging, false personation, theft of railway mail bag, etc. One of the two enemy-trading cases referred to in the last report ended in conviction during the year and the other was under trial at the close of the year. Proposals for strengthening and re-organizing the special branch were submitted to Government at the end of the year and have since been sanctioned.

The number of references to the Finger-print Bureau asking for the antecedents of suspected persons was 15,398 against 16,271 in 1915, and the number of successful identifications was 3,753 or 24.4 per cent, a record figure. These include 2,999 references from other Provinces and Native States, of which 394 were identified. The number of references made by the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras City and Nellore was large when compared with other districts. Outside this Presidency, Mysore and the Federated Malay States made as usual the largest number of references.

The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 13,336, and excluding 6,427 slips eliminated in the course of the year, the number on record at its close was 174,023. Besides these, 50 slips received from the Excise department were filed separately. The number of occasions on which the members of the Bureau were called on to attend courts, both civil and criminal,

to give expert evidence was 205. Written opinions were also furnished in 88 instances. In Tanjore district a branch postmaster who put his thumb impression on two money-order coupons and misappropriated the amounts was successfully prosecuted on the strength of the expert opinion that the impressions were his.

The tester Sub-Inspectors visited the central and district jails regularly once a month and tested 8,811 slips. In the course of test, 4,280 fresh slips were prepared. In eighteen cases the finger impressions taken were those of wrong persons, which were set right.

32. Useful work continued to be done by the special forces employed for the prevention and detection of thefts at Cocanada and Cuddalore harbours. The launch "Commerce" at the former port was sold and another launch to replace her is under construction.

33. There was a decrease in the number of unexecuted warrants on the last day of the year, 1,807 against 1,879. The number of warrants pending for more than a year was less than in the previous year, 562 against 602, while the number pending for more than six months was the same as before, viz., 294. The number of pending warrants was largest in South Arcot. This district as well as Ramnad and Nellore showed an appreciable increase as compared with the previous year. There was a noticeable decrease in Madura, South Malabar, Bellary and Jeypore. A man concerned in a murder which had occurred in Anantapur district twenty years ago was arrested during the year by a head constable of Kurnool district but was let off, as there were no witnesses to give evidence about his complicity and as the records of the case had been destroyed.

34. During the year I inspected in the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, Chingleput, Gōdāvari, Kistna, South Kanara, South Arcot, North and South Malabar, Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam and Jeypore. I also visited some of the criminal settlements in Guntūr, Nellore and South Arcot districts. The training schools were regularly inspected during the year. The Deputy Inspectors-General inspected all their districts. All the stations in the Presidency were inspected by District Officers with the exception of two stations in Jeypore district, which had to be left uninspected, as both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were otherwise occupied. They have been inspected early in the current year. In addition to the inspections by Sub-divisional officers, all the stations in Trichinopoly district were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police.

CONCLUSION.

35. With the formation of one circle in Kistna and two circles in Madura, the re-allocation of police stations in the whole Presidency was completed.

36. I have referred elsewhere in this report to the pressing need for quarters in many places. On the 31st December 1912, prior to the introduction of a regular building programme, there were Government quarters for 35 Sub-Inspectors, 68 Sergeants, 1,018 head constables and 9,744 constables. On the 31st December 1916 there were quarters for 296 Sub-Inspectors, 90 Sergeants, 1,735 head constables and 13,282 constables, representing a percentage on the strength of these different ranks of 20.4, 63.8, 50.1 and 48.4, respectively. It is very unfortunate that financial conditions have prevented a more liberal grant for building since war broke out and I earnestly request that the provision of quarters may be accelerated to the utmost possible degree. It is true that grants have been made for renting houses for the constabulary, but the money available has sufficed to provide for only a limited number and the quarters procurable are in the majority of cases thoroughly unsuitable. One of the conditions of service is that the men shall have free quarters and until this condition is fulfilled we are failing to fulfil a pledge. Apart from this is the fact

that unless Government quarters are provided the health of the force is bound to be affected adversely; there is also difficulty in collecting men who are scattered over a town or village instead of being housed together.

37. All the Deputy Inspectors-General again did most valuable work. A great deal of extra work was thrown on Mr. Hannington, who was given control of criminal settlements in addition to his work as Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D. The large amount of work which he has done in connexion with the settlements and the thorough grasp which he has obtained of the problems involved will be of the greatest value to Government in deciding the questions which arise.

Mr. Filson has been invaluable to me as Assistant Inspector-General.

Mr. Williams continued to do excellent work as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D.

The work of the following officers deserves special mention:—

Superintendents.—Messrs. George, Hamilton, Travers Phillips, Blackstone, Swire, Hitchcock, Rowlandson, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Pitt, Clinch, Withinshaw and Happell; I ought to mention here that in addition to his police work in the very important district of South Malabar, Mr. Hitchcock did, and continues to do, invaluable work as a recruiting officer for the army;

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. Sweney, Saunders, Elliott, Clift, Tottenham and Wright;

Deputy Superintendents.—Messrs. Muhammad Amin-ud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur, E. H. H. Lewis, Rao Bahadur P. Sanyasayya Nayudu, F. D. D. Anderson, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, M. Govindan Nayar, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, G. Rajagopala Rao, A. K. Raja Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib, Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib, T. Devaraja Mudaliyar, Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar, A. Subba Reddi and Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai.

The services of the following Inspectors are commended to the notice of Government:—E. J. S. Nicholas, N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar and Acting Inspector S. T. Rhenius Pillai of Madras City; K. Gopalam Patnaik and D. Ramachandra Razu of Ganjam; C. Shaw and K. Raghava Acharya of Vizagapatam; W. R. Eveling and Acting Inspector P. Kanakarazu of Jeypore; T. Janardhana Rao and A. Leech of Gōdāvari; S. Satyanarayana Pantulu and V. Ramamurti Ayyar of Kistna; S. Venkatarama Ayyar (appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent) of Guntūr; and P. Guruswami Ayyar (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) of Nellore; C. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu and K. Brahmayya of Nellore; V. S. Ranga Acharya and S. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar of Kurnool; A. Gopalaswami Nayudu and C. Lakshmana Reddi of Anantapur; N. Bapayya Nayudu (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and B. Mustafa Ali Khan Sahib of Cuddapah; N. Parthasarathi Ayyangar of Chittoor; K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar and T. T. Ranga Acharya of North Arcot; K. R. Sitarama Ayyar and D. T. Venkata Acharya of Chingleput; S. Rangaswami Ayyangar and Acting Inspector M. Ananta Acharya of South Arcot; K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and C. A. Walton of Tanjore; C. Ramanatha Ayyar of Trichinopoly; T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai of Madura; L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar and T. Walker of Ramnad; G. Vesey and P. Duraiswami Pillai of Tinnevely; C. Walker and Acting Inspector S. Santappa Pillai of Salem; G. R. Humphreys and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Coimbatore; N. L. Mitchell of the Nilgiris (appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent); E. V. Amu Sahib and E. Govinda Kidavu of South Malabar; G. Bailey and C. P. Raman Menon of North Malabar; K. Narayana Rao and M. Venkatappa of South Kanara; Paul T. Duraiswami and R. Narayana Ayyangar of Madras Railway Police; Rao Sahib H. Venkateswara Ayyar (now acting Deputy Superintendent) of Trichinopoly Railway Police; A. B. G. Snesdell and Rao Sahib S. Raghavendra Rao of the Criminal Investigation department; C. H. Matthews of the chief office; J. Day and G. Panduranga Rao of the Provincial Training School, Vellore; N. Subba Rao and J. Reedman of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore; and T. Ramakrishna Ayyangar of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal has again done an excellent year's work as manager of my office. The reports of Superintendents on their office managers are generally favourable.

38. One of the features of the year was the introduction as an experiment of a radical change in police administration in the Trichinopoly district. Under this scheme the Superintendent of Police has been relieved of all direct charge, additional subdivisions have been formed and, except in Trichinopoly town, the Circle Inspector has been abolished. It is as yet too early to give a definite opinion on the scheme, but the experience gained so far tends to show that there has been a distinct improvement in police work. The Station House Officer has been brought into direct contact with his Subdivisional officer, who is able to exercise a more effective supervision over the investigation of crime, to secure co-operation and co-ordination of work and generally to keep more in touch with police work in his jurisdiction than under the old conditions. There is reason to believe that the ordinary station work is carried out with less friction than was the case under the Circle Inspector system. The Superintendent of Police also being free to move all over his district is enabled to exercise a better control of the work throughout the district than was possible when he was hampered by the direct charge of part of the district. A similar experiment was started in Kurnool at the end of the year. The weak point of the scheme is that it asks too much of the Deputy Superintendent. In the current year it has been decided to try in Coimbatore district an important modification of the Trichinopoly experiment. This will retain the satisfactory features of that scheme but will give the Subdivisional officer one or more Inspectors to be employed on important investigations.

The other noticeable features of the year were—

- (1) the revision of the pay of the mufassal constabulary, which has, however, had little or no effect on recruitment up to date,
- (2) a decrease in the number of casualties, notably resignations,
- (3) a slight fall in punishments for absence without leave and a decrease in the number of dismissals and suspensions as well as in the number of judicial punishments,
- (4) a further increase in rewards to private individuals,
- (5) the introduction of the system of selection of candidates for Sub-Inspector's post by district committees,
- (6) decrease in crime, notably under offences against property attended with violence,
- (7) the dispersal of the notorious Lagarai gang,
- (8) some improvement in detection,
- (9) a slight increase in the amount of property stolen and a decrease in the percentage of recovery, and
- (10) the completion of re-allocation in the Presidency.

But for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 16 supra, the public peace was generally well maintained.

As there seems to be some uncertainty in the minds of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and also of the public as to the results of the reforms now under contemplation, I think it well to mention here that, whatever form the changes to be introduced may take, they will not damage the prospects of Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors. The reverse is intended.

A great deal of good work has been done in the course of the year. I have decentralized as far as I could. Deputy Inspectors-General have helped me in this direction and I am satisfied that the confidence thus placed in district officers is amply justified.

MADRAS,
1st July 1917.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 24 and 26.]

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 proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 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
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	13	37	...	50	...	...	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	2	6	...	8	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	6	6	...	12	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	3	6	...	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender ...	8	13	...	21	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	114	305	...	419	...	...	116	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	267	779	14	1,032	61	228	251	214	207	30	465	313	90	778
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	8	21	...	24	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	4	2	20
		Total ...	416	1,174	14	1,576	82	269	393	454	262	46	776	452	172	1,228
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 306	Murder ...	225	744	...	969	15	63	224	141	208	278	627	5	...	632
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	47	114	...	161	10	18	37	34	29	18	81	3	...	84
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	48	197	...	245	3	53	47	76	42	23	141	1	...	142
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	10	66	...	75	18	16	12	9	10	2	29	10	...	38
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	1	5	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	4
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	12	126	...	138	...	...	17	27	...	42	78	...	1	80
		Total ...	38	234	...	272	6	54	22	124	36	18	178	7	4	186

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	189	739	2	925	19	170	164	246	107	48	405	327	79	732
19	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	29	...	34	3	8	6	3	5	8	16	...	...	16
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt ...	296	1,723	...	1,959	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	45	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	27	...	31	4	4	8	3	8	3	14	10	1	24
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	103	486	2	587	58	118	116	179	88	20	289	314	110	603
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	35	118	...	163	1	36	28	37	20	8	65	3	1	68
		Total ...	1,058	4,804	68	5,794	250	1,121	1,015	1,268	733	804	2,673	1,449	312	4,122

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.	167	570	6	731	113	40	138	89	102	234	431	33	...	464
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	234	1,265	42	1,457	307	135	229	237	163	380	822	60	15	882
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	119	1,598	55	1,682	89	227	129	40	89	1,083	1,267	271	100	1,538
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	3	9	...	12	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	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.	6	36	1	41	41	11	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	24
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	24	1,049	447	626	3	...	38	37	13	...	1,016	...	...	1,016
		Total ...	1,782	17,145	1,199	17,728	1,681	909	1,814	2,444	1,015	9,774	14,432	744	257	15,178

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	61	293	11	343	30	60	48	51	43	22	127	980	119	1,107
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	33	184	...	217	3	46	33	60	15	...	94	52	11	146
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	94	478	11	561	33	106	81	111	58	41	221	1,033	130	1,264

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

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 proved to be false.	Number due to mis-lake of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate cases.	Total Magistrate cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 1 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	... Theft of cattle ... Attempt	718	4,819	60	5,877	354	791	742	1,339	407	1,815	3,621	95	22	3,716
35	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt	331	1,036	13	1,354	70	232	373	394	118	106	635	904	149	1,589
36	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property ... Attempt	113	562	...	675	8	33	88	394	143	6	543	28	13	571
37	419, 420	... Cheating ... Attempt	147	387	3	531	8	81	156	166	65	39	273	165	37	438
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	115	572	43	644	49	169	86	120	56	33	232	3,335	397	3,587
39	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	18	4	16	2	4	1	1	1	7	13	4	2	17
		Total	3,321	27,381	2,048	28,654	2,285	4,059	3,808	7,163	2,011	9,502	20,724	7,032	1,844	27,756
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	3	31	...	34	3	7	3	10	5	5	20	31	5	51
41	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 288, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Public and local nuisances ...	3,461	99,505	2	102,964	18	121	3,181	95,615	3,688	9	99,309	4,780	4,253	104,099
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable*.	...	3,464	99,536	2	102,998	19	128	3,184	95,625	3,688	14	99,329	4,821	4,258	104,150
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 †	...	1,197	14,571	1,237	14,531	25	128	960	11,721	1,177	116	14,251	2,520	2,108	16,771
		Grand Total	309	1,759	...	2,063	4	29	371	1,260	57	18	1,335	19	17	1,354
		Total	111,641	166,950	4,579	173,912	4,350	6,749	11,127	120,046	9,001	20,115	163,741	18,071	8,689	171,812

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (j) 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.

† These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (j) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, 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 awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119 and 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, 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 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 168.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	386	2,075	179	14	5,435	1,795	3,640	30	280	217	684	8,003	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	14	...	...	17	16	1	1	1	1	3	15	...
		Total	404	2,507	203	18	5,984	2,115	3,819	70	344	232	790	3,170	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	302, 303, 306	Murder ...	204	957	34	91	871	188	683	75	248	3	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	11	125	4	4	121	39	82	5	23	...	...	...	...
13	304, 305	Culpable homicide ...	33	298	20	20	306	113	123	7	34	...	...	...	...
14	370	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	41	2	1	40	19	21	2	2	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	44	7	1	40	3	10	2	3	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	9	139	12	2	166	125	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	326, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	120	860	92	23	1,174	506	668	...	97	87	131	706	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... Attempt	4	16	5	1	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or 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 awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	92	1,126	150	33	1,387	736	651	21	62	147	231	1,445
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	10	154	12	10	148	60	88	2	23	32	11	132
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	21	...	...	35	9	26	...	3	...	2	38
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	45	449	65	2	635	336	299	5	56	27	200	475
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	72	7	2	85	43	42	...	7	4	1	4
		Total ...	542	4,308	411	190	5,024	2,212	2,812	131	564	319	582	2,875
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.	206	1,089	34	80	1,117	340	777	43	202	28	...	289
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	75	888	56	40	814	381	433	38	126	57	20	297
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	265	36	12	340	120	220	2	32	94	240	873
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	13	222	30	4	253	119	184	1	19	30	51	207
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	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.	1	24	3	...	23	18	5	1	3	...	1	1
		Attempt ...	277	4,385	202	133	4,346	2,775	1,571	140	322	147	168	674
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	6	68	...	3	75	46	26	4	2	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	27	...	1	10	7	3	...	16	...	...	...
		Total ...	590	6,969	381	273	6,978	3,806	3,172	239	723	356	480	2,341

31	341 to 344	...	18	218	23	8	383	129	254	1	9	121	291	2,431
32	336, 337	...	8	130	17	...	141	94	47	2	7	5	12	55
33	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	26	348	40	8	524	223	301	3	16	126	303	2,486
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
34	378 to 382	...	176	3,042	98	64	3,066	1,982	1,084	133	215	51	35	193
		Theft { of cattle	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ordinary	511	8,941	416	237	10,089	6,189	3,550	114	470	796	1,502	9,164
35	406 to 409	...	38	528	21	18	575	369	206	110	61	150	184	1,458
		Criminal Breach of trust	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	...	45	531	5	6	691	469	222	4	25	8	18	26
37	419, 420	...	49	309	21	1	359	222	137	38	42	37	53	284
		Receiving stolen property	...	10	...	...	10	6	4	...	1	...	...	...
		Cheating	26	374	25	10	613	276	337	2	27	364	945	7,131
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	...	8	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	4	18
		Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	846	13,878	592	342	15,453	9,680	5,873	392	843	1,408	2,742	18,277
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
40	295 to 297	...	9	44	26	...	65	27	38	...	1	...	8	144
		Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	2,445	68,655	747	3	101,628	97,755	3,873	12	1,846	328	4,827	663
		Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,454	68,699	773	3	101,693	97,782	3,911	18	1,847	328	4,835	807
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	864	14,231	47	46	17,064	15,362	1,702	59	599	260	2,110	415
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	76	1,135	2	9	1,383	1,301	82	105	35	16	22	2
		Grand Total ...	* 5,802	112,075	2,429	889	154,033	132,411	21,672	1,607	4,941	3,050	11,869	30,373

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1915 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1916.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916.
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, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 333, 345 and 491, Cr. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.												
4	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	137 ...	Harboring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229, 161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences against public justice ...	134	2,075	2,824	47	199	332	2,106	95	17	2	24
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants ...	11	103	114	16	12	35	41	10	2	...	1
8	465 to 477-A ...	False evidence, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	135	674	809	59	37	332	213	169	22	1	10
9	264 to 267 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	20	158	178	47	9	88	21	13	8	...	1
10	482 to 489 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	254	259	4	4	35	311	5	1	...	4
11	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	18	19	5	...	8	4	2	...	...	...
12		Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	5	279	284	3	6	37	234	4	1	...	1
13		Total	311	4,182	4,493	181	267	917	2,830	298	51	3	41

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
11	313 to 316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	4	5	6	7	8	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		11	12	13	14
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			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 (sections 217, 248, 259, 333 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above — cont.													
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	222	11,138	11,368	2,712	5,648	2,013	838	157	256	1	26
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	34	4,933	4,967	48	190	334	4,359	36	15	4	13
27	294 A ...	Keeping a lottery office	6	13	19	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	3	25	28	2	2	16	6	2	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	47	697	744	13	94	465	130	42	...	...	...
		Total	375	18,544	18,919	3,310	6,548	3,340	5,437	264	308	5	48
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		3,610	88,402	92,012	2,127	30,241	4,070	51,179	4,395	163	48	57
		Grand Total	+ 5,149	160,005	165,154	14,800	63,725	17,683	63,180	5,786	1,594	83	293

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1915 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1916.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916—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 not arrested during the year, and persons failed to comply with summons or appeared or evaded or they absconded or ended or against whom process were outstand 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 of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
				(In complaint.	(On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
2	120 B (1), 120 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
4	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100.0	...	...	...
5	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	85	2,679	372	4	3,131	64	526	2,365	77.5	33	143	1
6	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	12	100	49	1	160	1	85	67	45.0	2	5	1
7	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	57	680	171	7	901	13	521	242	28.4	97	28	...
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	44	250	19	3	810	2	246	30	11.2	11	21	...
10	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	250	33	1	264	...	44	214	81.4	4	2	2
11	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks and measures.	...	16	...	2	14	1	9	4	25.0	...	...	...
12	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	935	144	4	1,079	...	170	862	79.9	23	24	...
		Total ...	207	4,894	788	22	5,863	81	1,601	3,788	66.7	170	223	4

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.		On complaint.		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 of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks.	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															
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	316	Causing miscarriage	...	5	2	...	7	...	4	2	286	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Fape by the husband	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	6	2	...	8	...	5	2	250	...	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	30	472	67	2	567	47	899	102	189	17	2	...	...	...	...
		Total	30	472	67	2	567	47	899	102	189	17	2	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	305	39,338	32	179	39,465	5,840	9,520	2,398	61	245	21,492	3	...	...	1
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	110	13	...	124	2	45	34	276	...	43	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	804	45,768	65	215	46,418	3,398	11,718	3,506	76	740	27,056	2	...	...	2
		Total	1,110	85,214	110	384	86,037	9,240	21,283	5,938	70	985	48,591	5	...	...	3

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417, 418	Cheating	13	307	1	...	321	7	294	22	71	8	20	1	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	11	232	17	...	200	...	182	59	237	6	13	2	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	203	11,505	12	39	11,679	917	3,692	921	80	234	5,915	2	...	...	2
		Total	227	12,044	30	39	12,260	924	4,188	1,002	83	248	5,948	5	...	...	2

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	298	Offences against religion	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	29	...	2	27	...	3	3	103	5	16	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	57	1,832	6	18	1,870	92	865	76	41	19	818	...	...	7	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	59	981	10	...	1,049	67	526	44	44	28	388	...	...	1	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	235	17,098	39	221	17,112	1,847	4,402	1,227	72	147	9,489	8	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	23	5,855	162	2	6,035	17	652	5,147	855	45	174	14	...	...	3
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	49	...	...	48	...	3	41	837	4	...	...	...	...	1
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	14	110	...	1	123	...	69	27	245	26	1	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	42	675	...	25	692	61	462	180	183	6	33	...	...	...	...
		Total	430	20,609	217	289	26,975	2,084	7,001	6,867	* 250	278	10,917	22	...	...	12
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,615	98,999	16,121	6,157	105,661	3,692	7,712	62,151	564	957	31,149	10	...	...	917
		Grand Total	4,619	223,234	17,335	6,883	237,372	16,068	42,139	79,851	* 384	2,655	96,881	45	...	...	938

* In calculating this percentage, the number shown in col. 11 against serial 28 has been left out of account.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.							
1. Theft	9,100	2,520	27.7	Rs. 9,60,117	R. 1,33,143	13.9	
a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	96	...	...	4,149	...	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	
c. Other thefts	20,676	3,564	41.4	9,23,214	2,71,051	29.7	
2. Robbery	449	118	26.3	2,17,859	12,275	5.6	
a. Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	
b. Other robbery	895	238	26.6	83,716	13,232	15.8	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,491	400	26.8	1,62,861	51,413	31.6	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	178	58	32.6	46,147	29,449	63.8	
Total	32,789	11,944	36.6	23,63,844	5,17,712	21.9	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	158	12	7.6	3,155	121	3.8	
6. Criminal misappropriation	140	48	34.3	27,728	21,344	77.0	
Total	298	60	20.1	30,883	21,465	69.5	

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 6,956.

[Paras. 2 and 6.]

STATEMENT D.
Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1916.

Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant 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.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										To area.	To population.		
Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	223	4	1	1,347	40	3	1,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	36	...	...	1,052	...	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	134	...	...	1,052	...	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eluru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	7	10	7	7	77	365	15	886	...	6,650	...	...	8,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	134	...	...	1,052	...	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	7	10	7	7	77	365	15	886	...	6,650	...	...	8,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes 1 Sergeant and 13 Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 1046, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1913, who are to be employed after the removal of the Superintendent's headquarters to Coimbatore.
† Excludes 3 Head Constables and 19 Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 2444, Judicial, dated 11th November 1914, for the Wireless Station guard at Madras, who are not to be employed for the present.
‡ Includes the strength of 15b Chitral guard employed in the district.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1916—concluded.

Ranks.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors (General and Deputy)	Number of Sergeants	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Constables	Number of Head Constables	Total	Total cost payable from 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.	Proportion of Police to population.	Proportion of constables to the Police force.
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chennai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Benares & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Includes the Deputy Inspector-General temporarily sanctioned for another year from September 1916.

† Includes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

‡ Includes three undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorg.

§ Includes six Deputy Superintendents to take charge of subdivisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.

|| Excludes the two Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.

** Includes fourteen undistributed reserve.

†† Includes eleven underlies.

‡‡ Includes the strength of the Chitral guard employed in the district, but excludes the establishment of one Head Constable and three Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 779, Judicial, dated 24th March 1916, for lighting the lamps at the Cordite Factory, as the work was not taken up by the Police before the end of the year.

§§ Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1916.

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

Ranks.	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.	Number of constables.	By promotion.	By rewards, money or gifts.	Number of constables who can read and write.	Number of constables who can read and write.	Of one year and under five years.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under fifteen years.	Of fifteen years and over.	By death.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.
Northern Range.	Chief Office ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madras City	116	1,638	113	1,986	113	1,986	113	1,986	113	1,986	113	1,986	113	1,986	113	1,986
	Ganjam	73	1,186	65	1,160	184	1,160	65	1,160	65	1,160	65	1,160	65	1,160	65	1,160
	Vizagapatnam	86	1,469	80	1,414	149	1,414	80	1,414	80	1,414	80	1,414	80	1,414	80	1,414
	Jeypore	45	579	42	531	83	531	42	531	42	531	42	531	42	531	42	531
	Godavari	72	1,276	72	1,219	147	1,219	72	1,219	72	1,219	72	1,219	72	1,219	72	1,219
	Krishna	71	1,181	69	1,063	327	1,063	69	1,063	69	1,063	69	1,063	69	1,063	69	1,063
	Kistna	55	1,042	52	994	237	994	52	994	52	994	52	994	52	994	52	994
	Nellore	73	1,112	73	1,031	346	1,031	73	1,031	73	1,031	73	1,031	73	1,031	73	1,031
	Total	487	7,845	463	7,462	2,594	7,462	463	7,462	463	7,462	463	7,462	463	7,462	463	7,462
Central Range.	Kurnool	67	1,125	53	1,086	341	1,086	53	1,086	53	1,086	53	1,086	53	1,086	53	1,086
	Belary	65	1,074	58	949	298	949	58	949	58	949	58	949	58	949	58	949
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
	Channarayana	62	871	58	840	242	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840	58	840
Southern Range.	South Arcot	66	1,031	55	1,023	369	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023
	Trichinopoly	60	1,363	59	1,221	314	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221
	Madurai	60	1,178	57	1,165	314	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165
	Ramnad	66	1,178	57	1,165	314	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165
	Thiruvallur	71	1,454	69	1,418	403	1,418	69	1,418	69	1,418	69	1,418	69	1,418	69	1,418
	Total	389	7,215	382	6,829	2,013	6,829	382	6,829	382	6,829	382	6,829	382	6,829	382	6,829
	South Arcot	66	1,031	55	1,023	369	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023	55	1,023
	Trichinopoly	60	1,363	59	1,221	314	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221	59	1,221
	Madurai	60	1,178	57	1,165	314	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165
	Ramnad	66	1,178	57	1,165	314	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165	57	1,165

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.

STATEMENT E--concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1916—concluded.

[illegible]

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.
(2) The sanctioned strength of non-gazetted officers and men was shown in the armament statement as 1905 and 80,917 respectively owing to the inclusion therein, of an Inspector and a Head constable posted to the district at each of the 1000 stations. The correct strength was due to revised figures furnished by certain districts.

Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, which could not however be opened before the close of the year.

Includes an undistributed reserve of 14 Sub-Inspectors.
Includes 38 probationary Sub-Inspectors of the district police under training in the school.

Includes 230 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

Includes 298 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

† Includes 6,262 men punished with blackmarks only.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING 1916-17.

With reference to the working of criminal settlements during the year 1916-17, I have the honour to report that the following are the settlements in existence:—Bhumannagadda, Stuartpet, Aziznagar, Sitanagaram, Siddapuram, Stuartpuram, Kavali, Kalichedu, Kulasekharapatnam and Pilliarpatti. There are also two prisoners' homes at Guntūr and Madras and two children's homes at Nellore and Madras treated under the scheme. Of these, Pilliarpatti was newly started and the remainder were in existence before the commencement of the year.

As a whole the advance made in the working of settlements generally has been disappointing. Early in the year it was realized that our system of working settlements district-wise was unsatisfactory and a general control over settlements was vested in me by Government. I at the time pointed out that I considered a special officer necessary for this work. My further experience of the work gained during the year by being more in touch with settlement managers and my visits to other Provinces convinced me that the system under which we are working is a wrong one and early in the present year I addressed Government on the subject suggesting a separate department to deal with all matters under the Criminal Tribes Act. I also made some attempt to produce a detailed budget for all settlements for the year in accordance with the system followed in the United Provinces. I have not yet received Government orders in these matters.

My work during the year has been to a great extent taken up in trying to devise methods to deal with our failures in settlement work. In point of numbers dealt with under section 12 of the Act, I believe I am right in saying this Presidency takes precedence of any in India, but it is one thing to introduce the Act against a large number of persons and quite another to see them settled and start their reformation. We have suffered from trying to deal with too large numbers and also from having too many advisors and the consequent delay in getting orders on proposals.

The number of persons dealt with in settlements at the end of the year was 6,359 belonging to the following castes:—Korachas, Veppur Parayas, Donga Yerakalas, Donga Dasaris and Dommaras.

During the year there was serious trouble among the settlers from Kalichedu, an official settlement.

This commenced among the "voluntary" settlers sent to estates on the Anamalais.

The majority of these absconded from the hills. Some were stopped at Pollachi and others returned to Kalichedu where they proceeded to get the remaining settlers out of hand. This resulted in a large number absconding from Kalichedu. In the end an Assistant Superintendent of Police had to be sent to control those remaining. This settlement can never be satisfactory and as a first step to abolishing it some of the members have been transferred to Stuartpuram and Kavali. There was also during the year serious trouble in the Salvation Army settlement at Stuartpet where large numbers absconded. This was due to a cyclone and floods and the consequent misery and discontent of the settlers. Arrangements are being made to abolish the settlement as soon as possible.

Of the settlements showing real progress of a reformatory character, we have Stuartpuram, Kavalai and the small Koravar settlement at Kulasekharapatnam.

Other settlements may be said to be holding their own with either more or less success. Most of our settlements are worked under Salvation Army agency and for the most part this is being found satisfactory. Some of the settlements are, however, under-staffed and the Salvation Army Head-quarters have some difficulty in supplying men owing to recruitment from Europe being stopped.

Sitanagaram, Guntūr district (Salvation Army control).—There has been a lot of absconding from this settlement. The manager Major Mackenzie complains of want of control over the unruly element and inadequate sentences in the cases of convictions. Steps are being taken to strengthen his hand in this direction. There has also been a good deal of sickness and the progress of the settlement is slow.

Stuartpuram, Guntur district (Salvation Army control):—The progress in this settlement under Captain Robilliard has continued. There is more land which might be acquired and

in the course of time the settlement is capable of considerable expansion. The conduct of the settlers has on the whole been very good and there is every prospect that the settlement will eventually become self-supporting.

Kalichedu, Nellore district (Government control):—It has been realized for some time that this settlement will never be satisfactory. An attempt was made to deal with the situation by sending "voluntary" settlers to the Anamalais. Later on most of them absconded, again proving the fact that these criminals will not work voluntarily and that any voluntary system is futile. The return of the bulk of these led to further trouble at Kalichedu and eventually to wholesale abscondings. Some of the members have now been transferred to Kavali and Stuartpuram and eventually it is intended to abolish this settlement.

Kavali, Nellore district (Mr. Bawden's control):—Government has sanctioned the opening of an agricultural settlement in conjunction with this at Allur. This has just been started. The expense of this settlement is considerable but the reformatory work done by Mr. Bawden is of a very high character and the behaviour and general condition of his settlers shows the value of his work. Most of the settlers at Kavali live by contract work and it has already been found possible to give the settlers a degree of independence of movement without bad result which would have been impossible a few years ago.

Bhumnagadda, Chittoor district (Salvation Army control):—This settlement has made fair progress during the year and there has been no serious trouble. It is, however, incapable of much expansion as the amount of land available is limited and if industries are started such as weaving, the market will hardly be a paying one.

Siddapuram, Kurnool district (Government control):—This is a "voluntary" settlement and so hardly comes into our scheme. Under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police the settlement continues to do good.

Aziznagar, South Arcot district (Salvation Army control):—The progress in this settlement has continued to be disappointing. During the year I endeavoured to ascertain the causes for this and put forward a scheme for the more speedy reclamation of the land and improvement generally in the settlement. It is to be hoped that if this scheme is followed, satisfactory results may ensue. There are complaints that the land is poor and the output of crops has certainly been so. I am, however, not satisfied that the land is to blame, as the surrounding lands owned by ryots are capable of producing good crops. The supervision in this settlement has been admittedly defective and the management continues to require a great deal of outside guidance.

Stuartpet, South Arcot district (Salvation Army control):—This settlement has been struggling with adversity from the start. The final blow was received when the settlement was practically wiped out by a cyclone in November. It has now been decided to abolish it but there will be much difficulty in finding other settlements capable of receiving the settlers. Aziznagar can take a few and it is hoped to find room for the others in new settlements.

Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district (Mr. Weth's control):—This small Koravar settlement is of an industrial character and continues to do very well and to give no trouble. Government have now sanctioned a grant of land for the settlers which should have the effect of keeping them in the locality permanently.

Pilliarpatti, Tanjore district (Government control):—I can see very little to recommend this settlement at present and it is doubtful if it can be carried on on the present lines for long. As it is a new one, it is perhaps too early to give a definite opinion.

As regards the schemes for the coming year besides improving existing settlements, there will be considerable trouble in the gradual abolition of the Kalichedu and Stuartpet settlements. This work can only be done gradually and great care will be necessary to see that other settlements which are doing better are not overstocked and so put back. An industrial settlement has been sanctioned at Pallavaram and the two prisoners' homes are also to be formed into industrial settlements. When these schemes mature some relief will be given to our Criminal Tribes settlement work generally.

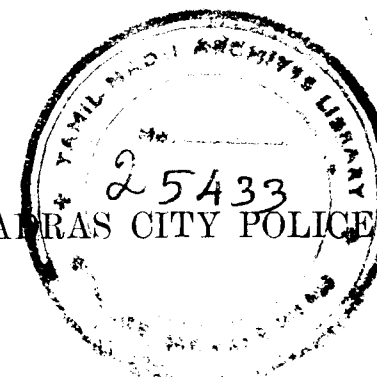
MADRAS,
26th April 1917.

P. HANNYNGTON,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mys. and C.I.D.

APPENDIX C.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1916.



I was on leave from the 26th April until the 29th October during which period M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, northern range, was in charge of the office in addition to his own duties until the 18th July 1916, from which date Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo acted as Commissioner of Police.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and Mr. L. Withinshaw continued to be Deputy Commissioners of Police. Mr. Withinshaw went on a month's privilege leave from the 18th September 1916, his work being carried on by the Commissioner. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal was Assistant Commissioner of Police during the whole year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1916 was 1,754, the same as in 1915.

At the end of the year the constabulary numbered 1,386 showing 252 vacancies as against 303 in the previous year. Of the men enlisted during the year, 157 remained in the force at the end of the year. The casualties among the constabulary, excluding men enlisted during the year, numbered 148. Forty-two constables were received on transfer from the mufassal police.

The rise of pay granted in September 1915 has had very little effect upon recruitment and I am intending to approach Government with a scheme for a further rise of pay accompanied by a reduction of the sanctioned strength.

The recruitment of European Sub-Inspectors has been rendered increasingly difficult by the war. There were twenty-seven European Sub-Inspectors at the end of the year, being six less than the established number.

Four Sergeants resigned during the year and five were enlisted, of whom two were taken temporarily for the period of the war.

The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 71.82 as against 73.9 last year.

3. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,79,586 as against Rs. 5,62,963 in the previous year, the increase being due to the higher pay sanctioned to head constables and constables.

4. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded during the year:—

Conduct.	1915.	1916.
For all offences including absence without leave—		
Number punished with blackmarks only	313	472
Number fined	29	58
Number suspended	34	20
Number reduced	78	70
Number dismissed	26	18
	480	638
Percentage punished	33.2	42.6
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	27.9	36.9

There was a considerable increase in the number of blackmarks and of fines for absence but the more serious punishments showed a decrease.

Of the dismissals five, and of the reductions twenty-seven, were under the blackmark rules.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments:—

(1) Awarded in 1915 in which final orders had not been passed in 1915	30
(2) Awarded in 1916	261
(3) Number confirmed	77
(4) Number remitted	140
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	74

Sixteen men were judicially punished during the year as against six in the previous year. Of these men, six were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, two convictions being for allowing a prisoner to escape and one for wrongfully confining a person. The last offence was committed out of Madras. One constable was convicted of theft.

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5. Three hundred and sixty-nine officers and men of the City police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,504 during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 352 and Rs. 3,991 respectively. Rewards to the value of Rs. 913 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 560 in 1915.

6. Of the four probationary Sub-Inspectors who were reported to be on probation at the beginning of 1915 two resigned, one was reverted to his appointment of Sergeant and the other continues to be on probation. The probation of one of the six Sub-Inspectors received in 1915 was ordered to cease.

Of the eight Sub-Inspectors who were under training from October 1915, seven were received after training during the year, the probation of one of them having been terminated while at the school. There were therefore thirteen Sub-Inspectors on probation at the end of the year 1916. Four Sub-Inspectors were sent to the Vellore School for training in 1916.

7. During the year parades for the mounted men of both ranges were held by Mr. Withinshaw, who also taught them a musical ride which was very creditably performed at the People's Park Fair at Christmas. These drills, which are now held twice a week, have much improved the bearing of the men and the condition of the horses.

8. One hundred and fifty-nine inquests were held during the year as against 212 in the previous year. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

9. There were thirty-five cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property worth about Rs. 14,015. The most serious fire was in the Lyric Theatre probably caused by the fusing of electric wires. The damage was estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The police and fire brigade did very good work in extinguishing this fire although quite unmerited aspersions were cast upon them in the Press.

On a subsequent occasion adverse criticism in the Press was again ill-founded.

10. Two hundred and ninety-seven stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 503 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

11. Sixty-five lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras as against 61 in 1915.

12. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 8,698 as compared with 6,729 in the previous year.

13. The following statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years :—

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Crime.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1914	2,300	1,943	1,270	1,010	Rs. 1,05,152	Rs. 26,183
	1915	2,015	1,781	1,115	883	1,08,200	29,473
	1916	2,294	2,005	1,349	1,144	1,31,270	44,588
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1914	31,591	31,544	36,993	36,382	...	...
	1915	28,586	28,551	33,987	33,638	...	...
	1916	29,551	29,522	34,598	34,097	...	...
Grave crimes.							
Murder	1914	10	9	13	7	4,001	4,001
	1915	8	8	7	4	...	...
	1916	6	4	6	2	82	...
Dacoity	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1915	3	1	8	...	18	...
	1916	2	...	6	...	...	...
Robbery	1914	8	4	8	4	117	86
	1915	10	5	7	7	884	220
	1916	12	6	12	10	850	5
House-breaking	1914	391	360	181	127	30,988	5,488
	1915	315	298	107	85	36,033	4,836
	1916	338	313	131	106	38,627	6,475
Cattle-theft	1914	8	6	7	7	245	245
	1915	16	13	15	12	282	241
	1916	15	11	13	8	372	340
Theft	1914	1,372	1,207	693	595	44,880	12,650
	1915	1,215	1,115	623	540	60,307	20,457
	1916	1,391	1,260	769	697	60,825	21,288

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., reported during the year was 2,322 as compared with 2,127 in 1915 and 2,281 in 1914.

Nuisance cases showed a slight increase from 21,917 in 1915 to 22,122 and cognizable cases under special and local laws rose from 6,657 to 7,400.

14. There were four true cases of murder during the year, of which two were undetected, one ended in discharge and the other was under investigation.

Both the undetected cases were instances of new-born infants having been abandoned on the roadside.

In the discharged case a man was stabbed in Mint street in the dusk. Three persons were charged but the evidence was insufficient, no motive for the murder having been established.

In the fourth case a woman of bad character was found strangled with some of her jewels removed in an empty house in Georgetown. It has not been possible to bring home this crime to any one.

15. The number of true cases of house-breaking during the year increased by 15 from 298 to 313. In the majority of the cases the amount of property stolen has been small, and there has been no notable case. It is

regrettable that detection has not been achieved in most of the cases attended with the heaviest loss. A series of burglaries was committed in locked-up houses in Mylapore division during the High Court vacation by some bad characters under the leadership of an habitual offender. After some time the police succeeded in arresting this man, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment in the High Court, and the gang was broken up. Another association of habitual offenders who committed several burglaries in Triplicane division was also broken up, four of the members being convicted. A case of burglary by professional criminals in Washermanpet was also creditably detected.

The police of the Vepery division did good work in assisting the Chingleput district police in the detection of a big burglary committed at Poonamallee.

16. The number of true cases of theft rose from 1,115 to 1,260 or by 13 per cent, the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 48. Slight fluctuations of this sort are normal and do not admit of explanation.

17. The number of persons convicted for this offence was unusually large, being 35, the increase in the southern range being marked.

It is satisfactory that a Marwari of Triplicane in a large way of business was brought to book and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. It is to be hoped that this conviction will have a good effect.

18. Madras was visited by a gang of Wagrirs from Kathiawar who practised cheating by passing off brass beads as gold. An officer was sent to their native place and it was found that the operations of the gang were on a large scale and extended over the whole of India. Some of them were convicted of cheating and the rest were sentenced to imprisonment for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.

Five members of a gang of swindlers from Coimbatore district were convicted after a prolonged investigation. The method employed by these persons was to order goods by value-payable parcel and with the connivance of a branch postmaster, who was one of their members, to substitute a parcel of rubbish for the original parcel or to remove the contents of the parcel and replace them by rubbish.

Three directors and the auditor of the Permanent Investment, Saving and Lending Society, Georgetown, referred to in paragraph 17 of my last year's report, were prosecuted under the Indian Companies Act for issuing false balance sheets, with the result that one of the directors was found guilty and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, the others being acquitted on technical grounds.

19. Ten gambling houses were raided during the year and 94 persons were convicted of gaming. Nine persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses. As a result of information given by the City police and with their assistance two big gambling dens in Saidapet and Perambur were successfully raided by the Chingleput police.

Thirty-two persons were convicted under the Opium Act, nearly all of them being keepers of opium dens. The Harbour police arrested an opium smuggler with 165 tolas of contraband opium. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

20. Under the Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 prosecutions were instituted against thirty-four persons during the year, of whom thirty-one persons were convicted (ten after the close of the year) and three discharged.

Nine of the prosecutions, of which eight ended in conviction, were for rash or negligent driving.

21. A large amount of additional work has devolved upon the Harbour police owing to war conditions. This work which is a great tax upon the time of Diwan Bahadur Parankusam Nayudu has been done satisfactorily.

On the night of 22nd November 1916, Madras was visited by a cyclone which caused the collapse of the part of the outer arm of the harbour groyne supporting a lighthouse. Two lighthouse keepers on duty were drowned.

The Chairman of the Madras Port Trust has made the following remarks in his Administration Report for 1915-16:—

"The police continued to do good work in the year under review and were greatly aided in their efforts to maintain order amongst boat and fishermen by the motor launch, constructed at the Bombay Government dockyard, which arrived in August last. Seventy-four cognizable cases—of which 71 were thefts, chiefly in the import and export sheds and on board steamers—were reported, against 63 in the previous year; of the 74 cases, 62 were brought to conviction, the percentage of convictions to cases reported being 83 against 80 in the previous year. At the request of the steamer agents, special police watches have been detailed to guard the hatches during the discharge of liquor and provisions. One hundred and eighty-five persons were prosecuted under the provisions of the City Police Act for trespass in the harbour against 300 in the previous year. The decrease in the cases of wilful trespass is doubtless due to the better walling and gating of the harbour premises, which are now nearly completely enclosed. The most cordial relations continue to exist between the police under their Deputy Commissioner Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and Trust's officials."

Intelligence Department. 22. The work of the Intelligence Department was satisfactorily carried on.

Property lost and recovered. 23. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,31,270 out of which property worth Rs. 44,588 was recovered.

24. Five prisoners escaped from police custody during the year and were recaptured. One constable was prosecuted for allowing a prisoner to escape but was discharged.

25. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 70 as against 74 in the previous year. One person was prosecuted for making a false complaint and was discharged.

Out of 1,178 cases excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases, prosecuted by the police, 9 cases were declared false after trial.

26. Twenty-four cognizable cases were referred to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which ten were struck off as false. Two non-cognizable cases were referred, of which one was found true.

27. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 524 against 587 in 1915. Sixty-seven bad characters were newly registered. One hundred and sixteen registered bad characters were convicted during the year. One hundred and eighty-one persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 162 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 84 as against 57 in 1915. Ten persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules.

Finger prints of 837 persons were sent for record and 1,102 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger Print Bureau which traced convictions in 269 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 31 persons of whom 23 were bound over during the year. Of these 15 were habitual burglars or thieves, three petty thieves and the rest, habitual cheats or suspects.

28. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., and offences against religion brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,036, of which 1,007 or 97.2 per cent ended in conviction.

The two prosecuting Inspectors appeared in 834 cases, of which 748 ended in conviction. The two prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who also conduct the prosecution of petty cases before the Bench Courts at Egmore and Georgetown, appeared in 714 cases before the stipendiary magistrates, of which 631 cases ended in conviction.

Two new Bench Courts were opened during the year, one in Royapettah and one in Washermanpet.

By curtailing the distance to be travelled and the time occupied in disposing of the cases relief has been afforded to all concerned.

29. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1916 under the various Acts:—

Under the Arms Act.

	1915.	1916.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II) ...	73	72
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III) ...	15	15
Do. to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V) ...	22	15
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII) ...	68	88
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VII). ...	457	336
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII) ...	205	165
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI) ...	1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII) ...	18	19
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV) ...	38	30
Do. to possess fire arms (Form XV) ...	2	3
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI) ...	266	278
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX) ...	7	5

Under the Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I) ...	93	109
General licence to transport explosives (Form II) ...	63	63
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	15
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	165	148
Do. to possess gun powder, etc. (Form C) ...	2	2
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F) ...	1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J) ...	8	5

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ...	11	11
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ...	8	8
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ...	1	...
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F) ...	...	21

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence ...	11	11
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Under the Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons ...	5	4
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Under the City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding-houses, etc ...	926	920
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	196	166
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors ...	35	36
General licence for music for religious institutions ...	133	106
Licence for gymnasium ...	7	6
Do. for places of public resort ...	83	48
Other music licence ...	5,248	5,624

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	454	570
Do. drivers' licences issued, including renewals ...	2,331	2,972

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,847	1,986
Do. rickshaws registered ...	533	649
Do. drivers' licences issued ...	2,698	2,863
Do. rickshaw men's licences issued ...	1,125	1,178

30. Rupees 4,445-8-9 as against Rs. 4,180-11-0 in 1915 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 5,827-4-8 as against Rs. 6,367-7-11 in the previous year. The punishments inflicted fail to be deterrent. The number of cases prosecuted rose to 9,414 from 8,873 in 1915.

31. At the end of the year the Salvation Army Prisoners' Home contained forty-six men and one woman under remission of sentence with three men, two women and three children staying there voluntarily. Five cases of theft were traced to inmates of the Home.

Nineteen ex-convicts absconded from the Home during the year, of whom seven are still at large. Of the nine ex-convicts who were at large at the end of 1915 five were recaptured during the year.

There is a danger of individuals, while living together in the Home, concerting plans for organized crime in Madras (or elsewhere) after release. This was exemplified by an occurrence at the time of the Park Fair when two ex-convicts, one belonging to Salem and the other to Madura, who had been released shortly before and had gone to their homes, returned to Madras and, in company with a third man (of Madura), whose time in the settlement had only a few days more to run, committed systematic pick-pocketing. The last mentioned man was arrested red-handed and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the February Sessions.

In the Industrial School managed by the Salvation Army there were fifty-four boys and twenty-five girls at the end of the year.

32. (1) *Challenge Shield for drill and setting up.*—The police of D-1, Wallajah Road station won for the fifth time the Challenge Shield for drill and setting up.

(2) *Ambulance class.*—Up to the end of the year 1,365 officers and men of the City police had received instruction in First Aid to the injured of whom 824 qualified for certificates.

Twenty-two teams competed in the Presidency police competition held in February 1916. The B and M division teams composed of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors, won the first and third prizes and the second prize was won by G division team composed of constables.

A prize given by the Commissioner in a competition open to the City police was won by the team of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors of M division.

(3) *Garrison sports.*—The City police were very successful in the Garrison sports securing more than half the prizes.

(4) *Housing the force.*—Quarters were completed for four European Sub-Inspectors, two Indian Sub-Inspectors and three Sergeants during the year, and blocks of lines for the men of eight stations.

Quarters now exist for five Inspectors—the quarters occupied by an Inspector in 1915 having been occupied by a Sub-Inspector—fifteen European Sub-Inspectors, three Indian Sub-Inspectors, nine Sergeants, eighty-four head constables and four hundred and thirty-two constables.

(5) *Park Fair.*—The carnival of sports was held as usual in the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for ten days from the 23rd December 1916 and passed off without any noteworthy incident. The police officers, from Inspectors downwards, employed at the Park Fair have again given up the remuneration to which they were entitled, to the War Fund.

33. My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner for the unfailing interest which they take in their work. Diwan

Work of officers. Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu is to be congratulated upon having been the first Indian officer to be in charge of the office of Commissioner of Police. An especial debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Withinshaw for the way in which he has devoted himself to improving the mounted force and working up athletics.

The work of Divisional Inspectors Messrs. Nicholas and M.R.Ry. Jagadisa Ayyar and acting Inspector M.R.Ry. Rhenius Pillai and of the prosecuting Inspectors M.R.Ry. D. Padmanabha Nayudu and M.R.Ry. R. Kanakasabhapati Ayyar and of Inspector Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Chida of the Intelligence department and of the reserve and store Inspector Mr. North has been particularly praiseworthy.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
19th February 1917.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1916.

Districts.		Suicides.																				Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		By drowning.				By hanging.				By poison.				By lethal weapons.				By other causes.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Northern Range.	Madras City	13	17	30	10	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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 showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1916—continued.

Districts.		Accidental Deaths.																				Grand Total											
		By drowning.				By wild beasts.				By snakes.				By Railways.				By other causes.						Total.									
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.													
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.												
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64			
Madras City		15	6	7	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	10	7	8	59	49	16	14	11	65	25	
Ganjām ...		52	68	74	72	268	133	19	79	18	244	12	8	16	5	41	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	17	12	128	259	132	186	102	391	288	
Vizagapatam ...		73	110	78	38	344	26	6	11	6	49	18	8	11	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	77	38	25	14	154	194	160	120	111	354	231	
Jeyapore ...		32	30	23	31	116	63	13	17	4	97	19	8	10	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	46	13	11	6	76	180	64	61	43	224	104	
Godavari ...		82	65	42	36	175	5	2	2	1	10	8	1	3	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	11	9	71	83	81	58	48	164	106	
Kistna ...		77	47	80	47	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	8	9	50	107	58	91	56	165	147	
Guntur ...		54	54	75	70	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	15	5	45	88	67	84	75	155	164	
Nellore ...		82	58	179	64	388	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	10	1	45	139	68	191	65	205	266	
Total		402	432	516	408	1,788	234	41	109	24	408	92	30	49	12	183	...	...	...	...	...	302	125	57	56	580	1,030	628	801	500	1,558	1,301	
Kurnool ...		46	32	28	169	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	11	3	51	84	38	79	32	122	111	
Bellary ...		25	39	68	28	158	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	13	19	11	77	64	58	90	38	117	128	
Anantapur ...		42	35	129	51	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	8	6	44	73	45	137	59	107	201	
Cuddapah ...		45	48	141	57	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	1	2	18	56	51	142	59	107	201	
Chittoor ...		72	81	218	84	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	7	...	34	104	86	228	94	180	322	
North Arcot ...		65	136	165	154	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	26	17	15	99	140	198	176	320	374	480	
Chingleput ...		64	91	91	71	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	9	9	4	53	115	102	111	80	217	191	
Total		359	460	875	481	2,175	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	68	72	41	376	636	555	985	537	1,191	1,522	
South Arcot		72	75	80	39	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	5	2	43	164	97	107	43	261	150	
Tanjore ...		45	78	48	88	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16	8	7	64	115	98	82	104	218	186	
Trichinopoly		71	108	152	98	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	6	5	47	158	127	178	112	285	290	
Madura ...		51	101	147	57	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	10	5	45	85	112	167	104	197	271	
Ramanad		48	57	59	64	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	9	7	40	66	67	68	71	133	139	
Tinnevely		64	58	89	46	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	6	3	35	76	70	95	49	146	144	
Total		351	471	575	432	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	64	44	29	274	684	571	697	443	1,286	1,180	
Salem ...		71	107	190	123	491	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	14	12	1	62	121	125	209	128	246	335	
Coimbatore		110	74	228	83	495	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	5	6	41	150	89	240	94	239	334	
The Nilgiris		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	10	9	1	4	1	10	5	
South Malabar ...		51	95	86	90	321	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	25	10	7	135	251	138	126	105	389	231	
North Malabar ...		32	27	19	24	102	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	9	5	5	66	117	31	37	30	148	67	
South Kanara ...		57	86	51	72	266	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	14	9	4	103	174	113	79	81	287	160	
Total		322	389	576	393	1,680	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	67	46	23	420	822	497	695	437	1,319	1,132	
The Railway Police, Madras		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	6	...	1	...	7	71	4	30	...	75	30
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	101	8	...	...	3	79	6	17	3	85	20
Total		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	9	46	1	...	10	150	10	47	3	160	50
Grand Total		1,450	1,759	2,579	1,717	7,505	251	42	111	24	428	549	133	236	70	988	140	9	46	3	198	961	334	267	157	1,719	3,351	2,277	3,239	1,971	5,628	6,210	

[Para. 29.]

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1916.

Districts.	Districts.																
	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which complaints were prosecuted				Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by Criminal Courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.		
	Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate sanctioned to prosecute.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	...	82	70	8	4	10	24	...	...	...	1	...	1	80,821	...	0.03	Madras City.
Ganjam	19	247	235	6	25	29	3	...	15	...	4	...	4	3,702	29	0.8	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	13	128	122	8	11	6	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,133	7	0.3	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	4	24	25	...	27	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	325	13	4.0	Jeypore.
Godavari	35	147	147	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,313	11	0.2	Godavari.
Kistna	62	230	205	84	49	12	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	4,683	27	0.6	Kistna.
Guntur	30	187	176	11	80	27	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	5,662	23	0.4	Guntur.
Nellore	28	187	127	14	24	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2,994	1	0.03	Nellore.
Kurnool	13	146	152	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,504	10	0.4	Kurnool.
Bellary	28	182	178	14	18	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	14	0.4	Bellary.
Anantapur	38	139	138	10	25	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,680	9	0.5	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	5	145	134	10	6	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,587	8	1.3	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	5	123	102	20	23	19	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	3,442	18	0.5	Chittoor.
North Arcot	43	151	165	5	11	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6,042	7	0.1	North Arcot.
Chingleput	9	153	147	4	49	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	8,541	7	0.1	Chingleput.
South Arcot	34	193	174	...	11	23	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6,541	4	0.08	South Arcot.
Tanjore	66	312	338	13	27	88	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	7,298	13	0.2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	37	224	198	7	56	49	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	9,062	34	0.4	Trichinopoly.
Madura	44	278	300	2	20	15	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	7,166	13	0.2	Madura.
Ramanad	31	139	128	10	33	10	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	4,078	9	0.2	Ramanad.
Tinnevely	36	221	212	19	36	9	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,052	8	0.2	Tinnevely.
Salem	77	247	285	6	33	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,920	32	0.8	Salem.
Coimbatore	64	301	287	9	69	44	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	5,541	8	0.1	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	1	0.1	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar	55	164	188	7	24	36	13	...	8	...	...	...	...	3,028	15	0.6	South Malabar.
North Malabar	7	141	124	2	22	28	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	547	13	2.4	North Malabar.
South Kanara	...	135	136	1	9	37	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	854	25	2.6	South Kanara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	11	32	29	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	...	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	3	0.3	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	795	4,650	4,560	246	639	488	144	48	76	68	300	122	123	137,911	400	0.3	Total.

APPENDIX E.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1916.

Ganjam.

The year was uneventful and the report calls for very few remarks.

2. The decrease in departmental and judicial punishments of the police is a satisfactory feature of the report.

3. It is also satisfactory that co-operation between the police and the village officers has improved.

4. There is still much room for improvement in the investigation of cases. Thus in the Kanchili dacoity case which is specially referred to in paragraph 15 of the report the Sessions Judge's charge shows that the identification of the accused was very unreliable.

5. Mr. Sullivan and his assistants, Messrs. Nettelfield and Martin, have worked energetically and well throughout the year.

N. MACMICHAEL,

District Magistrate.

11th February 1917.

Vizagapatam.

Returned.

Paragraph 1, Police force.—There is no doubt that the work in the Parvatipur division suffered considerably from the frequency of the changes in Assistant Superintendents. The decrease in the total number of punishments awarded is a satisfactory feature of the report, especially as the decrease has not been accompanied by any lack of efficiency. The good conduct of the reserve while on special duty was especially satisfactory.

Paragraph 9, Village Police.—There is no doubt that the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act will do a great deal to bring home to village munsifs their responsibility in the matter of watching criminals. I am glad to find from the District Superintendent of Police's remarks that there has been an improvement in the co-operation of police officers and village munsifs.

Paragraph 13, Crime.—The general decrease in crime is most satisfactory and is clearly due to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Paragraph 25, Criminal Tribes Act and Settlements.—Registration of the Kondadoras occupied a great deal more time and involved more work than it should have done owing to want of system. I am glad to note that the registration of the Paidis has been done more quickly. As regards the institution of a permanent settlement for the worst of the Kondadoras and Paidis the matter is attended with some difficulty and my predecessor was not able to devise a satisfactory scheme. It may be possible to evolve a scheme when dealing with the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Doms which is now under investigation.

Paragraph 36, Events of the year.—The breaking up of the Lagarai gang was a good bit of work for which the credit is mainly due to the skill of Mr. Sweney and those who worked under him. On the whole the year has been most successful and the measures taken during the year promise to bear even better fruit in the year which is to come.

H. A. B. VERNON,

District Magistrate.

2nd February 1917.

Jeypore.

Paragraph 3, Conduct of the force.—The decrease in the number of punishments for absence without leave is marked, but the number of punishments for offences other than absence without leave is almost double the figure for 1914 and considerably in excess of last year. The reason for this is not apparent.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.—“According to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendent, there was a decrease under each head during 1916.”

Paragraph 5, Rewards.—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police as to the necessity for encouraging detection by the freer grant of rewards. The suggestion that the fines realized in abkari cases should be given as rewards to the police does not at first sight commend itself to me as the adoption of the suggestion might lead to abuse. I will, however, look into the matter in the course of the year and take the opinion of my Divisional Magistrates in the matter.

Paragraph 6, Health.—The increase in the sick list is disappointing after the trouble which has been taken in malaria prevention work; but I think that the reason is that at present the drainage of swampy areas is not yet effective.

Paragraph 15, Crime.—The chief decrease in crime during the year occurs under house-breaking and cattle-theft; other grave crime is practically stationary. The explanation that this decrease is due to favourable season is probably correct. The percentage of detection is generally lower than it was in the previous year. This cannot be called a satisfactory feature of the year's work.

Paragraph 18, Cattle-thefts.—The branding system will be extended to the Parvatipur subdivision during the current year.

Paragraph 19, Arms Act.—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police in considering that the time has come for the introduction of the Arms Act. A separate report is being submitted to Government in the matter.

Paragraph 30, Prevention.—The suggestion that Sondies should not be allowed to hold arrack shop contracts is somewhat sweeping; the whole question as to whether any means can be taken to restrict the consumption of the arrack in the Agency, is receiving attention.

Paragraph 31, Criminal gangs.—I do not agree with the suggestion that the institution of settlements for the Doms under the Criminal Tribes Act should be postponed until after the war. It should be possible to make a beginning as soon as the necessary statistics and information have been prepared. The matter of reforming the Doms and of educating their children is not one which, in my opinion, should be postponed.

Paragraph 34, Action against receivers.—Large number of receivers have been convicted, which should have a very good effect.

18th February 1917.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Agent to the Governor.

Godavari.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police with the following remarks:—

I find the same difficulty as previous District Magistrates have found in keeping in touch with the police work of the district, owing to the head-quarters of the District Superintendent of Police being outside district head-quarters. I hope that nothing will prevent the completion of the new police lines and quarters in Cocanada in the present year.

2. The chief feature of last year was the operations of the Lagarai gang, which was finally broken up in May. Of the seventeen men sent to trial in the year, nine have since been sentenced to be hanged and six to transportation for life. The other two were given sentences of ten years and three years respectively. Early in September, I held a Darbar at Jaddangi, attended by a large number of Agency men from the localities in which the gang had been. I pointed out to them their duty in the event of such disturbances, and contrasted the fate of headmen and others who had failed to give information and assistance to the police, against many of whom action had been taken under the Criminal Procedure Code or departmentally, with the generous rewards which were to be given to those who had performed their duty loyally. The Darbar ended with music and a display of fireworks, and should, at any rate, serve to keep alive the memory of the gang's dispersal and capture and of the downfall of its adherents.

3. Proposals have been made regarding administrative measures to be taken to prevent anything like the Lagarai gang case happening again. These include the opening of a police station at Pullangi in the interior of the Rampa Agency. On further consideration, I am doubtful if this station should be sanctioned now. It would be difficult to get at, and so there, and would be frequently falling sick. I am inclined to think that it would be wise to wait a few years till the road from Chodavaram has reached Maredupalli or Boduluru, and open a station at one of these places, where it would be in comparatively easy reach.

Meanwhile, I am strongly of opinion that a station should be opened in the Lagarai country at Rajavommangi, and also that the Chodavaram reserve should be removed to Rajahmundry, where they would be for all practical purposes as easily available for special service in the Agency as they are at Chodavaram. The change would have the important

advantages that the men could keep their health and would be fit for special duty in an emergency, and that the reserve would enjoy proper discipline and training, which it is not possible to give them at Chodavaram under present conditions. The lives to be vacated by the men who go to Cocanada will be available for them.

If there is difficulty about finding men for the new station at Rajavommangi, I am inclined to think that the Devipatnam station could be abolished or reduced to an outpost. Devipatnam is only fourteen miles from Chodavaram and only six miles from Polavaram; the opposite shore is British and not Nizam's territory; and crime is not heavy. I consider that a station at Rajavommangi is more required than one at Devipatnam.

4. The question of increasing the number of talaiyaris and putting them more under the control of the police is under consideration, and proposals will soon be ready. I hope also that it will be possible to improve the work of village magistrates in police matters.

5. I support the proposal to have a prosecuting police officer for Amalapuram and Razole, where crime is heavy, and where owing to the slowness of water traffic it is difficult to send prosecuting officers as often as is desirable.

6. The police force in the district are, I think, on the whole well thought of, and fairly well trusted, and though in methods of work there is considerable room for improvement, their tone impresses me on the whole favourably.

7. Mr. Swire has taken much pains with the reserve, and has them in excellent condition. Owing to a good deal of crime in the delta, he has not yet been able to visit all the dry parts of the district, and has so far seen practically nothing of the Agency. It is desirable that he should make himself familiar with these parts as soon as he can.

I have confidence in his methods and aims, and do not doubt that he will be able to improve further the usefulness of the force.

C. B. COTTERELL,
District Magistrate.

12th February 1917.

Kistna.

As I did not take charge of the district until after the close of the year, I cannot offer any remarks on the administration during 1916. The following remarks have been made by Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S., who was additional District Magistrate during the year until 4th March and was District Magistrate during the remainder of the year.

Paragraph 1.—The Narasapur Circle is quite an impossible charge. It covers the jurisdiction of two Subdivisional Magistrates and should be bifurcated as early as possible.

Paragraph 2, Recruitment.—The fundamental reason for the difficulty of recruitment in this district is the high rate of wages prevailing. A good class of man is not attracted as evidenced by the number of invalids and deserters.

I agree with the Superintendent as to the unpopularity of Vizianagram and when finances permit I should like to see a school at either Ellore or Rajahmundry for the three districts Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.

The paucity of recruits has, to my mind, one redeeming feature. Were the police force as corrupt as is frequently alleged, and the system of "mamuls" highly organized, I doubt whether such reluctance to enlist would be experienced. I cannot believe that moral evolution has so far advanced that the apples of corruption would present no temptation.

Paragraph 8, Village police.—This question has been animadverted upon by Mr. Turing in past years and I have little to add. The problem is entirely one of money. In the case of revenue village servants we have, in many instances, been compelled to reduce the number, and, from the saving thus effected, increase the pay of the remainder.

The pay is not a competitive wage and I think, in the delta, at least 25 per cent of the posts on an average are vacant throughout the year. The services of the new panchayats (formal and informal) soon to be instituted may possibly be advantageously utilized in the direction of more efficient policing and patrol.

Paragraph 35, Security cases.—Though the percentage of persons bound over was only forty, my impression (gained from perusal of Divisional Magistrates' calendars and records in appeal) is that there was a very considerable improvement in the nature of the cases put up during the latter portion of the year.

Criminal Settlements.—This question has been the subject of much correspondence, but it is scarcely germane to the present report.

While agreeing with much that Mr. Chetham says, there is one proposal which, in my view, is radically wrong, i.e., that ultimate release from the settlement should be a reward for good conduct. Such a promise would have an unsettling effect; it would, I imagine, be

unacceptable to the Salvation Army authorities; and it would probably defeat the whole principle on which the settlements are based.

It is premature to discuss the proposals, still embryonic, for ameliorating, by purely 'district' measures, the conditions of members of the criminal classes not interned in the settlement.

As many crimes are undoubtedly committed by persons absent without leave from the criminal settlements, I issued a circular to sub-magistrates pointing out this fact, and impressing on them the undesirability of treating offences under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act, as purely trivial. The result has been satisfactory.

General.—The relations between the magistrates and the police have been on the whole harmonious. There was friction for a time at Kaikalur, where the acting Sub-Magistrate and the local Sub-Inspector were both at fault. Suitable action was taken.

Personal.—Mr. Chetham is to be congratulated on the result of his strenuous efforts in the matter of the two highly organized gangs now awaiting trial. He has not spared himself; and the effects of his example and instruction are manifest throughout the district.

Mr. G. Rajagopala Rao I know to be a most efficient officer, and I am glad that his services are available for the special investigation now in progress.

10th February 1917.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate.

Guntur.

I

Forwarded.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"Mr. Marjoribanks' remarks have been obtained and are printed below."

2. Had there been time I should have preferred to obtain the remarks of my predecessor, as owing to the short time I have been in the district, I have not much knowledge of the general working of the police during the year under review.

3. So far, however, as casual inspections of stations, guards, etc., enable an opinion to be formed, discipline seems above the average. The first case referred to under "Judicial punishments" is more serious than the punishment awarded by the Deputy Magistrate indicates. The complaint was that a person arrested under a warrant was severely handled by the head constable and constable arresting him to extort a bribe for letting him go. The Deputy Magistrate convicted the police officers of a simple assault finding the allegation that they tried to extort a bribe not proved. But the sentence (fine of Rs. 10 each) was wholly

Note by the Inspector-General.—"The High Court has enhanced the sentence to simple imprisonment for 3 months in the case of each."

inadequate assuming the allegations as to the assault alone true. The records of the case have been sent to the High Court in revision and it is still pending orders. The original sentences being nonappealable, the accused could not appeal; and as this aspect may also receive attention in revision, I make no further comments.

4. In regard to the increase in the village police force, the matter is under consideration. But as the whole district has been dealt with in the proposals and the reasons given for an increase in some cases are not very convincing, I am not prepared to send on my proposals to Government until I know something more of the general conditions of the district.

As to the provision of fire-arms,* I agree with the Superintendent and orders have already been issued.

5. *Paragraphs 9 and 10, Crime.*—Prices have certainly ruled high during the year, but so have wages; and the facts so far as they appear from the report do not seem to show any increase in the general tendency to crime. The rise is in house-breakings, cattle-thefts and (not voluntary) seems required for dealing with Yanadis of really criminal tendencies. Cattle-believed are much more numerous in the upland taluks than the reported cases. Not much importance attaches to the small increase in thefts, which is always a very fluctuating item.

6. *Paragraph 24, Prosecution for false complaints.*—The orders in cases of false complaints noticed by me since assuming charge of the district seemed correct. This however is a very difficult class of cases to prosecute. The evidence given inculpating the accused in the inquiry in exculpation of the accused in the original case. The reason is that these cases arise from quarrels between two parties; and persons neutral to the quarrel are not willing to give definite evidence against either in any enquiry. Prosecutions can only be based on

* To ghat talaiyaris.

the evidence gained in the enquiry into the original case. Hence so long as they are instituted with due care, as seems usually the case in this district, not much importance attaches to the percentage of acquittals and discharges to prosecutions.

7. In regard to criminal settlements, I have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting any but Sitanagaram. The two main difficulties experienced however seem to be want of means of enforcing discipline and of assured means of continual suitable employment. The latter does not apply with so much force at present to Stuartpuram, where reclamation of the land and agricultural operations have been so successful, I understand, as to be a demonstration to the neighbourhood and materially enhance the value of land formerly considered almost worthless. At Sitanagaram conditions are different as the actual work of cultivation has to be supplemented by quarrying, which, as remarked by the Superintendent, is uncongenial to the Yerakalas, while it does not offer the inducement of eventual property in land on which to settle.

What seems wanted to establish a settlement on a firm basis is some large irrigation work on the construction of which the settlers would be employed with the prospect of being eventually granted lands under it. Even a work not financially remunerative under ordinary conditions might be selected for this purpose, the cost being partly debited to the upkeep of the criminal settlement. Such work would also afford labour of different degrees of severity and thus also a means of punishment within the settlement without resort to the courts. This may be regarded as a desideratum; since it is doubtful whether a short term in a regular jail is regarded as much of a punishment compared with life in a settlement like Sitanagaram. For the criminal labour is inefficient, and at quarrying has to work in competition with free labour. Hence as the settlement is supposed to be self-supporting, it is hardly possible under such conditions to expect the settlers to be satisfied. In any case some way should be found of avoiding the very numerous cases for breaches of the rules brought before the criminal courts.

8. *Paragraph 25, Security sections.*—In one or two of the cases which have failed, the result was not very satisfactory; and in the cases coming up on appeal the informations laid had been as a rule carefully and well prepared. I have not however observed any general tendency on the part of the magistracy towards demanding an undue standard of proof.

The failure must be partly attributed to some confusion as to the respective scope of sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The former section seems to be regarded as almost equivalent to section 110, but requiring a less degree of proof. For the class of cases in which discharges are most frequent is that in which some local criminal who has come to the notice of the police for the first time in a recent case or cases is proceeded against under section 109 for being without ostensible means of livelihood, etc., when the charge is in fact that he is a habitual criminal. It would be better in such cases to defer action under the security sections until a record of criminality extending over a sufficient period of time to warrant action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, has been obtained.

E. A. DAVIS,
District Magistrate.

9th February 1917.

II

Mr. Dawson has given a very full and accurate account of the police work of the year and leaves me little or nothing to say.

2. The Sitanagaram settlement cannot ever, I think, be self-supporting except as an industrial settlement; and the Yerakala, if not caught young and trained, has not the capacity to become an artisan. The chief use of the settlement for some years to come must continue to be that of a place of probation pending transfer to Stuartpuram or of penal detention for those who cannot or will not behave at Stuartpuram. The Itta family at Stuartpuram ought to be at Sitanagaram or locked up in the Guntur Prisoners' Home.

3. The Yanadi voluntary settlement was an interesting experiment but its disappearance would not be a matter for much regret.

4. In Messrs. Dawson and Beckett the district had two most excellent police officers. Inspector Saiyid Qasim was the best of the Inspectors and Inspector Subba Rao (Gurzala) easily the worst.

28th March 1917.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS.

Nellore.

Forwarded.

2. The recruitment is satisfactory, partly due to the improvement in pay of the force and partly also to the better treatment accorded as shewn by the reduction in punishments.

3. Grave crime has increased. A part of the increase is due to the absconders from the Kalichedu settlement. But the public and the police are too apt to ascribe all the crimes to them. There are others especially about Nellore town whose movements require watch, and who ought to be confined within a settlement. Unfortunately the financial and administrative difficulties of Kalichedu settlement have, for the time being, stopped further persons being sent therein. I shall shortly report on the future of this settlement.

4. There is no doubt that under existing circumstances the village officers and the village public can do a good deal in preventing crime and giving early information that may lead to detection. But they require constant education and the higher district police officers should do so in person. Quite enough is not done in this direction in my opinion.

5. I shall be glad to consider any representations about the wrong location of toddy shops.

6. The year has been one of considerable worry and anxiety and owing to shortage and frequent changes of officers Mr. Foster has had increased work.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
District Magistrate.

13th February 1917.

Kurnool.

Forwarded with the following remarks.

The scheme for substituting Deputy Superintendents for Circle Inspectors has only just been introduced in the district and it is too soon yet to judge of its working. Given active Deputy Superintendents, I see no reason why it should not be a success: everything depends on the personnel, and in a district like this where roads are few and communications bad or non-existent, it is essential that the men selected should be energetic, physically as well as mentally.

Mr. George has written a very interesting report, and I consider that on the whole he is to be congratulated on the results shown. He is, I think, right in laying stress on the share in crime to be attributed to gangs in this district, particularly gang XIII, and on the whole it may be said that the measures taken have had a good effect. I should like especially to draw attention to his remarks regarding the activities of ticket of leave men from settlements. I suggest that the system requires tightening up in this matter: leave seems to be given on any pretext and inadequate notice is given. Their activities were specially noticeable in Markapur.

As regards the Chentsus, the effect of the appointment of a special officer remains to be seen. Mr. Saunders only took over his new duties in December. I am glad to say that this year the Srisailam feast has gone off with, I believe, practically no serious crime at all.

I endorse what Mr. George says about the need for more stations and I cannot help thinking that at the last re-organization the reduction in stations was rather drastic. Villagers have approached me more than once, while on tour, on this subject; the last occasion was at Musalimadugu. Here again the peculiar difficulty of communications in the district, the absence of decent postal arrangements and practically the total want of telegraphic communication must be borne in mind. Under such conditions unless reporting centres are conveniently placed, crime will simply not be reported.

The floods in Kurnool afforded an opportunity to the reserve to show their discipline and devotion, and I have already reported to Government on their good work. It is a great pleasure to be able to endorse Mr. George's remarks in this report regarding the work of Mr. Saunders in this connection in Nandyal. As regards Mr. Saunders' work generally while in the Nandyal subdivision I should like to confirm what Mr. George has written; Mr. Saunders has shown, I consider, exceptional energy and ability in the management of a very difficult charge, and had it not been for his special experience in dealing with criminal tribes, I should have deprecated his transfer to the special Chentsu work.

13th March 1917.

H. G. STOKES,
District Magistrate.

Bellary.

Forwarded.

I was only in charge of the district for four months in the year under report.

2. The chief feature of the year was the remarkable fall in all classes of grave crime including house-breakings, a result, one may hope, of recent restrictions on criminal gangs.

3. Various schemes for settling the Rudrapad gang fell through during the year. The idea of settling them, or part of them, on the Kosgi Reserve lands, about to be disafforested has now been revived and is under investigation.

3rd March 1917.

J. M. TURING,
District Magistrate.

Anantapur.

Returned with the following remarks:—

The year has been an exceptionally good one from the point of view of the cultivator and therefore a bad one for recruitment, but in future the improved scale of pay ought to show its effect on recruitment. I do not agree that the inhabitants of any part of the district have any resemblance to backward hill tribes. The increase * in the number of resignations is unfortunate.

* Note by the Inspector-General.—“Including the resignations among temporary men there was a decrease during the year.”

2. There has been a satisfactory decrease in murders, dacoities and house-breakings; as remarked by the District Superintendent of Police, it is particularly difficult to obtain good evidence in such cases in the northern part of the district.

3. The Kadiri Muhammadans wish to introduce a custom by which the Hindus will be compelled to stop the music of their religious procession when passing a certain mosque; it is hoped that it will be possible to get the Muhammadans to agree to certain reasonable hours for their worship and that a settlement may be reached by arranging that music shall be prohibited during those hours. The uncompromising terms of section 296, Indian Penal Code, make it impossible that the law shall be enforced literally as it is laid down, and the consequent uncertainty as to the rights of the rival parties in such cases increases the difficulty of preventing dissension.

4. As regards the District Superintendent of Police's remarks about the “attitude of the magistrates,” the magistrate who recommended the prosecution of an Inspector is no longer in the district, and changes in ranks of the Divisional Magistrates have been numerous recently, so that it is difficult to explain why their attitude should differ from the normal.

I. MACIVER,
District Magistrate.

14th February 1917.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment.*—Owing to a good monsoon and to the extensive cultivation of groundnut and handsome profits made in indigo the wages of agricultural labour rose high and casual labourer became scarce during the year. It speaks well of the popularity of the police service in this district that in spite of these circumstances unfavourable to recruitment, vacancies in the constabulary at the end of the year were only nineteen.

3. *Punishments.*—Though last year this district returned the lowest percentage of departmental punishments there has been a further decrease in the year under report. Dismissals fell from five in 1915 to one in 1916 and suspensions fell from fourteen in 1915 to seven in 1916. I am satisfied that the low percentage of punishment in this district is not at the sacrifice of discipline and efficiency. The police force is kept well in hand.

4. *Rewards.*—Out of Rs. 2,881 granted as rewards from police funds, Rs. 397 were paid to village magistrates, Rs. 96 to village servants and Rs. 650 to private individuals. I am sure this policy of rewarding village officers and private persons for their help and co-operation is a very sound one.

5. *Crime.*—For the fourth year in succession as shown under “statistics of crime” there has been a decrease in the number of true cases of grave crimes reported. This is very gratifying, for the number of such cases returned for the entire presidency is, I believe, increasing year by year. The number of such cases for this district has fallen from 799 in 1913 to 568 in 1916. In the total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (excepting nuisance cases) there was a fall from 1,355 in 1914 to 1,179 in 1915 and to 1,042 in 1916. The usual explanation, viz., good season, does not fully explain this steady and appreciable decrease in crime and the police, in my opinion, are entitled to take some credit for prevention of crime. It is fortunate that there should be this decrease in the commission of crimes, for detection of crimes does not show any signs of improvement. Here, as elsewhere, this is perhaps the weakest and the most vulnerable point of police administration. In the monthly statement of crimes for December sent to me by the Superintendent I find that the number of murder cases reported during the year was 33 and the number detected till the end of December was only 3. Similar figures for dacoity were 10 and 3 and for robbery 7 and 2. The number of house-breakings in villages reported in the year as mentioned in the above statement was 239 and the number detected during the year was only 29. Though police work must not be judged entirely by statistics, these figures do not speak well of the detective abilities of the district police force. Mr. Pitt, however, seems to be conscious of this defect which is not confined to this district alone. He seems to know how this defect should be remedied—as far as it lies in his power alone. He explains that the Sub-Inspectors do not use their head constables and to remedy—when he explains that the Sub-Inspectors do not use their head constables and constables intelligently and often show only on paper roads patrolled, villages visited, bad

characters enquired of when nothing useful has really been done during the time spent on such duties. He is also keenly alive to the necessity of securing the co-operation of the village magistrates and the village police in assisting the district police in the detection of crimes.

6. *Security cases.*—It is unfortunate that the number of persons put up for bad livelihood should be steadily decreasing. In 1914 the number was 178; in 1915 it was 108 and in 1916 only 89. When surveillance over bad characters is so unsatisfactory as the Superintendent himself admits it to be, it is perhaps unsafe to insist on vigorous action being taken under the security sections. There can, however, be no doubt that in a district like this there is ample scope for an intelligent application of these very useful sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

7. *Prosecution of cases.*—The prosecution staff in this district labours under some peculiar disadvantages. In some parts of this district, cases are spoiled by parties concocting evidence (often documentary evidence) to strengthen their case even before the police appear on the scene of crime. Again, owing to the existence of bitter factions in many villages in the black cotton tracts of this district the courts accept the evidence of prosecution witnesses with more than due care and caution. There is always a suspicion at the back of a magistrate's mind that after all some perfectly consistent evidence given in favour of the prosecution may have been concocted to ruin enemies. In a murder case if a pleader for the defence suggests that the deceased was murdered by his father or by his brother with the motive of bringing a false case of murder against his enemy, such a suggestion is liable to be accepted by the courts of this district much more readily than in other districts.

8. *Prosecution of false cases.*—Only two complainants were prosecuted for presenting false complaints. I should like to see more vigorous action being taken under this head.

9. *General.*—The year's administration was on the whole very satisfactory and Mr. Pitt deserves credit for this. His zeal was infectious and his immense personal popularity with all classes of the people of this district was well deserved.

7th February 1917.

P. C. DUTT,
District Magistrate.

Chittoor.

I asked the District Superintendent of Police to send the administration report to me for remarks though I had actually handed over charge before it was ready, as I was District Magistrate throughout the year to which it relates.

2. I do not find much to call for remarks. The results of the year do not show any marked difference from those of 1915. I agree generally with the opinions expressed by Mr. Atkinson. I differ from him on two points:—

(1) I do not think that the embezzlement of Rs. 2,508 by his office travelling allowance clerk was due to the non-communication of any order of the Accountant-General to the District Superintendent of Police. The responsibility for the occurrence can, however, only be fixed after a full consideration of the result of the examination of the office records by the officer deputed by the Accountant-General.

(2) I am not in favour of the District Superintendent's proposal to consult Subdivisional Magistrates before putting in charge-sheets in security cases. I think the police should work up the case properly and then chance the result. Obviously a magistrate who had already been consulted and had expressed an opinion in favour of a prosecution would not be considered a very impartial judge of the facts of the case. The suggestion has already been made and disapproved by me. But the District Superintendent of Police apparently wants the opinion of higher authorities upon it.

3. I have been considerably impressed during the past year by an apparent lack of cohesion between the different grades of the police force in this district. Thus, superior officers, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and constables are frequently at loggerheads and do not seem to work harmoniously together towards a common end. In my opinion, the constables are a very slack and somewhat undisciplined crowd, the Sub-Inspectors are apathetic, and the Inspectors with some exceptions lazy while the superior officers have not shown quite as firm a control over their subordinates as is desirable. If the Superintendent could, so to speak, tighten up the screws and grease the bearings of the machine so as to make it run smoother, he would get more work out of it.

To drop metaphor, I think more regular and less spasmodic supervision and closer attention to routine by the District Superintendent of Police are needed.

9th February 1917.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
District Magistrate.

North Arcot.

I

Forwarded.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"According to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendent there was an increase in the number of punishments."

2. It is satisfactory to observe that more men are now coming forward to join the police than before. This district supplies a large number of recruits to the army, and it will be always difficult to get men for the police. The decrease in the number of departmental punishments is gratifying.

3. Every attempt is being made to improve the work of the village magistrates, and I am glad to see that they are, as a rule, co-operating with the police in the detection and prevention of crime.

4. The figures for grave crimes are practically the same as in last year, the increase under "ordinary thefts," being made up by the decrease under "house-breaking." There is a marked improvement in detection of grave crimes, and the statistics in cases of murder are vitiated by the fact that the murderers committed suicide in no less than ten cases. It is curious that such cases should be classed as "undetected," and the work turned out by the police is really better than what the statistics show. I am enquiring separately regarding the large number of cases referred to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sub-Magistrate of Wallajah.

5. I endorse the remarks made by the Superintendent regarding the various subordinates mentioned in this report. Messrs. Mayne and Johnson deserve credit for the commendable manner in which they have been discharging their duties.

J. N. ROY,
District Magistrate.

16th February 1917.

II

I fully concur in Mr. Roy's appreciation of the good work done by the Superintendent and his staff during the year under report. The marked increase in the success of prosecutions (paragraph 25) and the absence of any breach of the peace worth mention bear particular testimony to the care and tact which the police force have exercised. I had occasion to invite the Superintendent's attention to the unpleasant frequency of inebriates in the public streets of certain urban areas, notably Vellore, and Mr. Mayne concerted special measures to curb this nuisance.

2. The improvement in recruiting confirms my contention that reluctance to join the police was largely a matter of pay and prospects. Mr. Mayne now raises another point, which is, I think, of equal importance, viz., the want of proper housing accommodation for the rank and file. I am quite sure that money spent on good police lines is money well spent, and such expenditure might reasonably be regarded as urgent and essential, so far, at least, as North Arcot is concerned.

7th March 1917.

F. J. RICHARDS.

Chingleput.

I

The apparent increase in crime may be attributed to rising prices and accurate registration. Latterly, the figures showed a tendency to fall and a "nil" sessions was a fitting close to a year of sustained effort to prevent crime. I must congratulate Mr. Mullaly on the work turned out by the force.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

17th February 1917.

II

Further remarks of the District Magistrate in reply to a reference from the Inspector-General.

I have no special remarks to offer on the subject of the village police in this district.

2. From the administration report of the District Superintendent of Police for 1916 I have observed with satisfaction that rewards were more freely and liberally given during the year to the village officers and menials for their prompt and active co-operation with the police in the detection of crime, which is sufficiently indicative of their increased sense of duty and responsibility and of the cordial relations between them and the police. Instructions have been issued

from time to time impressing on the village officers that much depends for the prevention and detection of crime, upon their hearty and prompt co-operation with the police and these instructions are bearing fruit.

29th March 1917.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

South Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. The year unfortunately commenced with the untimely death of Mr. G. H. Bernays, a police officer of excellent character, tact and ability who, by his untiring zeal and energy, did a great deal to improve the morale of the police force in the district. His help and co-operation in the development of the criminal settlements at Aziznagar and Stuartpet which by no means was an easy task, were most valuable.

3. *Village Police.*—I regret my inability to concur in the opinion that “co-operation between the village police and the regular police is hardly satisfactory as yet.” As far as I am aware of, very satisfactory help is being rendered by the revenue talaiyaris and the village magistrates to the regular police. Small vattams or groups of villages have only one talaiyari attached to them, while bigger groups have no more than two talaiyaris. These village menials have to attend to multifarious duties in the day, such as revenue collections, the service of civil and criminal processes issued by the village headmen in their capacity of village magistrates and munsifs, the carrying of reports to the police station house officers and Sub-Magistrates about the occurrence of crimes in their vattams, taking care of the cattle locked up in the cattle pounds, etc. Their co-operation with the regular police in the patrol duty even to the extent they are now doing deserves at least a fair amount of appreciation.

Although the extensive scheme of night patrols framed by Mr. Loveluck has had my approval, yet I am not unconscious of the fact that the burden entailed thereby will not sit lightly on these revenue talaiyaris.

4. *Statistics of Crime.*—On the whole, there has been no remarkable decrease in crime, which, I consider, is due to the fact that nearly three hundred Veppur families were at large during most part of the year and engaged themselves in crime with a view to make as much money as possible before they were taken to the settlements. Sixty Veppur families have yet to be removed to the settlements and the sooner this is done, the better.

5. *Execution of Warrants.*—Great credit is due to the Superintendent of Police Mr. Loveluck, for the remarkable success with which he was able to arrest most of the absconding settlers.

6. Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, has been doing exceedingly good work and M.R.Ry. Velayudham Pillai Avargal whose work has not come sufficiently to my notice seems also to be a good acquisition to the district. As to Mr. Loveluck, he has framed several very good schemes which, if faithfully carried out, are bound to minimize crime and further improve the police administration of the district. His raids on the absconding settlers have been productive of very satisfactory results and now that he has had an insight into the working of the criminal settlements, I am confident that his energetic co-operation in their development will be found invaluable. Among the Inspectors, M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal of Vriddhachalam deserves to be specially mentioned for good work.

25th February 1917.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
District Magistrate.

Tanjore.

The year was uneventful. There was no serious disturbance of the peace, and crime remained much the same as in last year.

Paragraph 6, Departmental punishments.—The reduction in the number of punishments is satisfactory.

Paragraph 11, Village police.—I do not think the village police and magistrates have done so badly. Some have done quite good work. The Kallar village magistrates in Tanjore, Pattukkottai and Arantangi are as a class very ignorant; it will take time to arouse them to a sense of their duties.

Paragraph 15, Crime.—In the counterfeit note case the village magistrate did a very smart piece of work. He effectually cut off the accused from any chance of escape and it was entirely due to his action that the case was detected and convicted.

Paragraph 19, Investigation of crime.—The people are still apathetic in many cases and do not render much help to the police. It is impossible to expect better detection until the people take more interest.

Paragraph 24, False complaints.—I agree with the Superintendent that prosecutions for false complaints are as a rule of little use. In such prosecutions, the burden of proving the case to be false lies on the prosecution and it is a very heavy burden to discharge.

Paragraph 38, Merits of officers.—I agree with the Superintendent's opinion of the work of K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and Mr. C. A. Walton. The former did very smart work in the case of the cook of the Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Tiruvālūr.

The work of the police has been good during the year except in the matter of detection, but detection is badly hampered by the apathy of the people. The discipline of the force has been satisfactory and reflects credit on the District Superintendent Mr. Phillips.

J. R. HUGGINS,
District Magistrate.

27th February 1917.

Trichinopoly.

Forwarded.

The main feature of the year was the introduction of the new scheme under which Deputy Superintendents have taken the place of Inspectors. I have no hesitation in thinking that the change is a great improvement. It has, I believe, already had some effect in checking corruption and I trust that such scandalous incidents as occurred at Aravakkurichchi (vide paragraph 6 of the report) where the station staff came to blows over a matter of the distribution of illegal gratifications will become less common under the new régime. The Superintendent refers to the advantages noticed in the better working up of cases and the more cordial relations established with village officers. For my own part I may mention that the new system enables the District Magistrate to know much more of the work of the police from a perusal of the weekly diaries of the Deputy Superintendents, those of the Trichinopoly Deputy, Ramanuja Ayyangar, having been especially informing and interesting.

Crime has increased during the year. I am not quite satisfied with the reason given by the Superintendent for the large number of ordinary thefts. Except in a small portion of the Trichinopoly taluk the season has not been unpropitious and the price of foodstuffs has been somewhat lower than in the two previous years.

There were two serious riots during the year at Siruvachiyur (Perambalur taluk) and Sendamangalam (Nāmakkal taluk). These are both at present *sub judice*, but as regards the former there seems little doubt that it was started by a constable's needless interference with a private quarrel (rumour has it that he was asking for a mamul) and the police showed want of tact and management throughout the disturbance. The other riot was due to disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans, the relations between whom are the reverse of cordial in several places in the district.

The registration of criminal tribes is now approaching completion after being allowed to hang fire unnecessarily for several years. Proposals are under submission for the registration of the Dhulipatti gang of Urali Goundans who are notorious cattle-lifters. The circumstances under which one of these men was shot by a constable in self-defence are detailed in the report.

Government are already fully aware of all the details of the tragedy which cost the late Mr. Harding his life. The criminal in that case was secured and hanged. There have unfortunately been several other less sensational cases of murder during the year in which the investigation of the police has wholly failed to bring the perpetrators to justice.

E. S. LLOYD,
District Magistrate.

24th February 1917.

Madura.

Forwarded.

I agree with the District Superintendent that until we can solve the Kallar problem no great improvement in the suppression or in the detection of crime can be hoped for. Efforts are being made to induce some of the Kallars to join the army; some success was attained, but unfortunately the rumour that four thousand wounded soldiers were being brought to Madura gave the movement a set back, which I hope is only temporary. I hope that the Gudalur voluntary settlement may also do something towards settling the Kallars.

Mr. Clinch worked with the greatest energy and ability. I can endorse all he says about the Inspectors Krishnaswami Ayyar and Subrahmanya Pillai.

The work of personal investigation was not nearly so good in the subdivision as in the main range. This is a real difference, as Mr. Clinch's personal investigations are conducted with the greatest thoroughness, and in a number of important cases have resulted in detection when the wrong men would have been accused or true cases returned as undetectable but for his personal intervention.

9th March 1917.

G. F. PADDISON,
District Magistrate.

Ramnad.

Strength.—An addition to the strength will be necessary owing to the fact that my office and treasury have been transferred to the old Madura Collector's office. Owing to the situation and disposition of the buildings, a stronger guard is required than was necessary for the old Taluk cutcherry where my office was previously accommodated.

2. **Recruitment.**—The slight reduction in vacancies is satisfactory, but it is a pity that the quality of the recruits is so poor. I think that owing to local conditions no great improvement in quality can be expected.

3. **Punishments.**—The increase in punishments is not to be regretted if it results in an improvement of discipline. Indiscipline is a characteristic of all departments in this district so far as I have observed. It is satisfactory that the system of deferred punishments was so freely employed.

4. **Appeals.**—Judging by the number and results of appeals, punishments were inflicted after due consideration.

5. **Education.**—It is regrettable that so high a proportion as 2 per cent of the force should still be illiterate.

6. **Village police.**—I am glad that the District Superintendent of Police bears witness to better co-operation between the police and the village officers. I am not prepared so far as my memory serves me to endorse the District Superintendent's complaint that the Divisional Officers deal leniently with village officers who have neglected their duty. But I am, and shall always be, prepared to examine any specific instances of undue lenience that may be brought to my notice.

7. **Rāmṇād reserve.**—I am glad that the District Superintendent of Police is satisfied that there has been improvement in the discipline of the reserve and note with pleasure his compliment to Mr. Walker, my acquaintance with whom dates back very many years. What I have seen of the reserve confirms the District Superintendent's remarks. Mr. Walker has experience of Malabar where I first met him and should be able to get a good class of recruit for the reserve.

8. **Crime.**—The only definite conclusion to be drawn from the figures is that, as the District Superintendent of Police remarks, the war has not led to any serious increase of crime. Much crime is no doubt hushed up in the Chettynad, where the same people grumble about crime and compromise serious offences to save themselves trouble or for other reasons. The decrease in the number of nuisance cases is certainly not due to any general growth of respect for the laws of decency and hygiene.

9. **Paragraph 23 of the District Superintendent's Report.**—I agree with him that a second Prosecuting Sub-Inspector is required. I have just referred to "tuppu kuli" or black mail. The discretion of magistrates to release accused persons on bail cannot be fettered by hard and fast rules and their action in individual cases must be determined by a variety of particular circumstances. Constant criticism by the police of the action of the magistracy in this respect is more likely to lead to friction than to produce any desirable result.

10. **Personal investigation by Mr. Kearns and Mr. Anderson** seems to have been inadequate, but this may have been due to special causes. The Assistant Superintendent's charge is an unwieldy one and communications are very bad.

11. I registered personally those of the Vaduvarpatti Koravars who live in the Rāmṇād division with the valuable help of the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-divisional Magistrate Mr. McKernan. It took about three days. I hope that the registry of those in the Sivakasi division has been, or soon will be, completed. There has been very great delay in registering the Valayars in the Devakottai division. I am watching progress closely. I hope the work will be finished in a few weeks' time at latest.

12. **Security cases.**—I hope to discuss the working of the security sections with the District Superintendent of Police shortly. It appears to me that the evidence put up in these cases is often excessive in quantity and defective in quality.

13. **Accommodation.**—Much remains to be done to house the force satisfactorily. The reserve is very badly off in this respect. I hope the new reserve lines at Madura for which land has (if I am not mistaken) been already acquired will be begun and completed without delay.

14. I am glad to be able to endorse generally the District Superintendent's opinion as to the satisfactory nature of the relations between the magistracy and the police. It has always been my aim to impress on those concerned that the mutual attitude of police and magistracy should be one of cordial co-operation, not one of captious criticism, still less of actual antagonism.

15. My own relations with the District Superintendent have as usual been most close and cordial. I think he is to be congratulated in particular on the smooth working of the arrangements made for His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Chettynad which presented peculiar difficulties owing to the length and rapidity of the journeys performed and the absence of railway communications.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
District Magistrate.

26th February 1917.

Tinnevely.

Forwarded.

2. I was only in charge of the district for some twenty working days in 1916; my predecessors have left no notes and I have read the report to learn from it, not to comment on it.

3. In paragraphs 11 and 29, the District Superintendent of Police complains of the failure of security cases and observes that an absurd standard of evidence is set up by the magistrates. He has made this remark on previous occasions from time to time, and I had noted it with a view to personal discussion of the matter with the Divisional Magistrates. I may, however, say that in dealing with security cases under section 125, Criminal Procedure Code, I have noticed a tendency on the part of the police to set up an absurd standard of evidence in cases of house-breaking, petty theft, and extortion, to report such cases as undetectable, and then to put up a security case against the accused for the very crimes which they had reported undetected, the witnesses in the security case being the complainants in the cases of petty theft, extortion, etc. The police seem to proceed on a theory that a case of theft or extortion cannot be proved by the sworn testimony of a single witness and that at least two are required, but that singular testimony to a series of petty thefts, etc., is sufficient for a security case. The first part of the theory is in direct contradiction with the principle laid down in section 134 of the Evidence Act, and the whole theory results in a dilemma; either the evidence is true, in which case the accused ought to be convicted of each of the petty thefts, etc., he committed, or it is false, in which case he ought not to be bound over. It is not surprising that Divisional Magistrates should hesitate to bind accused persons over in such circumstances. The remedy is for the police to charge the criminals with the substantive offences they have committed.

4. In paragraph 21, the District Superintendent of Police refers to a case of cheating by pretending to counterfeit notes in which the accused were discharged and a connected case of extortion in which also the accused were discharged. I have issued notices to the accused to show cause why further inquiry should not be made.

A. GALLETTI,
District Magistrate.

28th February 1917.

Salem.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"There were fifty-one recruits in the Central Recruits' School and fifteen in the Cordite Factory, the Nilgiris. The actual number of vacancies was only nineteen. The District Magistrate's figures relating to casualties include those among the recruits while under training in the Central Recruits' School."

Forwarded.

2. The problem of keeping up the strength of the force is a serious one. The force is eighty-five (not seventy) constables under strength and the casualties for the year were 148 out of a total sanctioned strength of 1,008, i.e., 13 per cent. Of casualties, sixty-one are due to desertion or resignation making up 6 per cent of the total force. This appears a very large percentage.

3. I do not know how far the experience of other districts compares with that here; but I do not myself know of any local causes (other than the usual climatic variations) which would account for the difficulty in maintaining the strength. If other districts are suffering in the same way there is only one solution, viz., the raising of the pay of the force. If by this means the standard of education and intelligence could also be raised, some reduction in total number might be possible.

4. The force is to be congratulated on the successful capture of the seven prisoners who escaped from the Central Jail in October 1915.

5. The co-operation of village magistrates and the public generally depends to a very large extent on their confidence in the ability of the force to protect them. A villager is usually far more afraid of the retaliation of the criminal he gives evidence against than of that criminal's action before conviction. The fear can only be removed by experience. Too often the police station is far off and the local criminal is safe from any effective check.

6. On the other hand a very great deal can be done by security proceedings, provided such proceedings are successful. I can see no reason why they should ever fail. The first necessity is a careful investigation intended to secure the confidence and co-operation of the village; the second is a careful scrutiny of the charge sheet so that no doubtful case is ever allowed to go into court. When villagers realize that the prosecution is *certain* to end in conviction they are far more ready to support such proceedings.

7. The matter of additional talaiyaris is being allowed to pend till funds are available.

8. As stated above I do not think the annoyance and expense of appearing in court is the only thing which prevents the public from assisting the police in their work. I am doubtful if any greater liberality in awarding their expenses would be of great avail.

9. If all districts in the Presidency follow one principle of action we shall, I think, see very little of the Kanjar Bhats in this Presidency. Their criminality being established (29 out of 33 arrested in one case had connections all over India), there should be no hesitation in treating them whenever they come as such. The old method of conducting them only facilitated their operations and gave them the appearances of being under police protection as they alleged themselves to be.

10. The failure of two attempts to form a settlement for criminals is to be regretted. The fire at Suramangalam was probably due to the opposition of local labour. The other settlement was never actually formed and the actual loss to Government was very small. On the other hand there are still two voluntary settlements working in the district and the experience gained in them should pave the way for other efforts.

11. In these experiments it is unwise to expect that a mere change of surroundings will reform the criminal. He is still the same man and unless some outside agency is at work on him he will not change. Where the influence of the settlement agent can effect this change good results may follow. But it is probable that in all settlements which are not voluntary the work of disciplining and reforming the criminal would be greatly assisted if there were some penal settlements to which he could be consigned in case of persistent misconduct. The deterrent effect this would have would be most salutary with a certain class and would prevent the probationer from undervaluing his privileges.

12. At Kaveripatnam after heavy rains in December I entered by request one of the new constables' huts and found the floor so soft and damp that I could push my fingers into it. Nearly all the occupants of the line had left. The adjacent land is wet land. Steps to prevent a recurrence of such conditions are very necessary.

13. Acting Inspector Santappa Pillai commands the confidence of the (Salem) town. I shall be glad to hear of his confirmation in the post. From Attur I have also heard bad reports, but there are worse places than Attur and the division is a criminal one.

14. The above remarks are Mr. Legh's.

2nd March 1917.

C. G. AUSTIN,
Acting District Magistrate.

Coimbatore.

Returned.

2. I was not in charge of the district during any part of 1916, and I hardly feel called upon to offer remarks or criticisms upon a report which is so obviously satisfactory.

3. The number of rewards to private persons is, I think, a record. The value of the system is considerable and might be increased by arranging to distribute the rewards as far as possible locally.

4. The decrease in crime is remarkable especially in the case of house-breaking, where, as Mr. Hamilton remarks, the facilities afforded by the evacuation of a very large number of villages on account of plague would have led one to expect an increase.

5. As Joint Magistrate at Pollachi, I saw a good deal of the members of the criminal tribes who came down from the hills during the last three months of the year. Without really adequate legal powers of control and with Pollachi itself evacuated, the police have every reason to congratulate themselves on the way in which they have dealt with a somewhat difficult situation.

6. Mr. Cumming last year expected an increase in the number of references to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. This has not been the case, and this fact

combined with the very marked fall in the number of cases referred under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, is satisfactory.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Acting Joint Magistrate in charge.

25th February 1917.

The Nilgiris.

Remarks of Mr. A. R. Knapp, who was the District Magistrate throughout the greater part of the year.

The year was uneventful and no detailed remarks from me are called for. The relations between the police and the magistracy were all that could be desired. Mr. Jones administered his department with discretion and success. I gladly endorse his commendation of the work of Mr. Tottenham, which seemed to me admirable, and of Inspectors Mitchell and Wilkins.

A. R. KNAPP.

South Malabar.

Returned.

2. I have made a few marginal remarks.

3. Punishments continue to be numerous; but I have no reason to criticise Mr. Hitchcock's handling of his force. There is still scope for weeding out amongst the Sub-Inspectors.

4. The remarks about amsam officials betray some misunderstanding. Adhigaris are not regular officials and the enforcement of "discipline" amongst them requires tact. It is quite right for the police to report what they consider delinquencies: but hardly appropriate to record their punishments in this report.

5. The statistics of detection are disappointing. As a whole, the Sub-Inspectors do not seem to me to show much improvement, though I naturally see chiefly their bad work. Personal supervision and "tuition" by their superiors is the only effective remedy.

6. I will take up the question of the re-allocation of Chernad now.

7. The trend of the Sessions Court's criticism of police evidence is that it indicates carelessness and stupidity rather than untrustworthiness; and it is true that a good Sub-Inspector frequently cuts a poor figure in the box. The Sessions Judge is exacting and inclines to the fantastic, but he has never, so far as I am aware, discredited evidence merely because it was the evidence of a policeman: nor do I think it true to say that five cases of murder would have been convicted "if the Sub-Inspectors had been believed." The reason for the failure of these cases is the artificial standard of truth which has been gradually set up in the High Court and has slowly permeated downwards. As things are, I do not think that the number of prosecutions that failed is abnormal, nor can the courts generally be blamed. One obvious remedy that might prove effective is to increase and improve the prosecuting staff.

8. The general results of the year reflect credit on all ranks and I endorse Mr. Hitchcock's remarks about his officers. He himself has again rendered invaluable service, and I should like especially to commend to the notice of Government the work that he has done in recruiting. It is no exaggeration to say that such success as has been attained—and it has been steadily growing—(the figures for this month amount to about 150), is entirely due to Mr. Hitchcock's personal exertions: and though he has rushed about the district continually to see and pass recruits, he has at the same time retained effective control over all the important branches of ordinary police administration and has kept in "close touch" with the District Magistrate. I consider that his services as recruiting officer deserve special recognition, the more so that the military authorities have refused to give him the recruiting allowance drawn by his military predecessors.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

26th April 1917.

North Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. *Punishments.*—The number of departmental punishments was practically the same as last year. I do not think it excessive. Mr. Windle manages his force well.

3. *Village police.*—There are none, properly speaking. It is useless to expect the kolkaran to perform most of the functions required of the police in east coast districts and

I think it is equally a mistake to expect too much of the adhigaris. They can give useful assistance in important matters, and special efforts have been made to make them understand what is required of them so far as regards crime, but "discipline" amongst them must be enforced with tact.

4. *Grave crime.*—The increase from 400 and odd in 1915 to 500 and odd in 1916 looks bad; but the total is still very light and North Malabar is far less criminal than any other district except the Nilgiris. Mr. Windle offers two explanations for the increase in the number of cases reported: both are true to some extent. But it is equally true to attribute the increase, such as it is, to the increase in wealth and the rise in the standard of living, which is noticeable in North Malabar. Poverty is, no doubt, an explanation of many individual crimes but an increase in general prosperity may only accentuate the poverty of the poor.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"These figures exclude thefts of and below Rs. 5. If these be included, there was a decrease in the number of cases of grave crime."

5. The Payyanur murder case to which Mr. Windle refers has resulted in an acquittal. The Sessions Judge has characterised it as "unsatisfactory" and while applauding the work of the police, has hinted that wealth has succeeded in defeating justice. The judgment seems to me to evince unreasonable doubt, and I am considering the question of an appeal.

6. *Investigation.*—The figures of detection, 15 per cent of cases reported, are poor. The blame must be attributed, in most cases at least, to the Sub-Inspectors.

7. *False cases.*—The Sub-Magistrate referred to has since been transferred. He was inclined to follow too blindly some instructions issued by the Additional District Magistrate, which I have since modified.

8. *Accommodation.*—The reserve is, no doubt, not very well off at present in Cannanore; but I think it is inadvisable to build, until there is some more definite indication of what is to be the future of Cannanore as a military station. I agree with Mr. Windle that the standard type of Sub-Inspectors' quarters is very unpopular.

9. Sectarian disputes in Cannanore and Tellicherry have been well handled on the whole by the police, under guidance; but there has been little serious trouble. The year's work reflects credit on Mr. Windle and his force.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

South Kanara.

Returned.

The District Superintendent appears to be more than satisfied with his department in every respect. But the public impression is one of continued slackness and poor discipline coupled with conspicuous failure in important sessions cases.

The note left by Mr. Couchman on 5th May 1915 was "I think Mr. Subba Rao has been here too long and that the administration is becoming slack." He further pointed out to the District Superintendent of Police that the police knew nothing of important movements or opinions expressed in the bazaars and I had occasion to make exactly the same complaint myself a year later.

Paragraphs 4 and 6, Casualties and conduct.—The District Superintendent of Police prides himself on the fact that during the year no one has been dismissed.

In Sessions Case No. 15 of 1916, the Sessions Judge commented most strongly on a head constable's evidence as a tissue of contradictions and told the Jury to disbelieve him. I invited the District Superintendent of Police to deal with this person and it is obvious that he *prima facie* deserved dismissal. As he has apparently not been punished at all, I am asking now what has happened in the case.

The small number of appeals from departmental punishments is at least as likely to indicate their general inadequacy and the striking increase in rewards is almost wholly due in fact—vide paragraph 9—to one sum of Rs. 500, due on account of a detection of a previous year and to the coffee theft case in which Rs. 600 * was awarded was also not one of 1916.

The Puttur case referred to in paragraph 8 was a case of needless and tactless zeal, which brought the department no credit. The Puttur police have since then again attracted attention by beating a woman in the jail, but the incident belongs to 1917.

** Note by the Inspector-General.*—"The reward granted in this case was Rs. 125."

The third case † was also of a type calculated to bring discredit on the force.

The large amount disbursed in rewards to village officers is sufficiently accounted for by the District Superintendent's own explanation that he distributed them without adequate cause.

With regard to the last sentence of paragraph 12 (village police) I would invite attention to Mr. Couchman's remarks on this point in 1915.

Paragraph 15, Town Police.—The regulation of traffic in the town is still capable of much improvement.

Paragraph 16, Crime.—I do not consider the figures justify the description given of an appreciable decrease in crime. There were more murders and to these I shall return. There was a definite fall in other crimes of violence, but the increase in theft and especially in cattle theft must be set off against it.

With regard to the special patrols I found one recently in which the constables from the two stations had failed to meet for a fortnight consecutively, the stations are seven miles apart on a main road and irregularity in beats and patrols is common and is frequently mentioned in station inspection reports. But the District Superintendent of Police takes credit for them in this paragraph.

Similarly, his sub-paragraph (v) should be compared with paragraph 48 (security for good behaviour) of this same report which shows that actually less bad characters were dealt with this year; nor can 17 persons, 5 of whom came from another district, be called a large number.

In this connection I may refer to a case of the Mangalore Taluk Station in which certain persons were acquitted of rioting with deadly weapons. The police officers waited a day before going to the spot admittedly because they were afraid and the acquittal was explained as being due to the witnesses being intimidated by the accused who are a terror to the place. The District Superintendent of Police described this as a state of affairs "beyond police control" and when I commented on this, sent a long explanation upholding the phrase. But of any attempt to bind over or restrain these undoubted dangerous characters, I see no indication whatever. It is this sort of thing that gives ground for the public opinion of the efficiency of the force.

Paragraph 19, Murder.—In the pending murder cases, the police have not been happy.

I have already referred to the comments of the Sessions Judge in a case in July.

In the Baidur case No. 5 of 1917, the Sessions Judge remarks that prosecution witness 7, a prostitute who gave a statement to the magistrate, has since been kept under police protection and given free lodgings and her evidence is entirely tutored. "It is to be regretted" he says "that the real murderer or murderers of the deceased have been allowed to escape and innocent men have been put on trial and this fatuous result must be ascribed to the ineptitude or corruption of prosecution witness 3" (the head constable).

In Sessions Case No. 7 of 1917, the Judge has accepted the accused's defence that his statement was tutored by the police and here again admittedly the real culprits are not put forward.

In a Sessions Case of 1916, theft after previous conviction tried as No. 1 of 1917, the accused denied the only previous conviction pressed and the only evidence of it was that of a head constable who said accused was the person convicted seven years ago. The jury disbelieved this and it is obvious that better proof ought to have been available.

In a case from Hosdrug not committed to Sessions, absolutely the only direct evidence was statements recorded in advance from accused's wife, son and sister and even that was very unsatisfactory.

In the Sub-Magistrate's Court the witnesses at once retracted and the Sub-Magistrate was satisfied that the original statements were false and given under pressure. However he acceded to a police application to prosecute these unfortunate people for perjury. This I at once set aside, but it is one more instance of methods that reflect discredit on the administration.

Paragraph 21, Rioting.—I have since done my best to compromise the Gangolli business but notwithstanding the Bishop's desire to settle the matter out of court, the Christians refuse to do so and we are now using the Land Acquisition Act as otherwise there will sooner or later be a grave disturbance here.

Paragraph 26, Cattle-thefts.—The question of preventing cattle-theft would be more suitably dealt with in a separate report. No doubt the District Superintendent of Police will address me in due course.

Paragraph 35, Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—The magistrates' conduct in this respect is being constantly watched and instructions have been once more issued just recently.

Paragraph 40, Inadequate sentences.—What actually happened was that the potail himself moved the High Court and that his conviction upheld in appeal was reversed in toto. Under the circumstances it was just as well that the District Magistrate did not accept the police view of the matter.

The Kasaragod case was a tissue of the sort of evidence no court would accept. But the police seem to be bad judges of evidence.

The Mudabidri case was of small importance and the District Superintendent of Police waited six months before he moved in the matter and offered no explanation for his delay.

Paragraph 42, Prosecutions for false complaints.—Magistrates do not make sufficient use of the power to order compensation, but the matter is not lost sight of.

Paragraph 55, Merits of officers.—The murder case referred to, Sessions case No. 1 of 1916, was handled by the police with singular lack of skill and the Sessions Judge commented on their failure to treat the case seriously and intelligently from the start. The Inspector was easily misled by a clumsy forgery and much time was wasted on a false scent—a case so badly handled during investigation undoubtedly needed some skill and ability to save in the Sessions Court.

M.R.Ry. Subba Rao distributes praise very generously. However, in one case at all events, I am able to follow him. Inspector Shaikh Abdul Qadir continues to be a smart and intelligent officer and to maintain his already high reputation.

18th March 1917.

A. L. VIBERT,
District Magistrate.

With regard to the remarks of the District Magistrate, South Kanara, I forward the explanation of the Superintendent, together with the Deputy Inspector-General's remarks.

I disagree with the District Magistrate's opinion of Mr. Subba Rao's work. In my opinion Mr. Subba Rao has done his work carefully and well. This is also the opinion of Mr. Thomas, the most experienced officer in the force, after careful inspection of Mr. Subba Rao's work. The District Magistrate refers to Mr. Couchman's opinion that Mr. Subba Rao had been long enough in the district. It is true that Mr. Couchman was of that opinion but he distinctly told me that he had nothing definite against Mr. Subba Rao's work. I also consulted the leading European merchants of Mangalore who assured me they had nothing whatever to say against Mr. Subba Rao's work. Mr. Carmichael's opinion of Mr. Subba Rao's work at that time after inspection was that it was careful and good.

In justice to Mr. Subba Rao, whose position has been most difficult, I have felt bound to make this comment on the District Magistrate's remarks.

29th June 1917.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL)

G.O. No. 1920, 13th September 1917

Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1916

Reviewing the —.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from P. L. MOORE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 14th July 1917.
No.—191/A.R.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency for 1916.

Order—No. 1920, Home (Judicial), dated 13th September 1917.

Mr. Moore has submitted an interesting report on the administration of the Police Department which was under his charge throughout the year 1916.

2. The re-allocation of police stations throughout the whole Presidency, which was begun in 1906 in conformity with the recommendations of the Police Commission, was completed during the year.

3. *Strength and cost of the force.*—Although there was little variation in the total sanctioned strength of the permanent force, inclusive of all ranks, the cost of the department rose from Rs. 94 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs. The main factor which contributed to this increase was the revision of pay of the constabulary.

4. The Government note that the number of vacancies in the constabulary fell from 1,301 to 1,127, but that the number is reported to have increased subsequently. The improvement, therefore, may be only temporary and it would not be safe to associate it with the slight increase of pay which was introduced in June 1916. There was also a decrease in the number of resignations and desertions, which is attributable partly to the increased pay and partly to a more liberal grant of leave. The Government are not surprised to find that there has been no appreciable improvement in the quality of the men enlisted, for it must be remembered that economic conditions are abnormal at present in consequence of the war. The Government, however, recognize the necessity of securing men of the right stamp to perform the more important duties of the police constable, and note that the Inspector-General is examining a scheme which has for its main object the attainment of this desirable result.

The Government recognize the need for making the conditions of service in the force more attractive in other ways also and particularly in directions of providing quarters for the subordinate police and of granting short leave more frequently. They regret their inability under present financial conditions to undertake the provision of more buildings for housing the police than are imperatively and immediately necessary. They observe that the Inspector-General has issued a circular to all District Superintendents enjoining more liberality in the grant of leave, and that he proposes to try the system of granting compensation leave to policemen which was recently suggested to him by the Government. It is to be hoped that, as a result of these orders, the slight but satisfactory fall (8.7 against 10.4) in the percentage of punishments inflicted for absence without leave will be maintained.

The Government accept the Inspector-General's view that owing to the different conditions of life in the Police Department and in Jails a comparison between the sick rates and mortality in the two cases cannot properly be instituted. They observe that steps are being taken to reduce the high sick rate in the Salem district.

5. *Rewards*.—It is gratifying to note that the King's Police Medal was awarded to as many as ten officers and that the policy of acknowledging, by the grant of rewards, the services of private individuals and village officers is being steadily pursued. The Governor in Council much appreciates the public spirit of the policemen of the Chingleput district, of the officers of the Madras City Police who were employed in the Park Fair and of a village magistrate in the Trichinopoly district in having contributed to the Madras War Fund the rewards or remuneration earned by them.

6. *Training*.—The Government note with satisfaction that careful attention was paid to the practical training of probationary sub-inspectors in the districts. In order to enhance the popularity of the service, it is most desirable that men at the outset of their service should be treated with consideration, and should receive assistance and encouragement in their endeavours to learn their duties. The Government consider it is too early to pronounce an opinion on the method of selection by district committees.

7. *Village police*.—The Government note with pleasure that officers of the department take every opportunity of personally interviewing village officials and explaining to them their police duties. The Government endorse the opinion that the efficiency of the regular police in the prevention and the detection of crime depends on the full co-operation of the village police. It is very satisfactory that District Magistrates have repeatedly issued circulars indicating the responsibility of village officials in the matter of the prevention of crime. The Government consider that subdivisional magistrates should encourage village officers to take an interest in police work by calling up village munsifs and talaiyaris on their tours and looking into their police work and advising them about it.

8. *Special forces*.—The armed reserves were on the whole maintained in an efficient condition. The Kurnool reserve gave practical proof of its efficiency during the disastrous floods of the 30th and 31st October 1916.

The working of the Railway Police continued satisfactory.

9. *Crime*.—There was a small decrease in the number of cases of grave crime reported though the figure is still high as compared with the years 1912–1914. The decrease was mainly under “house-breaking” (— 642) and “cattle-thefts” (— 225). There was an appreciable decrease in grave crime in Kurnool (— 271) and South Malabar (— 230) and the result is reported to be due to the action taken under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The marked decrease in crime against property attended with violence (from 1,641 to 1,452) is ascribed to the restriction of movements of criminal tribes in several districts by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act and to closer supervision over habitual criminals.

There were no serious riots during the year. Disturbances were created on the borders of the Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts by a dangerous gang of dacoits and the Government have already placed on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Police officers, notably Messrs. Sweney and Wright, who succeeded in effectively suppressing this gang.

10. *Detection*.—The statistics furnished by the Inspector-General in paragraph 24 of his report show a slight improvement. The work of sub-inspectors has, on the whole, not been disappointing. The question of direct recruitment to the grade of head constable and of setting apart a larger percentage of sub-inspectorships for promoted head constables is now under the consideration of Government.

The experimental scheme of abolition of circles and the substitution thereof of additional subdivisions, which was under trial during the year in the Trichinopoly district, is well reported on by the Inspector-General and it is stated that as a direct result of its introduction the percentage of detection rose from 25.1 to 28.5 in the district. The Government observe, however, that there was a marked increase in

grave crime in the Trichinopoly district and a decrease in the percentage of property recovered; also that the punishments were heavier in this district than in any other in the Presidency, with the exception of Madras City. The entire abolition of inspectors throws a heavy responsibility on the Deputy Superintendents and necessarily affects the promotion of sub-inspectors, and the Government have yet to be satisfied that the change introduced will secure the best results. They have recently sanctioned for the Coimbatore district a modified scheme, suggested by the Inspector-General, under which each subdivisional officer will be assisted by two inspectors, without circle charge, for the investigation of crime.

There was a satisfactory increase (6.6 against 4.4) in the percentage of cases in which the police made use of their power to refuse investigation. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that there is scope for a wider use of the power, especially in respect of complaints of hurt, and are of opinion that so long as the power is not abused, it may be freely used much to the advantage of the investigating officer whose time and energy could be better utilized for other and more important purposes.

The noticeable decline in the number of cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code (1,814 against 2,817), is satisfactory.

Prosecution.—The Government are considering the question of the adequacy of the police prosecuting staff from the point of view of the interruption which attendance at court causes to sub-inspectors in charge of police stations in their work of investigating crime. They have called for proposals for additions to the prosecuting staff at such of the stations where the above dislocation of the sub-inspector's legitimate duties is most pronounced. These proposals are awaited.

11. *Habitual criminals*.—Much progress was again made during the year under the Criminal Tribes Act. Three tribes were newly registered, bringing the total number of persons registered to 23,322 as against 19,846 in 1915. A settlement was notified under section 16 of the Act and another under section 17.

12. In conclusion the Governor in Council has much pleasure in congratulating the Inspector-General and the officers specially mentioned by him upon the good work performed by them during the year under report.

(True Extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Copy to the Revenue Department.
„ „ Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).
Editors' Table.



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